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# HISTORICAL GAZETTEER

AND

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIAL

OF

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, N. Y.

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WITH MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

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EDITED BY WILLIAM ADAMS.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

LYMAN, HORTON &amp; CO., LIMITED,

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# PREFACE.

IT HAS been said that "that country is happiest which furnishes fewest materials for history." If the duty of the historian was limited to chronicling the devastations and dramatic prowess of sanguinary War this assertion would be self-evident. But the arts and achievements of white-winged Peace, hovering over our varied industries, protecting the courageous and sturdy pioneers in their Herculean labors of transforming the wild, dense forests into productive farms and thrifty villages, making Cattaraugus county the home of a prosperous, happy, and intelligent population of over sixty thousand people, are equally and eminently worthy of record.

In this volume we have endeavored to present a comprehensive outline history of the county from its earliest white settlement to the present time. Following this are chapters devoted to the several towns, embracing their organization, development, historical incidents, and many biographical sketches of their representative pioneers and present citizens. It is with considerable pride that we present to our readers the following galaxy of able specialists, whose united efforts, individual research, and personal qualifications have materially aided us and our corps of assistants in the production of this work: Frederick Larkin, M.D., Rev. J. W. Sanborn, Charles G. Locke, C.E., Beals E. Litchfield, A. W. Ferrin, A. D. Lake, M.D., Col. E. A. Nash, Charles Z. Lincoln, Esq., and others. In preparing the several town chapters we have been greatly assisted by a number of local writers whose authority and reliability are acknowledged, and whose names appear in connection with their respective work. To all these, to our numerous patrons, and to many friends we extend our heartiest thanks for the valuable aid and encouragement they have generously rendered us, and for the zeal and enthusiasm with which they have seconded our efforts.

In endeavoring to make this an interesting and valuable book we have spared neither time nor expense. We have been more than ordinarily careful in its compilation, and we place the volume in the hands of our patrons,—without whose aid its publication would have been impossible,—hoping they will find little to criticise and much to approve and interest.

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# HISTORICAL GAZETTEER AND BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORIAL OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

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## CHAPTER I.

### EARLY DISCOVERIES AND LAND TITLES.

IT IS very uncertain who were the first to visit America. Various authors of note have written on the subject, but their testimony is conflicting and unreliable; for instance, Calmet, a distinguished author, brings forward the writings of Hornius, son of Theodosius the Great, who affirms that, "at or about the time of the commencement of the Christian era, voyages from Africa and Spain into the Atlantic ocean were both frequent and celebrated," and holds that, "there is strong probability that the Romans and Carthaginians, as early as the year 300 B. C., were well acquainted with the existence of this country," adding that there are "tokens of the presence of the Greeks, Romans, Persians, and Carthaginians in many parts of the continent." These reports, however, only resolve themselves into mere conjecture. The first authentic record we have of voyages of discovery to America are in the Icelandic accounts. From these we learn that in the year 1000 A. D., Lief, son of Eric the Red, embarked from Greenland on a voyage of discovery and explored the eastern coast of North America as far south as Narragansett bay, in Rhode Island. Other discoverers and navigators followed this expedition, attempts at colonization were made, and the country explored, in some localities, quite a distance back from the coast; but dissensions among the colonists and wars with the natives at length put an end to these rude attempts at civilization. Except a few vague records, and a "*rune-stone*" found here and there throughout the territory, marking a point of discovery, or perhaps the grave of some unhappy Norseman, the history of these explorations is wrapt



in oblivion. Even the colonies in Greenland, established by Eric the Red in 986 A. D., and from which the explorers came, were at length abandoned, and the site upon which they flourished became, for many years, forgotten. Finally, however, the fifteenth century was ushered in, marking an era of great changes in Europe. It put an end to the darkness of the middle ages; it witnessed the revival of learning and science and the birth of many useful arts, among which not the least was printing; while the invention of the mariner's compass in the preceding century having enabled sailors to go out of sight of land with impunity, a thirst for exploring unknown seas was awakened; long voyages were undertaken and important discoveries made.

It was during this age of mental activity and growing knowledge that Christopher Columbus undertook the most memorable enterprise that human genius ever planned, and which renders his name undying. On August 3, 1492, a little before sunrise, he set sail from Spain for the discovery of the western world. A little before midnight, on the 13th of October, he descried a light on the island of San Salvador. From this moment properly dates the complete history of America. From this time forward its progress bears date from a definite period, and is not shrouded in darkness nor the mists of tradition.

Two years after the discoveries of Columbus became known in England, Henry VII. engaged John Cabot, a Venetian merchant, to sail in quest of discoveries in the west; and this navigator, in 1497, reached the coast of Labrador, which he named *Prima Vista*, thus making, probably, the first visit of Europeans to the coast since the days of the Norseman. This voyage was succeeded by others under Sebastian Cabot, son of John, in 1498, and by Gasper Cortereal from Portugal, to whom the discovery of the St. Lawrence some authorities claim is due. This adventurer returned to Lisbon in the month of October of that year, laden with timber and slaves seized from among the natives of the coast he visited. On a second voyage he perished at sea.

In 1504 the French first attempted a voyage to the new world; and in that year some Basque and Breton fishermen began to ply their vocation on the banks of Newfoundland and along its adjacent coasts. From these the islands of Cape Breton derived their name. In 1524 John de Verrazzani, a Florentine, in the service of Francis I. of France, sailed along the coast from Georgia to about latitude 41° north, and entered a harbor, which from his description is believed to have been New York bay. He remained there fifteen days and is believed to have been the first European that landed on the soil of New York. He proceeded northerly as far as Labrador, and naming the territory New France, took possession for France so far as he could by his rights of discovery. April 20, 1534, Jacques Cartier, an able navigator of St. Malo, in the interests of the French nation, sailed with two ships of sixty tons each, and one hundred and twenty men, reaching New Foundland in May. After coasting along for some time, without knowing it was an island, he at length

passed the Straits of Belle Isle and traversed the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Having spent part of the summer on these coasts, he sailed on the 25th of July, highly pleased with the hospitable reception he had received from the Indians, with whom he traded for furs and provisions. His report induced the French king to attempt a colony in the newly discovered regions; and in May, 1535, Cartier sailed with three small ships, with a numerous company of adventurers, and arrived on the coast of New Foundland much scattered and weakened by a disastrous storm of July 26th. Here they took in wood and water, and proceeded to explore the gulf, but were overtaken, August 1st, by a storm which obliged them to seek a port, "difficult of access, but with a safe anchorage near the mouth of the 'Great River.'" They left this harbor on the 7th, and on the 10th came to a "gulf filled with numerous islands." Cartier gave to this gulf the name of St. Lawrence, having discovered it on that saint's festal day. Proceeding on this voyage he explored both shores of the St. Lawrence river. He moored his vessels where a little river flowed into a "goodly and pleasant sound," which stream he named St. Croix, near the Indian village of Stacona, the site of the present city of Quebec. Subsequently, October 2d, he ascended the river to a populous Indian village called Hochelaga, upon the site of which the city of Montreal now stands. In May Cartier returned to France, taking with him several Indian chiefs, among whom was Donnacona, who had treated the French with the greatest kindness, and who died in a strange land, an exile from home and friends.

During each succeeding year, for some time after, expeditions were sent out to the newly discovered river, but misfortune attended them all, and no efficient attempt at colonizing the country was made until 1608, when De Monts, a Calvinist, who had obtained from the king the freedom of religious faith for himself and followers in America, after many difficulties dispatched Champlain and Pontgrave, two experienced adventurers, to establish the fur trade and begin a settlement. Samuel Champlain reached Quebec, where Cartier had spent the winter nearly three-quarters of a century before, on the 3d of July. On the 18th of the following April, 1609, in company with two other Frenchmen and a number of natives, he started up the St. Lawrence, and after a time "turned southward up a tributary," and soon entered upon the lake which bears his name. He took possession of the territory in the name of the king of France, and that nation assumed still greater rights in the new territory.

In 1609 Henry Hudson, an English navigator of note, offered his services to the Dutch East India Company of Holland (a wealthy corporation formed for trade and colonization), which were accepted; and with a suitable outfit he arrived on the eastern coast of this continent at or near what is now Portland, Maine, whence he sailed southward along the coast as far as Chesapeake bay; thence he sailed northward again, discovering Delaware bay, and on the 3d of September anchored off Sandy Hook. He entered New York bay on

the 12th of the same month, and sailed up the Hudson river, which still perpetuates his name. He anchored just above where the city of Hudson now stands, and sent a boat with a detachment of his crew still farther up the river on a voyage of exploration. It is supposed from his description that this party ascended above where Albany is now situated. On the 23d of September, Hudson descended to the bay of New York, and set sail for home.

Holland now claimed the territory by the right of discovery and exploration, and named it New Netherlands. The Dutch sent out trading vessels in 1612. These were followed by others, and Manhattan Island was made the chief trading post. The States-General granted a charter to the merchants for exclusive jurisdiction over New Netherlands, which included all the territory between 40° and 45° north latitude.

In 1621 James I. granted to Fernando Gorges and his mercantile associates all lands between the 40th and 48th parallels of latitude, and from ocean to ocean. Claim was made of the Dutch for the territory, which was refused, and the subject of title was becoming an important question, as both had grants of the territory from the highest authority of their respective governments.

In 1647 Peter Stuyvesant was appointed governor of New Amsterdam to succeed William Kieft, appointed to the position in 1638. To settle the controversy between the English and Dutch settlements arbitrators were appointed to adjust their respective claims. This tribunal assigned the eastern part of Long Island to the English, and a division line specified the boundary between the Dutch New Netherlands and the English Connecticut colonies.

In 1664 Charles II. of England, regardless of the claims of the Dutch, or any previous agreement, granted to his brother, duke of York and Albany (afterwards James II.), the whole country from the Connecticut to the Delaware river, which included the entire Dutch possessions. The duke's claim to the territory was to be enforced if refused, and rather than submit to the shedding of blood and the uncertainty of war Governor Stuyvesant surrendered the province September 3, 1664, when the possession of New Netherlands passed into the hands of the English, and the duke changed its name to New York, and that of Fort Orange to Albany. Peace was declared between the rival factions in 1674, leaving the English in full possession; but the duke of York, for his own protection, applied for and received from the crown a new patent.

The rivalries and jealousies that had made France and England so long enemies in the old world were transplanted to the new continent. The French made allies of the savages, and waged war against the English, and years of bloodshed followed. The first of these hostilities, which are now known as the old French and Indian wars, began with William's accession to the throne of England, in 1689, and was terminated in the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Queen Anne's war came next, commencing in 1702, and terminating in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The third controversy was declared by

George II., in 1744, and continued until the preliminaries of peace were signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The final great conflict was declared by Great Britain, in 1756, and terminated in the capture of Montreal, in 1760, when the whole of New France or Canada was surrendered to Great Britain. The province of New York remained an undisputed British possession, until "The Declaration of Independence" made her an independent State of the great confederacy of our glorious United States.

\*The Indians of the State of New York number about five thousand, and occupy lands to the estimated extent of 87,677 acres. With few exceptions these people are the direct descendants of the native Indians who once possessed and controlled the soil of the entire State. As early as the beginning of the seventeenth century, at a time when the first Dutch explorers visited the new world, or at least very soon thereafter, these tribes, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks, were united in a league called by the whites, Iroquois, and by themselves He-do-no-saw-nee, and held sway over all the country between the Hudson and Genesee rivers. Their own name signifies "a people dwelling in a long house," of which the Mohawks held the eastern door, and the Senecas the western. The Onondagas kept the central fire as being the founders of the league, with the Oneidas on their eastern and the Cayugas on their western boundaries. The origin of these tribes is unknown to history.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, which was the period of its greatest strength, the league numbered from thirteen to fifteen thousand souls. This people now number about fifteen thousand, of whom much the larger part reside within the Dominion of Canada. Their skill in war was only excelled by their aptitude for civil government. They lodged the civil authority of the league in fifty sachems, divided among the five tribes in unequal numbers, giving the Onondagas fourteen, the Mohawks nine, the Oneidas nine, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. Later on, another and inferior civil office grew up among them, that of chief, which gradually grew in importance, until it overshadowed the earlier title. No distinction appears now to exist between sachem and chief. The latter title seems to be the only one in use now among the Indians, and they no longer use or understand the word sachem. The sachems, as well as the chiefs, were nominated and deposed by the people, but in all cases the action of the tribe was required to be confirmed by the general council.

This brief and very general historical outline is deemed desirable as furnishing the facts for the better understanding of this interesting people to whom this State owes her northern boundary, and but for whose valor and steadfast friendship for our English forefathers the entire basin of the St. Lawrence

\*By the courtesy of Hon. J. S. Whipple the remainder of this article is compiled from the interesting Report of the Special committee, appointed by the Assembly to investigate the Indian Problem of the State of New York, of which Mr. Whipple was the chairman.



would now be a Canadian possession. The supremacy of the Iroquois in what was known as the "Ohio country" had a most important bearing upon the history of that great section. In 1684 the governor of Virginia made complaint to Thomas Dongan, colonial governor of New York, relating to some Iroquois attacks which had been instigated by the Jesuit French. The governor called a council of the league at Albany. Before the end of the council the sachems of the league requested the governor to affix the arms of the duke of York to their stockades and villages. This was done, and from that date forward England claimed the Iroquois as her subjects, and there is some evidence to show that the Indians accepted this view. In the final contest between France and England upon this continent for the possession of the "Ohio country," the French based their claim upon prior discovery and occupation, and from this standpoint their claim could not be successfully disputed. The English could produce no such evidence of title, and finally based their sole right to the disputed territory upon their Iroquois title, and stood upon this alone, urging that it was both their duty and privilege to guard the dominions of the Five Nations as their subjects, and saying in their memorial to the French Council in 1755: "What the court of Great Britain asserts and insists upon, is this, that the five Iroquois nations acknowledged by France to be the subjects of Great Britain, are either originally or by conquest, the lawful proprietors of the territory of Ohio in question." We fairly owe it, then, to the league of the Iroquois to give credit, not only for their actual efforts on the field of battle, not only for their brave and successful defence of our north-eastern boundary against French assaults, but as well for having conquered and held for Anglo-Saxon civilization, the larger and fairer portion of our country beyond the Alleghanies.

The Tuscaroras claim kinship with the Iroquois in language and blood. Here again their tradition shows that before the great Onondaga leader To-to-da-ho, led his warriors across the St. Lawrence and took possession of Central New York, a branch of the original family migrated westward to the Mississippi, and thence to North Carolina, where, according to their native historian, Elias Johnson, before the discovery of Columbus the Tuscaroras consisted of six towns, and they were a powerful nation, numbering over twelve hundred warriors. They lived principally upon the head waters of the Neuse and Tar rivers. About 1712 they became involved in quarrels with their white neighbors and the adjoining Indian tribes; battles took place in which they were defeated and many of their warriors slain, and many were sold as slaves. They made peace with the State and received a grant of lands in Bertie county, on the Roanoke river, to which the remnant of the tribe removed. Their troubles with their neighbors continued here, and finally, in 1715, the larger portion of them removed to New York and formally united themselves with the confederacy of the Iroquois, and were assigned to lands between the Unadilla and Chenango rivers, and upon the territory of the Oneidas.

From that time on the Iroquois became known as the Six Nations. With the exception of the Oneidas and a portion of the Tuscaroras, the Six Nations sided with England during the Revolution, and were left at the close of the war unprovided for and unmentioned in the treaty of peace, and at the mercy of the exasperated Americans.

At the close of the contest with the mother country, it appeared advisable for the new government to come to an understanding with the Indian tribes, with respect to their rights, the extent and location of their lands, and with respect to the terms upon which they should be permitted to remain in the country. October 15, 1783, Congress, in a series of resolutions, defined the limit and scope of these negotiations, and appointed commissioners to conduct the same. In pursuance of this action a general council was held with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, now Rome, at which LaFayette was present. Here the peace party under Cornplanter prevailed over Red Jacket and his followers, who were anxious to renew the war. Commissioners from the State of Pennsylvania were present, as well as some from Virginia. The Mohawks were not represented. A treaty was negotiated and signed, October 22, 1784, between commissioners plenipotentiary from the United States on the one part and the sachems and warriors of the Six Nations on the other, by which the United States gave "peace to the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagas, and Cayugas," confirmed to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras the lands upon which they lived, limited the tribes to lands they occupied east and north of a line drawn from a point on Lake Ontario, four miles east of Niagara, to the mouth of Buffalo creek, on Lake Erie; thence south to the Pennsylvania line; thence west and south along the line of Pennsylvania to the Ohio river; the Indians ceding all claims to land west of this line. The government again held a conference with the Six Nations at Canandaigua in 1794, by Timothy Pickering, "sole agent," at which "peace and friendship were again firmly established and declared to be perpetual between the United States and the Six Nations." It was here stipulated that the Oneidas, Cayugas and Onondagas should possess the lands reserved to them in their several treaties with the State of New York, and that the said reservations should remain theirs until they shall choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase. A similar provision was inserted regarding the lands of the Senecas.

Soon after the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, conflicting claims to a tract of land in the western part of this State arose between Massachusetts and New York, the former claiming title under a grant from King James I. to the Plymouth colony, and the latter under a grant from King Charles II. to the duke of York and Albany. The dispute was compromised by commissioners on the part of each state, four from Massachusetts and six from New York, namely: James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Harring, Melancthon Smith and Egbert Benson, commissioners for New York,

and John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons and Rufus King for Massachusetts, who met at Hartford, Connecticut, December 16, 1786. Massachusetts ceded to New York the "government, sovereignty and jurisdiction" over the disputed territory, and New York ceded to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the soil of the native Indians, and all other estate except of sovereignty and jurisdiction to Massachusetts, its grantees and assigns forever. It was further stipulated in the compact between these two States, that no purchase of any of the lands in question should be made from the Indians without the presence and consent of an agent of Massachusetts. These lands comprised about 6,000,000 acres, bounded easterly by a line which ran from the southeast corner of Steuben county north along the west shore of Seneca lake and terminated in Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario, and embraced the present counties of Wayne and Schuyler, except their easterly tiers of towns, Monroe, Genesee, Yates, Ontario, Niagara, Livingston, Wyoming, Steuben, Allegany, Erie, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Oliver Phelps, of Connecticut, for himself and others, began negotiations with Massachusetts in 1787, looking toward a purchase of a portion of the lands contained in the grant of this "preemption right" from New York, and about the same time Nathaniel Gorham, of Boston, made an offer to the Massachusetts Legislature of one shilling and six pence per acre for 1,000,000 acres of those lands, to be paid for in "the public paper of the commonwealth." While this offer was not accepted, it had the effect to bring other competitors into the field, who, as fast as they appeared, were taken into the association, after the manner of the modern trust, until finally in April, 1788, these two gentlemen (Phelps and Gorham), acting for their company, purchased all the land comprised in the cession to Massachusetts, for \$1,000,000, payable in three years in the public paper of the State, which was then greatly depreciated. Phelps at once began operations to extinguish the Indian title, and was met at the outset by another complication. What was in common parlance called the "Lessee Company," had been formed, and had procured two leases from the Indians, covering a large portion of the same territory bought by Phelps and his associates; and although Massachusetts promptly declared the leases void, and Governor Clinton commenced active warfare against them, holding councils in person with the Indians, warning them of the invalidity of the leases and taking evidence which established the fact that the leases had been procured by bribery and corrupt means, yet such was the influence of the lessees and their agents among the Indians and elsewhere, at one time threatening to form a new State from the disputed territory, at another stirring up enmity and dissatisfaction among the Indians, that finally the purchasers of the preemption right were obliged to compromise, and granted the lessees a certain interest in the property. On the 4th of July, 1788, Mr. Phelps opened negotiations at Buffalo creek, and the Indians sold for \$5,000 and an annuity of \$500 about 2,600,000 acres lying adjacent to the Massachusetts preemption

line. In the meantime the scrip, with which Phelps and his associates were to make payment to Massachusetts, had so appreciated in value, owing to the increased prospects of the State as a member of the United States, that they were unable to procure the same so as to meet their obligations, and suit was entered against them by Massachusetts. They were, however, able to effect a compromise, retaining the portion of their purchase as to which they had extinguished the Indian title and reconveying to Massachusetts all the residue. This arrangement was the more readily accomplished owing to the appearance of Robert Morris as an applicant to purchase these lands. On the 12th day of March, 1791, Massachusetts agreed to sell to Samuel Ogden, as agent for Robert Morris, all the lands before sold to Phelps and Gorham, excepting the portion retained by them, and on the 11th day of May, 1791, this State conveyed to Morris, for a consideration of \$225,000 the whole of this land, by five separate deeds; the first, adjoining the Phelps purchase, comprising 500,000 acres. In this conveyance Massachusetts reserved one-sixtieth of the whole tract to satisfy a claim of one John Butler who had entered into a contract for the purchase of the same from Phelps and Gorham prior to their surrender of the lands back to Massachusetts, which interest Morris afterward purchased from Butler, thereby acquiring the entire title. The first tract of 500,000 acres was retained by Morris, and sold by him in different tracts, and was called the Morris reserve.

The land comprised in the remaining four deeds, being 3,600,000 acres, was conveyed by as many separate conveyances, dated in their order, December 4, 1792, February 27, 1793, July 20, 1793, and July 20, 1793, by Robert Morris to Herman Le Roy and others, as trustees for a party of Amsterdam capitalists, known as the Holland Land Company, of whom Wilhelm Willink was the largest owner, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck bore the most conspicuous name. These conveyances were coupled with an agreement to extinguish the Indian titles, and Morris at once bent his energies to accomplish this result. Upon Thomas Morris, the son and able lieutenant of his father, fell the task of procuring the consent of the Indians to hold a treaty. He went into their country, followed their trails from the wigwam of one chief to that of another, and after much difficulty, and the use of all his persuasive arts, the Indians agreed to hold a conference, and designated Big Tree, now Geneseo, as the place where the same should be held. President Washington nominated Jeremiah Wadsworth as commissioner on the part of the United States, and the interested parties met together in August, 1797, and negotiations began, William Shepard representing Massachusetts. The council was held under a large tent, provided by Morris, where daily conferences took place. Red Jacket did the talking for the Indians, assisted by Cornplanter, Farmer's Brother and some others. The Indians resisted all offers; but finally consented to sell one township. At last Red Jacket "covered up the council fire," and declared the conference at an end. In an interview with Farmer's



Brother on the following day, Morris said to him that Red Jacket had no right to cover up the council fire, as he alone who kindled it had a right to extinguish it. To this Farmer's Brother assented, after some deliberation, and the council was continued. Morris understanding the Indian maxim, that the "lands belonged to the warriors, because they form the strength of the nation, and to the women, as the mothers of the warriors," held a conference with the chief women and the warriors, ignoring for the time the sachems and chiefs. His address to this unusual assembly deserves a passing notice. He informed them of the offers he had made the sachems, that "the money they would receive from their lands would lighten the burdens they then endured." He said to them, "Now you have to till the earth and provide by your labor food for yourselves and children; when these children are without clothing and shivering with cold, you alone are witnesses to their suffering; your sachems will always supply their own wants; they feed on the game they kill, and sell the skins to buy themselves clothing; therefore they are indifferent about selling their lands for money, enough every year to lessen your labor and enable you to procure for yourselves and children the food and clothing necessary for your comfort." He then said to them that he would give the women their share of the presents he had brought from Philadelphia to be distributed in case he bought the lands. Morris produced a powerful impression; negotiations were resumed, and on the 15th day of September, 1797, the treaty was signed which transferred the control of nearly all the country which now comprises western New York from the hands of the red men to their white neighbors. This treaty was of such absorbing consequence, and was such an excellent illustration of dealing between the two people, that these details relating to it, based principally upon facts found in "Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase" are deemed important. The Indians reserved from the operation of this treaty ten separate tracts of land embracing three hundred and thirty-seven square miles; the Allegany reservation in Cattaraugus county, something over forty-two square miles; the Chautauqua reservation, in Chautauqua and Erie counties, with forty-two square miles; the Buffalo Creek reservation in Erie county, one hundred and thirty square miles; the Tonawanda reservation in Erie and Genesee counties, seventy-one square miles; the Squawky Hill reservation near Mount Morris, with two square miles; the Canadea reservation in Allegany county, with sixteen square miles; Canawangus reservation, two square miles, on the Genesee river near Avon; Little Beard's and Big Tree reservations, two miles square each, on the Genesee river opposite Geneseo, and the Gardeau reservation on the Genesee river below Mount Morris. Besides these reservations the Senecas continued to claim and use another, one mile square, divided by the line between the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany and near the village of Cuba, upon which is situated a famous oil spring which had long been prized by the Senecas for its medicinal qualities.

By the conveyance executed by the Seneca nation to Robert Morris at the treaty of the Big Tree, in August, 1787, the Holland Land Company obtained a title in "fee simple," to all the lands conveyed to them by the four deeds before mentioned, which were executed by Robert Morris.

This company through their efficient agent general, Mr. Theophilus Cazenove, who resided in Philadelphia, had anticipated the perfection of title from the Indians, and in July, 1797, had employed Joseph Ellicott as chief surveyor to commence at once to lay out this immense tract into townships, and to subdivide the townships into lots, as soon as the title was perfected. Mr. Ellicott began his service on this tract for this company in attendance at the treaty at Big Tree, which was continued without interruption for nearly a quarter of a century. He had acquired a high reputation as a surveyor and civil engineer. In 1798 and 1799, he had completed the survey of the purchase into townships and begun the subdivision into lots, and the lands were in the market for settlement.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE MOUND BUILDERS. TRACES IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

[By FREDERICK LARKIN, M. D., Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.]

A SIMPLE heap of stones or of earth seems to have been the first monument that suggested itself to man. In the old world thousands of such monuments are known to exist. The great antiquity of these works has staggered the greatest minds of Europe. By whom and when built, remains an impenetrable mystery. It is the opinion of modern archaeologists, that the earthworks scattered over most parts of the old world, were built thousands of years before the historic period, and that to the builders of the splendid cities of Baalbec and Palmyra, they were as much of an enigma as to the inhabitants of the nineteenth century. But rude as these primitive memorials are, they have been little impaired by time, while majestic and imposing structures have fallen into shapeless ruins. "When covered with forests, and their surfaces interlaced with the roots of trees, or when protected by turf, the humble mound bids defiance to the elements which throw down the temple, and crumble the marble into dust."

No part of the world presents to the archaeologist so many remarkable works as the western continent. We can trace the ancient inhabitants from the northern lakes through the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi valleys, to Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and the Pacific ocean. Every hill, mountain and valley discloses some rude instrument used by a people whose history is enveloped

in darkness. So numerous was this people in the Mississippi valley, that Mr. Breckenridge, after extensive explorations, says: "There are traces of a population far beyond what this extensive and fertile portion of the continent is supposed to have possessed; greater, perhaps, than could be supported by the present white inhabitants, even with the careful agriculture practiced in the most populous parts of Europe."

It was formerly supposed that there was some alliance with those people and the Indian races of America, but that is very improbable. The skull of the Indian bears but little resemblance to that of the Mound Builder. The head of the Indian is low in the moral sentiments, has large firmness and small benevolence; in fact his head indicates the cruel savage that he is. The Mound Builder had a head that will compare favorably with the most intellectual people now living. His head is well developed in the moral and intellectual regions, with large firmness, which cause him to move with energy, whether in peace or in war.

When the copper mines of Lake Superior began to be explored, traces of ancient works were found in almost every section. In several places shafts had been sunk to the depth of thirty feet or more, and veins of native copper were traced for a great distance, in many places through solid rock. In one of the shafts was found a number of tools made of copper, which, at the time of discovery, were reported as being hardened at one end; if such was the case, it was done with tin or with some other process unknown to us. From the shores of Lake Superior we can trace this people to Wisconsin, where we find some singular earth works,—six effigies of animals, six parallelograms, one circle, and one effigy of the human figure. These tumuli extend for the distance of half a mile along the trail. What the animals represent is difficult to determine. Many at the present time suppose that the mastodon is one, and that he was a favorite animal and perhaps used as a beast of burden. That the mastodon was contemporary with the Mound Builders is now an undisputed fact. It is a wonder, and has been since the mounds have been discovered, how such immense works could have been built by human hands. To me it is not difficult to believe that those people tamed that monster of the forest and made him a willing slave to their superior intellectual power. If such was the case, we can imagine that tremendous teams have been driven to and fro in the vicinity of their great works, tearing up trees by the roots, or marching with their armies into the field of battle amidst showers of poisoned arrows. In western New York, particularly within the borders of the great valley of the Conewango river, evidence is abundant that ancient man and the great American elephant trod the soil together. Large molar teeth have been found at East Randolph, Leon, Conewango, Ellington and various places near the tributaries of the Conewango.

From northern Wisconsin we can trace these ancient people through Michigan and Ohio to the southern shore of Lake Erie. Near the mouth of

Cattaraugus creek, in western New York, commences a series of works which extend through the Conewango valley. In the town of Dayton are the remains of a sepulchral mound in a circular form, one hundred and twenty feet in circumference, with an elevation of ten feet. This tumulus when explored was found to contain several skeletons which were, no doubt, those of some distinguished warriors, whose acts of heroism might have been connected with the decline and fall of that powerful race of men. On either side of the valley a chain of fortifications can be traced for more than twenty miles, interspersed with numerous mausoleums constructed to cover the remains of their distinguished dead.

In the towns of Leon and Conewango a number of burial mounds have been explored. Among them is one that contained eight skeletons which were buried in a sitting posture, in such a manner as to form a circle within the mound. In the center of this circle, surrounded by the mouldering skeletons, stood a pestle artistically wrought from granite. This relic was placed in a perpendicular position and encircled with twenty-four flint arrows of large dimensions. This mound is now nearly obliterated, and the ground whereon it once stood is cultivated by the white man. The fields in either direction disclose large quantities of relics designed for warlike purposes, which had been discharged, no doubt, during some terrible battle.

On the Little Conewango, about two miles from its junction with the main stream, is located the village of Randolph. The ground occupied by this beautiful village is a level plateau of land, which forms a part of the great valley of the Conewango. This ground, unknown centuries in the past, was densely populated by the Mound Builders. About forty years ago a mound was thoroughly explored in about the center of the village, and in the midst of that ancient tomb three human skeletons were disinterred, which immediately crumbled to dust after being exposed to the air. In connection with them a large block of mica was disclosed, about twelve inches square, and of sufficient thickness to weigh several pounds. Mica was no doubt regarded a sacred relic, for it is nearly always found buried with their dead; and it must also have possessed uncommon value, for it could not have been obtained in such blocks short of the mountains of North Carolina. On the apex of this mound was a tree nearly four feet in diameter, whose roots penetrated to the midst of the tomb and disturbed the remains of those great warriors who had undoubtedly slumbered in the arms of death for more than a thousand years.

It was the opinion of Dr. Cheney, with whom I have spent much time in exploring the mounds and ancient works in the vicinity of Randolph—and my own coincides with his—that the ground now occupied by the village was once an ancient city; for when the white man came he was astonished to find within its borders and adjacent to it the remains of military fortifications, mounds, caches, hearths, and various relics used for domestic and warlike purposes. In the summer of 1878, a Mr. Scudder, while plowing a piece of



ground, about forty rods from the railroad depot, discovered a nest of arrow heads under the remains of a large pine stump, and, by exploring, unearthed one hundred and sixty-seven. Subsequent to that time about fifty more have been found, together with blocks of mica, stone axes, etc. That these relics were buried before the growth of the tree is very apparent. The tree was one of the largest in the country. From as correct measurement as can be made, it was about eight feet in diameter and had fallen from age long before the axe of the white man was brought to bear upon the forest trees in Randolph.

On Elm Creek near the village of East Randolph, is an embankment and trench of circular form two hundred and eighty feet in diameter. From the appearance of a successive growth of timber it would indicate a remote date of construction. Within and adjacent to this work numerous caches and hearths have been discovered, some of which contained the remains of charred corn. In the vicinity where the ground has been cultivated, hundreds of relics used by the ancient warriors have been found.

Near the residence of J. E. Weeden, Esq., and about one mile from the village of Randolph, is a fortification that surrounds about three acres. The ditch was about eight feet deep, and numerous trees of great size were found growing upon the parapet and in the midst of the entrenchment. This work was well defined when first discovered in the wilderness, where it had lain in solitude for more than a thousand years, undisturbed only by the hurricane as it toyed with the monarchs of the forest.

About forty years ago Dr. Apoleon Cheney, in a survey made of the village of Randolph, discovered the remains of a redoubt, sixty rods in length, that extended across the village plateau, on either end of which is a small rivulet fed by living springs. On the north side of Jamestown street, Dr. T. A. C. Everet, while ditching his land and removing stumps, found blocks of mica and great quantities of relics, which had long been hidden in the ground from one to ten feet below the surface. About six rods from a pure and singular spring a number of hearths were disclosed, one of which contained several loads of stone which had been subjected to fire. Within a mile surrounding the village of Randolph, thousands of relics made for warlike and domestic purposes have been found.

All of the towns in Cattaraugus and Erie counties are rich with relics left by the ancient people. On the north side of Cattaraugus creek, on lands of the Indian reservation, is standing at the present time, a group of mounds, which have never been disturbed, save by the action of the elements, and trees of the forest, which always attain an uncommon size when found among these tombs.

The most extensive of these tumuli is on the terrace, which is elevated about fifteen feet above the stream. It is oblong in shape, fifty four feet in length by thirty-six in breadth and fifteen feet in height. Another tumulus, situated about seventy rods in a southerly direction, is circular in form and

about one hundred and twenty feet in circumference and sixteen feet in height. Other works of less interest to the archæologist are found in every direction.

The Indians of this reservation have a superstition with regard to opening these receptacles of the dead. They say their fathers desired them to remain undisturbed, hence no one will be guilty of violating the sacred spot where the remains of some venerated chieftain is mouldering to dust. Not only in civilized, but in savage life, the desire to perpetuate the memory of the departed seems a powerful element indigenous to the nature of man.

Although these mausoleums have stood since a score of great forests have lived and perished, let them rest, for they will feast the eye of the antiquarian thousands of years after our generation shall have passed away.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
With all their country's wishes blest—  
While spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck the hallow'd mould."

In Ellington, the town next west of Conewango, the relics and works constructed by the ancient inhabitants are very numerous. On a hill, about a fourth of a mile from the village, are the remains of a fortification which was no doubt constructed for defensive purposes. It occupies an eminence of more than a hundred feet above the waters of Clear creek, and commands a view of the circumjacent country for many miles.

To the east, for several miles, is spread out the great valley of the Conewango, clothed with its native forests; to the westward is a broad ravine cut by the waters of a clear stream that rises among the hills which divide the valley of the Conewango from that of the Cassadaga. According to a survey made by Dr. Cheney, in 1868, this work is in the form of a parallelogram, and is six hundred feet in length by two hundred and ninety in width. The intrenchment, as it lay in the forest, was several feet deep. On the southern side was a wide gateway with an elevation on either side to guard the entrance. Within the intrenchment human bones have been discovered in large quantities, and in such a stage of decay that they readily mingled with the soil. The land occupied by this fortification is noted for its great fertility, and marks the ground where once the tide of battle raged. This work presents more than ordinary interest to the antiquarian, on account of the great number of implements of ancient warfare found in the vicinity.

About a mile and a half up the valley of Clear creek, and near its junction with a mountain stream, are two other works, about sixty rods apart. One of these stands upon an eminence, seventy-five feet above the copious mountain stream. The vallum surrounds nearly two acres. It is in the form of a parallelogram, and when first examined, the parapet was three feet high. The location of this work was well selected for defence against the near approach of an enemy.

Near the summit of a hill, about half a mile west of the narrows, in the town of Napoli, is a tumulus about one hundred and twenty feet in circumference. From its elevated position—more than six hundred feet above the valley of the Conewango—it commands an extensive view of the surrounding country for several miles in either direction. This mound has never been thoroughly explored; but a few years ago a small amount of soil was removed from near its base, which disclosed some relics, among which was a flint spear head more than six inches in length and wrought with remarkable skill. This mound, no doubt, contains the remains of some venerated dead who have slept for unknown centuries in the wild solitude.

About eighty rods in a westerly direction from this tumulus is a rapid stream that winds its way to the Allegheny river. As we cross the river and pass up the Red House valley, on an eminence, about two hundred feet above the level of the stream, we find an ancient fortification from which can be seen the surrounding hills and the waters of the great river. This work is very extensive, being one hundred and sixty feet in circumference. The parapet is about three feet in height, and the ditch two feet in depth. Two rapid streams which rise in the deep ravines nearly encircle the eminence upon which this work is located. Near the center of the enclosure is a copious spring, which was selected to supply the ancient warriors with water during a protracted siege.

Several miles below the Red House creek, the remains of an ancient work can be traced. This is circular in form and about three hundred feet in diameter. Before it was disturbed the wall was four feet high and the ditch about six feet deep. Near the center of this enclosure various relics have been found, many of which point to a civilization much higher than of those located in the Conewango valley.

In the year 1859, while exploring some tumuli in the vicinity of Red House valley, we found numerous singular and interesting relics, among which were spear heads, six inches in length, with double barbs composed of masses of native copper; also several blocks of mica, which were in about the same condition as when chiseled from the granite of the mountains.

It was near this valley where was found one of the most interesting relics ever discovered among the works of the ancient inhabitants. It was a flat piece of native copper, six inches in length by four in width, artistically wrought, with the form of an elephant represented in harness engraved upon it, and a sort of breast collar, with tugs on either side which extended past the hips.

The great amount of copper implements and blocks of mica that have been found contradicts the theory of Mr. Squire, that the tumuli situated in western New York are not the work of the Mound Builders. I am satisfied, beyond a doubt, that the Indian races never mined for mica or copper, neither did they bury either of these articles with the remains of their distinguished dead. The Mound Builders, for a long period of time, made the great lakes a







highway of travel and transported the copper mined at Lake Superior to the northern borders of Lake Erie, thence by land to the Cassadaga lake and down the creek to which it gives rise, to its junction with the Conewango. The circumstance of the Conewango and Red House valleys being on and near the different routes to the southern rivers, may be the cause of the lavish distribution of copper in those sections.

Among the remarkable relics found in the vicinity of this last mentioned work, may be included an image chiseled from gray sandstone, which, for artistic design and elaborate workmanship, will compare favorably with modern art. It is given life-size, and, no doubt, was designed to represent the form of head and face of the people then living. I have spent, with uncommon satisfaction, many hours in examining this wonderful specimen of ancient art. The head and features have a broad outline with high front. The brow is encircled with a plaiting of fanciful ringlets that cluster round the intellectual forehead. Rough and primitive as is the school of art to which this image belongs, it carries unquestionable marks of a much higher civilization than any of the Indian races that have been discovered. Several archæologists who have examined this singular specimen, are of the opinion that it was an idol, one of the gods of their mythology, and worshipped in the mystical rites pertaining to their religion. As this ancient people worshipped the sun, it seems difficult to account for it on that hypothesis. But if it should prove to be an idol, we have a key to unlock one of the mysteries connected with a people once more numerous than the present population of America; a people, the sun of whose empire once rose beyond the northern lakes and extended south to where great rivers send down their turbid waters to meet the ocean's tides; and further still, to a land of flowers, where the golden fruits hung in tempting clusters, unborn of human toil, and thence o'er ocean's isles, ere it is lost in the western wave.

Notwithstanding every climate on the continent of America has once been densely populated by a numerous people, their footprints are fast fading away. The last vestige of these wonderful inhabitants will soon be lost in oblivion, which has already cast its shadow across the "Acropolis of ancient Athens and the Colosseum of imperial Rome."

"The long haired Greeks

To him upon the shores of the Hellespont,  
A mound shall heap; that those in aftertimes  
Who sail along the darksome sea shall say  
This is the monument of one long since  
Borne to his grave, by mighty Hector slain."

One of the most extensive sepulchral mounds bordering the Allegheny river, in the State of New York, formerly stood on the west side of the river, in the town of Cold Spring. This tumulus was located about five hundred feet from the river and some twenty feet above the highest flood. The location is

grand and interesting. To the south and west is a broad level plain, embracing nearly two thousand acres of the most fertile land to be found in Cattaraugus county. This great interval is flanked on either side by precipitous hills which are cut asunder in but three directions; once by the great river that flows to the south, to the north and west by a branch of the Conewango and the Cold Spring creek.

For a description of this tumulus, as it appeared more than a hundred years ago, I am indebted to Gov. Blacksnake, the great chief of the Six Nations. According to his estimate it was about two hundred feet in circumference and twenty feet in height, and one of the largest trees he ever beheld was growing near its base, whose roots penetrated its side for fifty feet or more. When this mound was explored more than seventy years ago, it was found to contain a vast quantity of human bones. According to the recollection of the old chief and that of his son (then a very aged man), then living on the Indian reservation, "cart loads" of bones were discovered, many of which were in such a stage of decay that they crumbled to dust when exposed to the air. Great quantities of relics, such as gorgets, flint axes, arrow heads, and a great number of copper implements, artistically wrought from masses of native copper which was brought from the mines of Lake Superior, were found with the bones.

This great tumulus is now leveled down and the place where it stood is a cultivated field. The earth of which it was composed is distributed over an acre of ground. So rich was this mound with decaying skeletons and relics of curious workmanship, that now, after more than seventy years have passed away, fragments of human bones, arrow heads and copper relics are found in large quantities at each successive plowing. In the spring of 1879, a few days after the ground had been plowed, in company with two boys we found fifteen arrow heads, a curious piece of copper and nearly a peck of fragments of human bones, all of which had been distributed in the soil during about fifty years of cultivation.

That this mound was very ancient is apparent from the condition of the remains being found in such a stage of decay, and from the size of the trees found upon its summit, and adjacent to it. If the great tree referred to by the Indian chief was nearly ten feet in diameter, as he supposed it to have been, that alone would reach back in the past nearly a thousand years, and it is not improbable that many generations of forests have grown and perished since that ancient tomb closed over scores of the dead.

At one of my interviews with Gov. Blacksnake, which lasted several hours, I derived much valuable information. This great chief was a man in possession of vast native talents. He was familiar with the location of every prominent mound and fortification in western New York, Pennsylvania and the valley of the Ohio. In fact he was one of the most intelligent archæologists with whom I have come in contact. The subject under consideration was the

antiquity of the works of these ancient people, and whether they were in any way connected with the native Indians of America. In answer to the question, "Is there any alliance between the Indians and Mound Builders?" he said: "We have no knowledge of these ancient people, only from the mounds and fortifications that are very numerous in every section of country with which I am acquainted. We have no reliable traditions in regard to them, though we have traditions reaching back for a long period of time."

Question. "If a race of people as much developed in civilization as the Mound Builders appear to have been, by their works which they left behind, had lived in this country a thousand years ago, would not that fact have been transmitted to your generation?"

Answer. "It is the custom with all Indian tribes to impart such information to their children, when very young, and if those ancient people were contemporary with the American Indians that fact would undoubtedly have passed through thousands of years."

It was the opinion of this old chief that the Indian tribes originated in America, and came in some mysterious manner long after the Mound Builders had passed away.

About two miles from the Allegheny, up Cold Spring creek, are two mounds, one of which has never been thoroughly explored. The other was leveled to the ground in the fall of 1879. This tumulus is on the farm of Wm. M. Brown, Esq., and was originally about ten feet in height, and one hundred feet in circumference. At the time this mound was leveled, with the aid of Mr. Brown, we found a quantity of bone dust mingled with coal and ashes. This was a very interesting discovery, as it shows that ancient people practiced cremation to a certain extent at least.

Opposite the village of Limestone in the town of Carrollton, in the valley of Tunaengwant creek is a circular fortification about one thousand feet in circumference. Some ten rods to the north is Limestone creek, a mountain stream, that winds its way to the Tunaengwant. A large gateway with breastworks opened toward this stream. In the midst of this fortification once stood a number of pine trees of giant size whose heads towered far above the surrounding forest, several of which were about twelve feet in circumference. About forty years ago a cellar was dug within the boundaries of the fortification, and human bones were exhumed in great quantities, in such advanced state of decay that they offered but slight resistance to the shovel and pick. Several years ago, the man who dug the cellar informed me that the bones were several feet in thickness, as far at least as the cellar extended.

The ground now occupied by the village of Olean was, no doubt, once densely populated. The line of the Genesee Valley canal at this place passed through a sepulchral mound that disclosed human bones in the last stage of decomposition. This tumulus was oval in form, about forty feet wide and sixty long and nearly ten feet high.

In the town of Hinsdale near the west bank of Olean creek, about five miles from Olean, a part situated on the lands of S. S. Peake and a part on the lands adjoining, of Mr. Gould, are the remains of an ancient fort that surrounds about three acres. This work shows unmistakable evidence of great antiquity; for more than sixty years ago pine trees, nearly four feet in diameter, were growing within the entrenchment. In and around this fort large quantities of relics peculiar to those lost and wonderful people have been found.

In the town of Persia, on Cattaraugus creek near Point Peters, situated on an elevated plateau, are the remains of an ancient fort. When first discovered in the forest, the embankment stood in bold relief full three feet high. The contiguous country surrounding this tumulus, for several miles in every direction, contained numerous and curious relics of this ancient and distinct race. The scenery at this point along Cattaraugus creek is rugged, bold, and grand. Mr. John S. Ackerly informed the editor of this work, that while cultivating his farm, he has found numerous arrow heads, stone axes, stone implements for skinning game, and a curiously wrought stone rasp. On his farm there are also several deep pits, excavated long before the advent of the white man. In possession of Mr. Ackerly's neighbor is an image of a small bird, artistically carved in stone, which was found in the earth in the neighborhood. It is a fine specimen, but unlike any of the feathered songsters found in western New York at the present day.

Space in this work will not permit us to extend the investigation of this lost but interesting race, to any great length, beyond the bounds of Cattaraugus county. Suffice it to say their empire extended far to the west, and southwest across the continent.

At Martin's Ferry, Ohio, nearly opposite the city of Wheeling, West Virginia, is a more extensive work than I have before had occasion to mention. It is located on the second terrace which is about fifty feet above high water mark. This work is nearly square with two corners facing a hill to the westward rounded off. It is elevated some ten or twelve feet above the surrounding plateau and occupies about three acres. In fact it is a pile of earth artificially raised with gentle slopes on every side. This embankment, on the top, is as level as the floor of a house, and to all appearances has changed but little since its construction long ages ago. Near one of its corners, so as to be almost connected, is a mound much more extensive than any that have been discovered in the State of New York. In 1875, while spending several days in that locality, I made an estimate of about four hundred feet for the circumference of this mound, and for height thirty feet. Many years ago the mound was partially opened, but from appearances the center has never been disclosed. I was informed by several parties residing here that human bones, copper implements and other relics were found. The Rev. J. P. Maclean is of the opinion that works of that character were devoted to some kind of amusement. If such is

a fact, it would seem singular that they should build such stately tombs by its side. From its mode of construction, and its general characteristics, it is highly probable it was devoted to a far different purpose, a purpose in some way connected with religion. In every section of the country where the ancient works are found many of them show a religious significance. The religious element is so strong in the nature of man that it does and has always shown itself. Up the Ohio river, for several miles above Martin's Ferry, is a broad valley of alluvial land, which, to all appearance, was once extensively cultivated; done very probably by the people who built these mounds and fortifications.

Twelve miles below the city of Wheeling on the West Virginia side of the river, we reach the village of Moundville, formerly known as Grave Creek, on account of the sepulchral mounds which it once contained. As the traveller arrives at this enchanting location of Nature's handiwork, his attention is at once drawn to a singular hill, symmetrical in form, which towers to the height of seventy feet. This imposing eminence is situated amidst a level plateau that contains more than a thousand acres, and is artificial, and is one of the largest sepulchral monuments constructed by human hands. This mammoth mound is located about half a mile from the Ohio river and some forty feet above its banks. Its base is a true circle and about twenty rods in diameter. It is conical in form, and before the top was leveled off it stood eighty feet high. The time that has passed away since this great work was built is shrouded in mystery; but it is not improbable that since its construction, Rome, Greece and Thebes have fallen and their gorgeous palaces, rotundas, obelisks and colosseums have gone down in a common sepulchre.

In the year 1838, a Mr. Tomlinson, who claimed a legal title over the Mound Builders by adverse possession, excavated a tunnel from its base to its center. The soil, composed in part of clay and being perfectly dry, showed no signs of caving in, so they readily reached the center, and to the astonishment of all concerned came to a vault or room twenty feet square, the bottom of which was covered with a dark material made from decayed timber, which had long been reduced to ashes by the destructive influence of time. After removing some of the debris and making a search, they discovered two human skeletons in almost a perfect state of preservation. One was that of a male and the other that of a female. They lay side by side in a horizontal position with their heads to the south, separated the distance of about ten or twelve inches. When deposited in that dark and silent vault, the arms of the corpses were laid carefully beside the bodies, where they had reposed for centuries before Columbus dreamt of a western continent. Four bracelets made of copper artistically designed surrounded the wrists of the skeletons. In the spring of 1841, I visited this mound and found it open for exhibition, by Mr. Tomlinson, the owner and proprietor, a gentleman of education and very much an antiquarian, who had been to a very large expense in preparing the place for



the reception of visitors. He had caused the bones of the two skeletons to be wired and put in the most favorable position for exhibition. These two skeletons were the best preserved of any that have ever been taken from any mound in this country and were calculated to open a new field of investigation. By the aid of them we can arrive more closely at the size of that ancient people, and as they were undoubtedly prominent personages we can form a very reasonable opinion of their mental abilities. The two were apparently about the same age, perhaps about fifty years, indicating that they died in the heyday of life. The male, judging by the skeleton, was a man about six feet in height, or perhaps a trifle more. The female was estimated to be five feet seven or eight inches in height, with bones which would denote a powerful frame. The intellectual and moral regions were exceedingly well developed. Benevolence and reverence were large, which would indicate the possession of a strong religious nature. The organ of juvenile love, was uncommonly large; combativeness and destructiveness were only moderately developed. Such a head would indicate a person of strong moral feelings; one that would love the right and despise acts of cruelty and oppression; would love the young with more than ordinary mother's love, and at the sight of a suffering child would be melted to compassion. If a mother she would devote her life to her children. The head of the king (if he was a king) was less developed in the moral qualities than that of this queen of the Mound Builders. The animal organs were rather large and the intellectual fairly developed. Such an organization would give considerable force of character, and if devoted to politics, would be no more likely to jump the track of honesty and virtue than many of our members of Congress, bank directors or present day political leaders.

The skeletons and copper bracelets were not the only relics found in the vault in the midst of this great mound. More than three thousand beads of curious and artistic workmanship, together with two hundred and fifty blocks of mica and large quantities of flint and copper implements were disclosed. But one of the most interesting relics ever found in any mound in this country was a block or flat stone containing three lines of unknown characters engraved upon it. This stone lay near the skeletons, and it was thought by Messrs. Tomlinson and Schoocraft that it proved a written language, designed to be read by the inhabitants of the spirit world. So great was the interest taken in this stone and the characters engraved upon it that it was submitted to the learned professors of Europe, Rafu, of Copenhagen and M. Jomal, of Paris, who came to the conclusion that the stone contained twenty-two alphabetical characters which they were unable to interpret.

It is stated in a paper written by Dr. Cheney in 1859, that the skeletons found in the mounds at Cassadaga were those of giants, and that one in particular measured seven feet and five inches. I suppose he got that information from some who saw them at the time they were exhumed and who had their organs of marvelousness greatly exalted. That the Mound Builders were a

little larger than the present type, is very probable; but that they were giants eight and ten feet high is all fabulous. I have seen many skeletons from mounds in different states, but have seen none that will much exceed the people now living. At the centennial, in one of the annex buildings, was a large amount of fragments of skeletons from the ancient tombs in West Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, and the Mississippi valley, and I saw none that would exceed the size of the Indian tribes of America. The subject under consideration has quite enough of the marvelous about it to gratify almost any imagination without resorting to giants.

The fact that the mastodon was contemporary with the Mound Builders is admitted by all antiquarians. It is my opinion that in all probability they tamed and used that powerful beast to haul heavy burdens. I am confirmed in this opinion by the fact that in his organization he possessed a mild disposition, and that, like the African elephant, he could have been tamed when young and brought under subjection with as little trouble as is required for the ox or horse. The inhabitants of Africa, who stand much lower in the scale of development than the ancient Mound Builders, use the elephant as a beast of burden. This hypothesis is further strengthened by the finding of the copper relic before mentioned, in the town of Red House, on the Allegheny river, with the form of the mastodon engraved upon it, represented in harness.

When we look over the continent of America and find a race of people who once held empire over this broad domain, now slowly and surely passing away; and then into the midnight of the past, and find such unmistakable traces of a once numerous and powerful people now lost in oblivion; and then again that we, as a people, may be standing on the brink of ruin, with religious and political leaders lost to every principle of honor, and slowly undermining the glorious fabric of American greatness; who knows but in the distant future America with its colossal structures will be in ruins, when we consider the warlike spirit of man and the strange and dreadful convulsions of nature, that carry in their train vast and sudden destruction? I am aware that we, as a people, believe that we are crowned with everlasting safety, on account of our republican institutions, our liberty of speech, and our great range of religious and political freedom. The ruined cities of the ancient world no doubt thought so once; but "hearken to the voice of history." Look at Babylon, once the praise of the whole earth. But "Babylon has fallen."

How nations sink by darling schemes oppress,  
When vengeance listens to the fool's request,  
Fate wings with every wish the afflictive dart,  
Each gift of nature and each grace of art;  
With fatal heat impetuous courage glows,  
With fatal sweetness elocution flows.  
Impeachment stops the speaker's powerful breath,  
And restless fire precipitates in death.

## CHAPTER III.

## DISCOVERY OF THE IROQUOIS BY THE FRENCH. THEIR PROWESS, SUBJUGATION AND THEIR RELIGION.

JACQUES CARTIER, a distinguished French explorer and navigator, in the service of France, in 1535, entered the great gulf of Canada, to which he gave the name of St. Lawrence, sailed through it and up the river of the same name which he called the "River of Hochelaga," and explored the country as far as the city of Montreal, ascended Mt. Royal, from which he was the first white man to gaze upon the magnificent prospect which continues to delight the tourist, and was the first to behold in the panorama stretched before him, a part of the territory of our Empire State. In 1540 Cartier again visited Canada and made an abortive attempt to found a colony. No further attempt was made to establish a settlement until 1608, when Samuel Champlain, a French nobleman, with others, founded a colony at Quebec. Champlain, restless for adventures, and equally anxious to make further discoveries in the new world, waited only for spring, and an opportunity, to enter upon a long cherished plan of explorations, with the high hope of finding a way to China.

In the last part of the autumn he was visited by an ambitious young chief from the vicinity of Ottawa, (then unknown), who prevailed upon him to join him in the spring in an expedition against his enemies, the Iroquois, the Five Nations, composed of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, and of whom all the Indian tribes stood in mortal fear.

On the 28th day of May, 1609, the expedition set off, Champlain in a small shallop carrying himself and ten others, armed with guns. They passed up the St. Lawrence, and entered the mouth of the Richelieu river. Here his ease-loving warriors encamped for two days, hunted, fished and feasted, and regaled their French allies with fresh fish, venison and wild fowl—and quarrelled, too. About three-fourths took to their canoes and paddled towards home. The remaining force consisted of sixty warriors with twenty canoes. This expedition pushed onward up the Richelieu, entered the beautiful lake which Champlain gave his name, and were then in the country of the Mohawk nation, who kept the eastern door of the Long House of the confederacy of the Five Nations. The party then traveled only by night. June 29th, they embarked at twilight from the west shore of the lake, near the site of Crown Point. They discovered a flotilla of Iroquois canoes about ten o'clock in the evening; each recognized his mortal enemy, and their mingled war-whoops made "night hid-

eous." By common consent the battle was deferred until daylight, when the allies, confident of their success, marched with steadiness to the conflict. They opened their ranks, and Champlain and his two friends passed to the front with their carbines. The astonished Iroquois stared at the unwonted sight in amazement. The guns were leveled and discharged; two of the chiefs fell dead. The brave Iroquois stood firm, and filled the air with their arrows; but the fire-arms continued their deadly work; their terrific reports quailed their stout hearts; they broke and ran, and the victory was won. Thus the French foolishly rushed into war with the mightiest and most powerful Indian confederacy the world ever beheld. This act engendered a hatred of the French on the part of the Iroquois that descended to generations then unborn, and eventually led to the annihilation of many of the Canadian tribes and to the weakening of the Iroquois.

They were generally on the war-path. They drove out and annihilated the powerful Neuter nation and the warlike Hurons. About 1655 they extended their victories over the immense territory reaching to the Father of Waters on the west; south to the Tennessee river, north to the St. Lawrence and east to the Hudson.

In exterminating the Eries, the policy of the Iroquois seems to have been to remove a powerful rival rather than to acquire territory. Because the country of the Eries lay adjacent to the Senecas, it was given to that nation, and for many years after the exodus of their enemies it was only occupied by them as an occasional hunting ground and where deer, bears, and wolves held unmolested possession.

This was the zenith of power of the Iroquois; and until the expedition of Marquis de Nouville, who with his army from Canada administered a just retribution to the Senecas, in 1687, for ravages committed on French settlements on the Illinois river, the Iroquois were invulnerable to any force that came before them. Then a decisive battle was fought between the French and the Indians, in Ontario county, in which the victorious French struck terror to the hearts of the Senecas, and burned many flourishing Indian villages. The Indians through fear abandoned these villages in dismay, and retired further into the interior, and possibly as far as the territory of Cattaraugus county, so long left vacant by the Eries.

The Iroquois were the allies of the English, and were instigated by them, who offered them a bounty for Yankee scalps during the war of the Revolution, to constantly harrass the American settlements, and commit the most cruel and barbarous atrocities, among which was the massacre at Wyoming.

During the winter of 1777-8 the Indians wintered at Niagara, and early in May assembled under their leaders at Seneca Castle in pursuance of the order of Col. Guy Johnson, and marched forth to do their murderous work. They spread death and destruction in the valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna river, at Cobleskill, at Cherry Valley, and Wyoming. They spared neither age

nor sex, and their fiendish atrocities were seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

Vigorous measures for subduing these savages, who had become fiends in their thirst for blood, were demanded by the entire nation. Accordingly Major General John Sullivan was entrusted with an expedition against the Iroquois. He entered their country, met them in several battles, and defeated them in every one, and as the most efficient means of their subjugation he resorted to that questionable war measure of burning over forty Indian villages, with 160,000 bushels of corn, destroyed their orchards, loaded with ripening fruit, and devastated their country all along his line of march.

At the close of this expedition, that power was broken for ever, and the country passed from the possession and dominion of the Indians to the white man.

This brave simple people, except when on the war-path, busied themselves with the vocations of peace, hunting, fishing, and in tilling the ground in their primitive way; and in worshipping the Great Spirit as taught them by their ancestors, for how many generations back they and we know not.

They had the vices of barbaric life and they also had its virtues. That they were superstitious and are yet is admitted without a question; but they were never idolaters; neither is the Indian stupid. He recognizes Ha-wen-ni-yu, the Great Spirit, and believes in a future life; He-no the Thunderer, Ga-oh, the spirit of the winds, a protecting spirit of fire, of water, of medicine, of all the trees and shrubs, and that each Indian has a protecting spirit appointed to take care of him by the Good Ruler.

\* The religious system of the Iroquois, notwithstanding it originated with the untutored savages, has the elements of great sublimity. It sees the Great Spirit not in a personality, but as a great and loving spirit, whose extended arms encircle the universe. The Indian believes that his God controls the motion of the stars, and that he watches their every interest with fatherly care; and that he will escort their spirits to the charming hunting grounds beyond "the river of death," where beautiful birds make vocal the hills and valleys with their enchanting songs. They also believe that he has supplied the invisible world with innumerable deer, bears and all other animals useful for food; and has endowed the good Indian with ability to climb the rugged mountains and never tire; and to sport upon the shimmering lakes and sinuous rivers that would never fail to supply them with fish.

For the countless blessings that the Great Spirit conferred upon them, they met at stated intervals to do him honor. Six annual festivals were held by the Iroquois. The New Year's feast and the White Dog dance, in the olden time lasted nine days, and was the greatest festival of the year.

A week before the ceremony, two grotesquely dressed persons called at every house, with corn-pounders in their hands, with which they knocked on

\* For information of the religion and feasts observed by the Iroquois, the writer is indebted to the writings of Dr. Larkin, and "Our Life Among the Iroquois" by Mrs. Harriet S. Caswell.



the floor to command silence, and then said these words: "Listen! listen! listen! The ceremonies which Ha-wen-ni-yu commands are about to commence. Prepare your houses. Clear away the rubbish. Drive out all evil animals. Should your friend be taken sick and die, we command you not to mourn nor allow your friends to mourn. Lay the body aside. When the ceremonies are over we will mourn with you." These commands were actually obeyed. On the first day of the feast a white dog "without spot or blemish" was chosen and strangled, that no bones should be broken or blood shed. The body was painted with spots of red and decorated with feathers. Around the feet were wound strings of wampum and beads. The dog was then elevated on top of a pole twenty feet high where he remained until the fifth day. Then they built an altar of wood upon which the body of the dog was laid and burned. As they did this the great thanksgiving address was made, and tobacco was constantly thrown upon the fire that the prayers might ascend in the clouds of smoke: "Hail, Ha-wen-ni-yu! hail! Listen with open ears to the words of thy people. Continue to listen. Give us zeal and fidelity to celebrate the sacred ceremonies which thou hast given to us. We thank thee that we still live. We thank our mother earth which sustains us. We thank the rivers for the fish. We thank the herbs and plants of the earth. We thank the bushes and trees for fruit. We thank the winds which have banished disease. We thank our grandfather He-no for rain. We thank the moon and stars which give us light when the sun has gone to rest. We thank the sun for the warmth and light by day. Keep us from evil ways that the sun may never hide his face from us for shame, and leave us in darkness. We thank Thee O mighty Ha-wen-ni-yu, our creator and our good ruler. Thou canst do no evil. Everything thou doest is for our happiness."

During this feast there were social hours, and times for games. On one day all the people went into each others houses carrying wooden shovels, with which the ashes upon the hearth were stirred and scattered, while invoking a blessing upon the household.

They amused themselves at this time in guessing dreams, and with a great variety of games. The war-dance was also a part of this festival. They acted war. The war-song was sung which aroused all the fire of the young warriors and then the arrows flew thick and fast, the tomahawk was lifted, the dead and dying were upon the battlefield, the scalps were taken; and then could be heard the shout of victory and the dirge for the slain. This was made to be real by various devices of paint, false scalps, etc., and was very exciting; but a joyful time.

"Keepers of the faith" are elected by the people whose duty it is to prepare and appoint the feast.

At the maple festival in the olden times the leader made this speech: "Friends, the sun, the ruler of the day, is high in his path, and we must hasten to our duty. We are here to observe an ancient custom handed down

by our forefathers and given to them by the good ruler, Ha-wen-ni-yu. He requires us to give thanks for the blessings we receive. We will be faithful to this command."

Friends: "The maple is yielding its sweet waters. We join in thanksgiving to the maple and also to Ha-wen-ni-yu, who made this tree for the good of the red man."

Then came the prayer by the leader. Whenever the Great Spirit was addressed, and then only, they burned incense by throwing tobacco on the fire. The following was the prayer for this occasion. "Ha-wen-ni-yu, listen now to our words. The smoke of our offering arises. Listen to our words as they arise in smoke. We thank thee for the sweet water of the maple. We thank thee for the return of the planting season. Let our corn and beans and squashes grow. Ha-wen-ni-yu! Continue to listen for the smoke yet arises. Preserve us from pestilential diseases. Preserve our old men and protect our young. Ha-wen-ni-yu! Thou dost love thy people and hate their enemies. Thou hast given us the panther's heart, the eagle's eye, the moose's foot, and the cunning of the fox; but to our enemies thou hast given the eye of the owl in the daylight, the foot of the turtle, the heart of woman, and the stupid brain of the bear in winter."

The strawberry feast in ancient times consisted entirely of the wild fruit eaten with maple sugar. Before partaking the leader returned thanks for the people to the Great Spirit. The green corn festival consisted of succotash, a soup of corn and beans; and Ha-wen-ni-yu was thanked for corn, beans and squashes.

All of their festivals were opened by the meeting of the tribe in order that each one might repent of his past sins and resolve that in the future of his life he would avoid the snares and pitfalls into which he had fallen in the past. To make their promises binding one of their leading theologians would take in his hand a "string of white wampum" and facing the audience would confess his various infirmities and sins. The wampum was passed from one to the other, until every person in the audience had made confession.

The belief in a presiding deity is indigenous to the soil of every clime. All nations have a God, but some, through ignorance of the laws that govern the universe, have converted him into a malignant spirit. The Indian idea of God is a sublime conception. He is their tender loving father who watches the interests of his children with the care bestowed upon the infant reposing in its mother's arms; and, whilst he continually holds in his hands the scales of eternal justice, which he metes out to every son and daughter of the forest, he inflicts upon the wicked and those who have gone astray no sanguinary punishment, but holds out the hand of forgiveness to the worst of sinners, after they have been scourged with the whip of justice, tempered with mercy.

Handsome Lake, a half brother of the famous chief Cornplanter, was born in 1735, and had been a very dissipated man. He reformed after a long

illness, and after spending three days in the forest, where he claimed he was taught by the Great Spirit, he returned to his people as his prophet, with a message. He taught them temperance, restricted them to one cup of fire-water in the morning, one at noon and one at night. He insisted on a close observance of the marriage relation, and that death only should separate husband and wife. He taught them to give of their abundance to those who lacked substance, to care for orphans and adopt one if they had no children, and to welcome strangers to their homes, speak kind words to them, and always mention the good ruler, Ha-wen-ni-yu. He claimed to have been taken in a vision to the happy home; it was filled with Indians; the white people were all shut out. He claimed also to have visited the house of torment, where he saw many kettles of boiling lead, into which people were plunged. He saw there a drunken Indian, and the evil spirit was in the act of pouring a cup of boiling lead down his throat, and he saw flames burst from his mouth as he screamed with agony. There were many who believed in the divine mission of Handsome Lake, and to this day many of the pagan portion of the Seneca nation are his disciples.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### INDIAN OCCUPANCY OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY. THE INDIANS AS THEY APPEAR ON THEIR RESERVATION TO-DAY.

[By REV. J. W. SANBORN, Manager State Indian Exhibit at World's Fair.]

THE GRADUAL encroachments of the whites upon Indian territory, and the march of a too often unscrupulous civilization, led to the defining of Indian boundaries by treaty stipulations. In 1784 a treaty was enacted on the site of what is now Rome, N. Y., (then Fort Stanwix), between the commissioners of the United States and the chiefs of the Six Nations. By the terms of that treaty the Iroquois were to be left in undisturbed possession of the greater portion of what is now the State of New York, and had the right of possession guaranteed to them by the United States, of all territory west of a line called the "property line" running nearly parallel with, and less than eighty miles west of the Hudson river. Thus it appears that the early occupancy of what is now Cattaraugus county was co-equal in time with that of the entire State of New York. Cattaraugus county was organized March 11, 1808, and was taken from territory known as Genesee county.\* Subsequent treaties narrowed down the territory of the Iroquois

\*Turner's Pioneer Period of Western New York.

until in 1845 we find the Senecas removing from the Buffalo Creek reservation to the Cattaraugus reservation.

As early as the year 1600 the Indians of western New York were visited by French missionaries who discovered that an extensive strip of territory lying between the domains of the Hurons and Iroquois (who were deadly enemies) was occupied by another tribe to which the French gave the name of the "Neuter nation," or as the Senecas called them "the Kah-kwas," or Eries. They appear to have held their territory against both the Senecas and Hurons, and the remains of their forts and cemeteries are discoverable along the south shore of Lake Erie even to the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. There is hardly a town along the picturesque county of Cattaraugus that has not been the scene of some interesting event in the Indian history. Its streams, well stocked with fish, its magnificent scenery, hardly surpassed by another county in the State of New York, its fertile soil, its dense forests once teeming with all sorts of game, made Cattaraugus county a veritable paradise to the red man.

Of her memorable journey from Ohio to the Genesee country, Mary Jemison, the famous "white woman," whose line of march lay directly through Cattaraugus county, says: "From Conewango we came to a place called by the Indians Che-na-shun-ga-tan on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of what is now Cold Spring creek, in the town of Napoli, (now Cold Spring, Cattaraugus county,) and from that to Dee-yu-no-weh, (Eddy-not-strong), i. e. Carrollton. Having rested ourselves two days at that place, we came to Caneadea."

Olean was one of the favorite resorts of the Senecas and many are the traditions which they relate of the wonderful cures effected by the magic spring at Cuba. The liquid from the spring had marvelous curative properties and was called Seneca oil. It was from a petroleum spring containing other elements and its efficacy was never called in question.

Passing over interesting historical incidents of those early days, let us glance at the Senecas as rulers and statesmen, and of course this will bring us to the consideration of that matchless alliance known as the Iroquois confederation which has been characterized by one American statesman as "the most consummate piece of statesmanship ever devised by the wit of man."

Wearry of destructive attacks upon one another, the Iroquois established the confederacy for the better protection of themselves and for the securing of peace. The whole scheme is said to have originated in the brain of Hiawatha. While it is doubtless true that the beginnings of the system originated with him, it is more than probable that the wisdom and experience of others added to its completeness from time to time. However, before Columbus discovered America, this confederation was in full operation and was bidding fair to establish a magnificent civilization in the heart of the wilderness. The conflicts between the English and French for the possession of this territory seriously interfered with the peace-dealing confederation, and in large measure broke it up. The best description of this league is that of Mr.

L. H. Morgan, who says: "The government of the Six Nations when they were in the zenith of their prosperity and power was an oligarchy composed of a mixture of elective and hereditary power. The government was administered by chiefs, each tribe having two, one of whom was hereditary, the other elective. His term of office was during good behavior. The elective sachem was a military chieftain, whose duty it was to attend to all military affairs of the tribe, and to lead the warriors to battle. Both were members of the general council of the confederacy, as well as of the national council, which met as often as necessity required, and settled all questions involving matters in which their own nation only had an interest; but the general council of the confederacy met once a year except in cases of emergency. In the settlement of difficulties the chiefs must be of one mind.

"At the institution of the league, fifty permanent sachemships were created with appropriate names, and in the sachems who held those titles was vested the supreme power of the confederacy. To secure order in the succession, and to determine the individuals entitled, the sachemships were made hereditary under limited and peculiar laws of descent. The sachems themselves were equal in rank and authority, and instead of holding separate territorial jurisdiction, their powers were joint, and co-extensive with the league. As a safeguard against contention and fraud, such sachem was 'raised up,' and invested with his title by a council of all the sachems, with suitable forms and ceremonies. Until this ceremony of confirmation or investiture, no one could become a ruler. He received, when 'raised up' the name of the sachemship itself, as in the case of the titles of nobility, and so also did his successors from generation to generation. The sachemships were distributed among the Five Nations; nine to the Mohawk, nine to the Oneida, fourteen to the Onondaga, ten to the Cayuga, and eight to the Seneca. The sachems united formed the council of the league, the ruling body in whom resided the executive, legislative, and judicial authority. It was an oligarchy, i. e., 'the rule of the few,' and, while more system is observable in this than in the oligarchies of antiquity, it seems also better calculated in its framework to resist political changes.

"Next to the sachems in position, stood the chiefs, an inferior class of rulers, the very existence of whose office was an anomaly in the oligarchy of the Iroquois. The office of chief was made elective, and the reward of merit, and without any power of descent, the title terminating with the individual. After their election they were 'raised up' by a council of the nation; but a ratification by the general council of the sachems was necessary to complete the investiture."

Although these customs and forms of government have given place to more modern methods, it is still true that an Indian and his wife may not properly belong to the same clan. And this, from earliest days, has been a bar to political corruption, because all the children, being regarded as a part



of the woman's personal property, always belong to the clan of the mother, hence no chief can be succeeded in office by his own son. A vacancy occurring, the eldest woman in the clan makes the nomination of the person to be 'raised up' to the chieftainship.

On the 22d of October, 1868, the Seneca nation adopted a new constitution, whereby the form of government was radically changed. This government has a legislative, executive, and judiciary department. The legislative power is vested in a council of sixteen members, called the councillors of the Seneca nation of Indians. Eight of these are elected annually for the Allegany reservation, and eight for the Cattaraugus reservation. The executive power is vested in a president, whose duty it is to execute faithfully all laws applicable to the nation. To him is given power to fill vacancies that may occur in the council either by death, resignation or impeachment of any of the members, until such vacancy shall be filled by election. The judiciary power is vested in a court known as the peacemakers, composed of six members, three of whom are from the Cattaraugus reservation, and three from the Allegany. They are elected annually for a term of three years. Two peacemakers have power to hold courts, differing from courts of justices of the peace, in that they have the further power to prove wills, to settle estates of deceased persons, and to settle questions relating to real estate, and they are also empowered to grant divorces. But all their determinations and decisions are subject to appeal to the council, whose decisions are final. The council has power to make treaties subject to the approval of at least three-fourths of the legal voters, and the consent of three-fourths of the mothers of the nation. Besides the president there are a clerk and treasurer, and two marshals, one from each reservation. The president is elected every year, on the first Tuesday in May, and any male person in the tribe who is twenty-one years old or more is eligible to this position. The choice of a chief alternates between the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations as the tribe is very nearly equally divided between the two reserves. The Seneca council convenes the first Tuesday in June, and continues its sessions until the business is transacted.

The Cattaraugus reservation is partly in the county of the same name, but principally in Erie county north of the Cattaraugus creek. The Allegany reservation is wholly within Cattaraugus county and is forty miles long, by about one mile wide. Not far from one thousand Indians, principally Senecas, occupy this reservation. There are about fifteen hundred Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation, and they, with the Indians of the Allegany reservation, constitute one nation, hence the division of officers between the two reservations. The population on both these reservations is increasing. The births exceeded the deaths by thirteen in 1891. Within the bounds of the Allegany reservation there are 30,469 acres of land, not all fit for cultivation. The good timber is gone for the most part, and many of the Indians are compelled either to work for others for wages, or to till the soil, or both.



Javelin and Javelin-Line.



Indian Snow-Shake.



Indian Tomahawk.



Indian Head Strap.



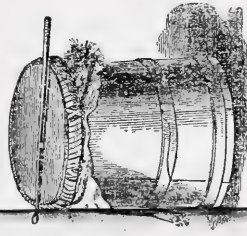
Bark Sap-Tub.



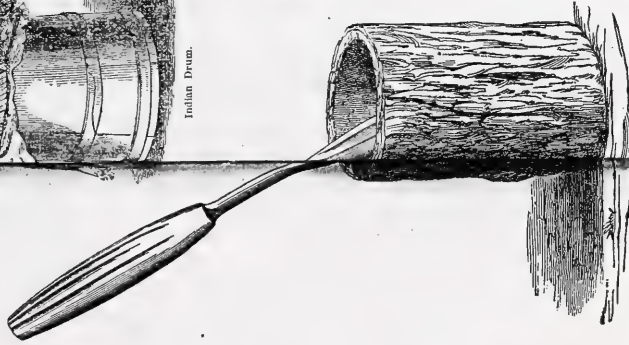
Bark Tray.



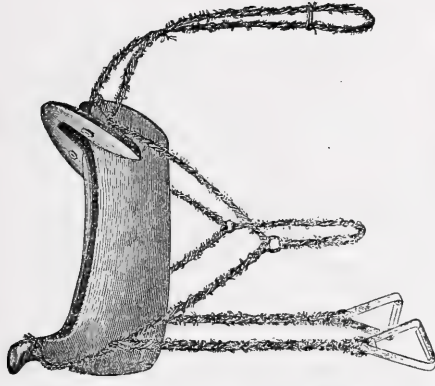
War Club.



Indian Drum.



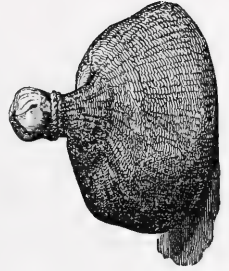
Indian Conchshell.



Indian Saddle.



Indian War Club.



Conchshell Bottles.



Cattaraugus county is peopled by whites who are deeply interested in education, and a strong sentiment in its favor prevails. It is doubtful if any county in the State has better public schools, and this sentiment in favor of education has exerted its wholesome influence on the Indians, awakening among many of them a like interest. There are several State public schools on the reservations in Cattaraugus county, and in addition to these there is a prosperous industrial school at Quaker Bridge, sustained by the Society of Friends. This school accommodates about forty children of both sexes, and furnishes instruction to the boys in farming, and the girls in housework, in addition to a good course of study.\* Other religious bodies exert no small influence on behalf of education throughout this county; among which should be mentioned the Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists.

Although the ancient customs of the aboriginal occupants of Cattaraugus county are fading away, still you may find among the older Indians a strict adherence to the usages of old. Nearly all of the things which we are about to describe are still in use, and a pictured reproduction of them will add interest to this chapter.†

*The Saddle.*—The saddle of the aboriginal Cattaraugus county Indian excites a white man's curiosity, and with good reason, for it is a very ingeniously constructed affair. It is distinctively Indian in all its characteristics. In its construction our red brothers select a good sized tree with a crotch of the right spread. They whittle down the wood, and fit it to the angle of the beast's back-bone. The pommel is shaped from the solid portion from which the spreading limbs of the tree project. Back of the pommel an opening extends the whole length of the saddle. A piece of wood, sometimes a crotched stick, is whittled down and fitted over the sides of the saddle at the other end. The girth, crupper and stirrup-straps were originally of horse hair or buffalo hair, more latterly of thongs, and in modern times are of ordinary rope. The stirrups are made of hickory saplings split and bent in triangular shape. The sides of the saddle are eighteen inches long and six inches wide. The pommel is five inches high.

*The Rattle.*—There are two kinds of rattles made by the Cattaraugus Indians, the squash-shell rattle, and the turtle-shell. To make the squash rattle the Indians cut a hole in one end of a hard-shelled squash and remove the seeds and interior. Dried beans, kernels of corn and sometimes cherry-pits are put in, and the aperture is plugged. This rattle is too frail for violent pounding and so is used as an accompaniment to songs of lamentation for the dead. The turtle-shell rattle is a remarkable production. The turtle's legs, tail and body are carefully dissected, the skin is sewed up, after a goodly number of cherry-pits have been put in, then the neck is stretched to its utmost

\*This benevolent institution was established in 1786 by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, and has been continually maintained.—Ed.

†For illustrations see accompanying engravings.

length; hickory strips are placed upon the stretched neck to retain it in that shape for a handle. Thongs are wound tightly around the whole making a rigid handle. The eyes are dug out and a thong is passed through the sockets to serve as a loop by which to hang the rattle up. This rattle is used in war-dances and medicine-dances.

*The War-Club.*—The Indians no longer have use for war-clubs, except as they gratify the white man's curiosity and brandish them to show how their fathers fought. The clubs were about two feet long, of iron-wood, with a knot at one end which they shaped like a ball. A bunch of feathers was tied at the end of the handle.

*The Tomahawk.*—The tomahawk has from earliest times been the favorite weapon of the Indians. Before coming in contact with the French, tomahawks were of stone, but afterwards more often of iron, steel or brass. The tomahawk of Red Jacket, represented in the accompanying sheet of engravings, was surmounted by a bowl which served as a pipe, the handle forming the pipe-stem. The handle was inlaid with silver ornamentation. Chief Brant's pipe-tomahawk is also shown.

The tomahawk and fire-brand have ever served as emblems of war. Burying the tomahawk means peace; lighting the torch and raising the tomahawk and throwing dust in the air, are the signals for immediate conflict. Happily, among the Cattaraugus Indians there are now no tomahawks, because the spirit is gone which resorts to such weapons, and peace pervades the breasts of chiefs and people.

*The Head-Strap.*—Basswood and slippery elm grow plentifully on the Indian reservation in Cattaraugus county. From the earliest times bark ropes have been made and used by the Senecas; woven or plaited into wide bands, they serve as head-straps for the support of burdens carried on the back. Head-straps are commonly used at the present day, but are constructed of yarn woven into a belt about fifteen feet long. The wide part of the belt is placed over the forehead, and the ends are tied to the burden to be carried on the back.

*The Sap-tub.*—One of the principal religious festivals of the Indian year is the "Adoration of the Maple." The sweet sap, after the cold winter has passed, is Nature's first exhibition of tenderness to the "Children of the Forest." The sap-tub is of bark. The rough bark is left on except where the ends and sides are turned up. The side of the bark next the tree forms the inside of the tub. The picture shows how the ends are gathered up and fastened.

*The Tray.*—This is of bark, and is a useful utensil of household economy, being used as a mixing tray in the preparation of corn-bread. After the loaf is cooked, it is placed in a platter made of braided strands of corn husks. With the possible exception of a bark barrel, the bark tray is the most useful and most generally used of household articles.



*Games.*—The Indians are enthusiastic experts in playing certain games. The ring and rod represented in the engraving are used in the javelin game. The ring is usually five or six inches in diameter. The rods are made of saplings sharpened and cut four to six feet in length. The Indians choose sides. One person steps out and rolls the ring midway between the contending parties. The Indians who are on the opposite side from the one who rolls the ring shoot their javelins, and if one of them hits the ring or sends his javelin through it, all on the other side at once throw their javelins at the ring, and if they fail, or as many of them as fail to hit the ring, or to send a javelin through it, they give up their javelins as forfeits to the other side, and they throw these captured javelins at the ring. As many of these last as hit the ring step out of the play, and cannot again enter for that game. And the captured javelins which do not hit the ring are at once returned to their original owners. The winning side must now roll the ring, and the game continues until all the javelins on one side are forfeited. This is a summer game.

One of the finest winter games, barring the betting which usually accompanies it, is the game of snow-snake. I have often wondered that the whites do not take it up. A level place is selected, generally by the roadside, and a small log is dragged along in the snow, and thus a track is made in which to shoot the snakes. From hickory saplings shafts are cut, made to represent a snake. The head is elevated slightly,—as shown in the engraving,—and “loaded” with a few ounces of lead. The snakes are from six to eight feet long, and quite slender, but perfectly straight, and are polished with beeswax to facilitate their gliding over the smooth track prepared in the snow. At the small end of the snake is a slight notch to fit the finger. With this end resting on one finger, and firmly grasped with the other fingers and the thumb, the Indian steps back a few feet, makes a short, sharp run of—say twenty feet—and sends the snake along the glassy snow-track at a fearful velocity. Every man’s snake bears his name or private mark, and sides are chosen, and a tally kept of the snakes which make the longest run. Each snake is credited with a certain number of points, and those which outstrip the others bring credit to the side to which they belong. Snow-snakes have been thrown twelve hundred feet in one of these slippery tracks. The game is exhilarating, exciting, and very healthful.

In the use of bows and arrows the Indians of Cattaraugus county have ever been famous. Arrow-heads of hornstone—sometimes called flint—have been found in vast quantities in all parts of the county, and they give us a hint of the past, and prove that this mode of bringing down game, and exterminating their enemies, has been employed from the earliest times by this historic people. One gets a good idea of the strength of an Indian by attempting to bend his bow. This is generally a very difficult thing to do. The average length of an Indian bow is four feet. The arrows are three feet long. At the bow-string end of the arrow a small twist of feathers is bound, causing the

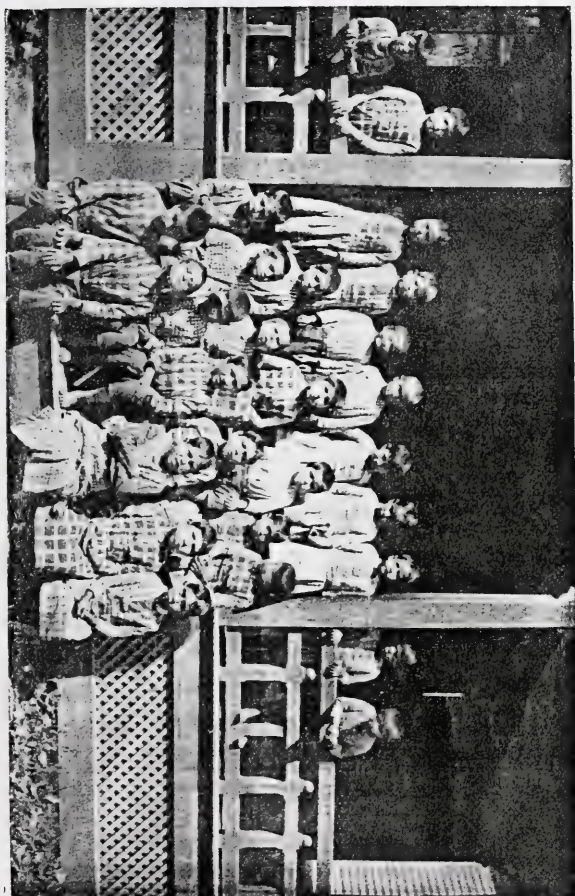
arrow to whirl in its flight like a rifle-ball. With arrows pointed with stone heads, or even with wood whittled to a point, an Indian could easily kill large game.

Indian boys have their games, varying according to the season of the year, just as the white boys have, but the standard sport among the former, take it year in and year out, is bow and arrow shooting. Knocking pennies off a post, and pocketing the pennies as a reward—whenever they can find anyone willing to put up the pennies—is a favorite sport.

*Corn-Pounder.*—The Cattaraugus Indian women still prefer to make their corn-meal in a corn-pounder, notwithstanding the fact that the grist-mills of the white man can be heard in the distance humming at their toil. And it is interesting to watch, on a summer day, Indian women pounding corn in the shade of their fruit trees, and sifting the poundings through queer looking baskets. The engraving gives an excellent idea of the corn-pounder as now used by the Cattaraugus county Indians. These pounders vary in size from two feet to thirty inches in height, and are from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter. The "upper," as it is called, is of hard wood, four feet long, slender at the center for convenience in handling. The opening is made in the end of the log of wood by red-hot coals, which the Indians pile up in a circle until the charred wood can be easily broken away and gouged in the shape of a mortar and made smooth. The dried corn is thoroughly pounded by dashing the "upper" up and down. The poundings are then put in a coarse-meshed basket and shaken or sifted through, the coarser portion being made into hominy and the finer into bread and puddings. The Indians grow three kinds of corn, viz: sweet corn, red flint, and white flint, or "squaw" corn. The first is for succotash, the second for charring, and the third for bread and puddings.

*Indian Drum.*—The drum is a favorite accompaniment to the Indian dances, more especially the war-dance, and with it the time is beaten. The drum is about one foot in height. A skin, tanned in smoke, is drawn over one end of the drum body, and a tightly fitting hoop wound with strips of thong is pressed down over the soft leather. Modern Indian drums are made by sawing a small paint keg in two, and stretching leather over the open end. Holes are made in the closed end "to let out the music"—as one Indian put it.

*Husk Bottles.*—The engravings also show an article of Indian manufacture which is somewhat rare at the present day, nevertheless there are families which make use of husk-bottles for storing away salt, parched corn, etc. These bottles are made of woven strands of corn husks. Some of these are so tightly braided that by smearing them with clay prepared for the purpose, they will hold vinegar and other liquids. The wide mouths of the bottles in the engraving will be observed by the reader; these bottles are for holding not only salt and parched corn, but also meal and a very nutritious preparation of powdered corn and maple sugar, a favorite article of food under long marches, or in severe physical labor. And the horse jockeys in the tribe refresh weary



INFANT DEPARTMENT OF THE THOMAS ORPHAN ASYLUM, 1890.





INDIAN MEDICINE MAN.

trotting horses, and revive them for another spurt on the track, by giving them water to drink in which a few handfuls of powdered corn and maple sugar have been mixed. There is certainly virtue in this preparation for man and beast.

*Pipes.*—The Indian furnished to the world tobacco and corn, but the whites taught them to chew. The Seneca Indian name for tobacco is O-yeh-quaa-weh, meaning "the only tobacco." They consider Indian tobacco the best grown, but are generally not unwilling to smoke any kind. Native tobacco is easily grown. If started from seed-planting one year, it will thereafter propagate itself. Aboriginal remains, wherever found, are accompanied with pipes.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to study Indian types as presented in the child-group shown in the engraving. Here are twenty-seven children, and they are from the following tribes: Cornplanter, Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga, Oneida, Tuscarora, Stockbridge, and Mohawk. This group was taken on the Cattaraugus reservation, and the group comprises the infant department of the Thomas Orphan Asylum, and the picture was taken in the early part of the summer of 1890.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be regarded as a mark of too great self esteem in a writer to insert his own portrait in an historical article like this, but hoping it may be excusable under present circumstances, I present myself to the reader in the garb of the medicine man. (See engraving.)

*Medicine Man.*—The false face of the medicine man is cut from a solid block of wood, and dyed with Indian red. On top are bags of tobacco, which is scattered in the fire as a part of the ceremony of the cure of the sick. In one hand is a turtle-shell rattle, and when ten or more Indians enter a sick room wearing as many masks, they certainly make an impression on the beholder, and why should they not also impress the bad spirit which, according to them, locates itself in the diseased part! The theory is that by these incantations the bad spirit is frightened away, and the patient is left to get well. The carving of these faces is, in many instances, very skillfully done, and must call for a remarkable exercise of patience.

In closing this chapter, I should say what must be plain to all, that I have not attempted to give an exhaustive relation of the aboriginal occupancy of Cattaraugus county, but have endeavored to present only a cursory glance at this people, who are remarkable for many things, and of whom it may be said that one of the most remarkable is the mystery of their origin. One thing we know, and there can be no difference of opinion about it, and that is, the Indian is a human being, created of God with susceptibilities, with capacity for improvement, and these are good and sufficient reasons why the stronger race, —stronger because more self-asserting—should throw no obstacles in the pathway of a better civilization for the red brothers, but rather promote positive progress, by demanding for the Indian the rights and privileges which we insist on for ourselves.



## CHAPTER V.

## THE ALLEGANY RESERVATION.\* THE MISSION OF THE FRIENDS.

THE Allegany reservation is in the county of Cattaraugus and lies along the Allegheny river for a distance of about thirty-five miles, the eastern terminus being near Vandalia, and the western at the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. It varies in width from one to two and a half miles, the reservation lines being run so as to take in, so far as practicable, all the bottom lands along the river. There are 30,469 acres in this reservation, and according to the census taken in January, 1892, there are residing within its borders nine hundred Senecas, and seventy Onondagas. It is estimated that there are eleven thousand acres of tillable land, but not more than one-half of this is cultivated or in pasturage by the Indians. Considerable portions of it are covered with brush or second growth timber, the first growth having been cut off and sold. All valuable timber has been thus disposed of.

The people on this reservation are not as a rule engaged extensively in agriculture. There are only a few farms of any considerable size, but there are quite a number of small farms with comfortable buildings. The people have but recently begun to develop their lands, having for many years supplied their actual necessities by selling timber, bark and ties. They have been making fair progress in farming for two or three years past, and material improvements can be seen in many quarters.

The Allegany reservation is traversed by several important railroads. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad follows the south boundary of the same the entire length of the reservation. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad runs along the north boundary for some twelve miles westward from Salamanca. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad runs along the north boundary eastward from Salamanca to the eastern boundary of the reservation, a distance of about thirteen miles. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad runs eastward from Salamanca along the north boundary to Carrolton, a distance of about six miles; it then crosses the reservation to the south, running to Bradford, Pa., and the coal fields of McKean and Crawford counties in that State. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad also has a branch running southward from Carrolton into the same regions.

When these railroads were built through the reservation, several stations were established, and around these stations towns grew up of greater or less

\* From the report of Agent A. W. FERRIS to the United States Indian Bureau.

importance. The lands were leased from individual Indians, but the leases had no legal value, and a good deal of trouble grew out of that condition of affairs. In 1875, February 19th, Congress passed an act legalizing the leases for a period of five years and providing for a renewal of the leases at recurring intervals of twelve years, beginning in 1880. Under this act of Congress, a commission was appointed by the president to establish the boundaries of the several villages provided for in the act. This commission laid out and established villages at Vandalia, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca and Red House. The acres in the several villages are approximately as follows: Vandalia, two hundred and forty acres; Carrolton, twenty-two hundred acres; Great Valley, two hundred and sixty acres; Salamanca, two thousand acres; West Salamanca, seven hundred and fifty acres; Red House fifteen acres. In 1890, the act of 1875 was so amended as to give authority for renewing the leases when they should expire in February, 1892, for a period not exceeding ninety-nine years.

When the Seneca nation council met in February, 1892, they declined to grant leases for so long a period, but after repeated conferences with committees representing the white leases, it was decided to make the leases for that time, which was done. The aggregate amount of rentals under the new arrangement has not been ascertained, but it is estimated that it will reach \$8,000 or \$10,000, and perhaps more. These are paid to the treasurer of the Seneca nation, and the funds coming into the national treasury are disbursed upon orders issued by the president and clerk, authorized by vote of the council. Some dissatisfaction is expressed by members of the Seneca nation that none of the funds coming into the national treasury from these rentals and other sources, are distributed among the families of the nation. It is alleged that the council is extravagant in its expenditures, and that a proper accounting is not made by the officers having the funds in charge. It is probable that the foundation for these allegations is largely attributable to loose ways of doing business, and a failure to collect all the rents due the nation. A new set of books, with improved forms, has been recently procured, and it is hoped that a better showing may be made in the future.

None of the villages established under the act of February 19, 1875, have attained any considerable size, except Salamanca. This being an important railroad center, there has grown up a city of about five thousand inhabitants, with all the adjuncts of a small business town. It has many fine brick business blocks, a \$35,000 brick school house, city water works, sewers, etc. An electric light plant is being put in, and is expected to be in operation in November of this year. Vandalia is a mere hamlet, but is the shipping point for considerable quantities of lumber, bark, etc. Carrolton has a population of three or four hundred. There are two or three hotels, several places of trade, a kindling wood factory, saw-mill, etc.

At Great Valley, the village proper is off the reservation, and there are

within the limits of the village established under the act of 1875, only a small population, a saw-mill and planing-mill, and a few more industries. West Salamanca has a population of about four hundred. It has the usual complement of hotels and stores, and there is located here the Salamanca stock yards, one of the feeding points for live stock shipments from the west.

At Red House there is simply a station on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and a hotel. When the Western New York & Pennsylvania was built on the south side of the river, the business of the place was mainly transferred to the station of that road, and a small village has grown up at that point. There are two or three hotels there, two or three stores, a blacksmith shop, etc. There are perhaps one hundred white people living in the hamlet. They are on the reservation without authority of law, but have leases from individual Indians. A bill was introduced by Congressman Hooker in the winter of 1891-92 to extend the boundaries of the village established under the act of 1875, so as to take in this village, but it is strenuously opposed by the Indians, and is not likely to become a law. Much complaint is made of the sale of liquor to Indians by parties at Red House. The attention of the prosecuting officer of Cattaraugus county has been repeatedly called to these complaints, and he has repeatedly promised to put an end to this illegal liquor selling, but up to this time it has not been done. The State law is ample to remove from the reservation all parties outside of the villages authorized by the act of 1875. It is possible that the failure of the Seneca nation council to permit the district attorney to remove the offending parties may account for his non-action.

The descendants of the noted Seneca chief, Cornplanter, occupy a small reservation in Warren county, Pennsylvania, just over the State line. It lies on both sides of the Allegheny river, and is about two miles long and half a mile wide, and includes two small islands. There is nominally seven hundred and fifty acres in this reservation, but this includes the river bed and some worthless shoals. The reservation was donated to Chief Cornplanter by the State of Pennsylvania, March 16, 1796, for his valuable services to the white people. Cornplanter's descendants own the reservation in fee, and it is divided in severalty among them. The Cornplanter Indians are Senecas, and are enrolled on the Alleghany reservation census, and vote on that reservation. There are ninety-eight Indians on this Cornplanter reservation.

The Senecas own a small reservation located on the eastern boundary of Cattaraugus county, partly in this county and partly in Alleghany county, known as the Oil Spring reservation. It has six hundred and forty acres, and the title is in the Seneca nation, unincumbered by any preëmption right. The land is leased to whites.

On the Alleghany reservation there is a Presbyterian church at Jimerson-town, three miles west of Salamanca, with a membership of seventy-three persons. Rev. M. F. Trippe is the missionary in charge, but is unable to preach

at this point only one Sunday in four. Rev. Wm. Hull, of West Salamanca, who has been a missionary among the Indians more than fifty years, fills the pulpit the remaining Sundays. A Presbyterian church edifice is in construction at Old Town under the supervision of Mr. Trippe, which will be ready for dedication in a few weeks. The church organization at this point has forty-six members. The Baptists have a missionary station at Red House, with a church organization containing twenty members. Rev. Harvey Blinkey, a native preacher, has the spiritual oversight of this little band of worshippers.

On the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations there are sixteen Indian schools supported by the State of New York. The number of children of school age is seven hundred. Of that number four hundred and fifty attended school some portion of the year, with an average daily attendance of two hundred and ten. The schools were taught the past year by sixteen teachers. The total expense for maintaining these schools was \$5,096.56.

The first settlement in the county by white people was made in May, 1798, under the auspices of the Society of Friends, of Philadelphia. Their mission was one of benevolence and good-will. They banished themselves from civilized society, from friends and from home, to take up a life among the "untutored," with the only hope that they might make the life of the Indian like that of the white man. They were heartily welcomed by the eminent chief, Cornplanter, who resided a few miles further down the Allegheny on his own reservation, and by the other Seneca chiefs, who gave them lands to work at Genesinguhta, now known as Old Town, a deserted Indian village, from which most of the inhabitants had removed to Cornplanter's reservation. Here they found about one hundred and fifty acres of bottom lands had been partly cleared, and having negotiated with an Indian woman for her dwelling, they began their self-imposed duties of instructing the Indians in agriculture, in the mechanical arts, in clearing and fencing their fields, and in the enjoyment of civilized life. The Friends continued at this location, improved the farm, erected buildings, and taught the natives, until 1803. They then thought it best for themselves and the Indians, whom they desired to benefit, to own in fee simple a home of their own. Accordingly they purchased six hundred ninety-two acres on Tunesassa creek of the Holland Land Company, who had put their large tract on the market about that time, and removed to it. Without any remuneration, they left for the use of the Indians one set of blacksmith tools, agricultural implements and all their improvements. In 1805 the Friends had completed both a grist-mill and a saw-mill at their new location, where the grinding and sawing was done for the Indians without toll or fees of any kind. The Friends have also sent to this mission from time to time disinterested, self-denying, Christian women, who resided there for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Seneca nation, by instructing them in the useful arts of civilized life. They taught them to spin, and a few of

them learned to weave. They also instructed them in cleanliness and good housekeeping. The Friends also made an early effort to assist the Indian youth in school education, but owing to the opposition of the pagan portion of the Indians, this enterprise met with little success, although Joseph Elkinton labored persistently for sixteen years to keep a school for their benefit; sometimes with little opposition, and sometimes so violent that he was threatened with personal injury if he did not desist. Since they adopted their present system of taking the Indian youth into the family, the mission school has been fairly successful, as may be seen in the accompanying article contributed by James Henderson, the present superintendent of the mission. All the long years since May, 1798, the policy of the Friends, a course of disinterested friendship and open-handed benevolence, has never changed. Although they may not have accomplished all they desired, they may congratulate themselves and the Indians too, on the improved condition of the "Red Man."

Superintendent Henderson contributes the following interesting account: The first settlement of Friends on the Allegany reservation was made near the Indian village called Genesinguhtha, now known as Old Town, on the west bank of the Allegheny river, about five miles above the state line, in the latter part of May, 1798.

Three young men, Joel Swayne, Halliday Jackson and Henry Simmons, the two former from Chester county, Pennsylvania, and the latter from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, assisted by John Pierce and Joshua Sharpless, also from the neighborhood of Philadelphia, selected the site and made preparations for a home. In a few weeks John Pierce and Joshua Sharpless returned home. The latter kept an account of this journey, which has been printed, in which he remarks upon taking leave of Cornplanter and other Indians at Buffalo, on the 16th of June: "We now took an affectionate farewell of the chief and of the Indians present, who parted with us with much respect, and I can truly say, the longer I have been among that people, the more near and united they have felt to me, and now on parting they feel like brethren with whom I have been intimately acquainted, and for whose welfare I feel ardent wishes."

Henry Simmons returned home in 1799, and in that year Jacob Taylor and Jonathan Thomas, who had lived three years with the Oneida Indians, near Stockbridge, New York, went to the Allegany reservation. Halliday Jackson returned home in 1800. John Pennock, also from Chester county, Pennsylvania, spent a few months there in 1802, returning again in 1804. At this settlement the efforts of the Friends had been mainly confined to instructing them in agriculture, and in a more sober, industrious and comfortable way of living, and the use of mechanics' tools.

In 1803, the committee of Friends in Philadelphia who were engaged in carrying out the concern of the yearly meeting in the welfare of the Indians, believing that advantages would result from removing their settlement to land



of their own, adjoining the reservation, after consulting with the Indians and obtaining their approbation, concluded upon a suitable location, a few miles further up the river. After some examination, the four Friends who had been appointed on this business, viz: Isaac Coates, Isaac Bonsall, Thomas Stewardson and John Shoemaker, Jr., as stated in their report, upon returning to Philadelphia: "On viewing a creek called Tunesassa, which falls into the Allegheny river on the east side about two miles above Genesinghta, found sufficient water to work a saw-mill, and a convenient situation to build one, about half a mile from the Indian reservation, and navigable for canoes to and from the river at many seasons. The creek is bounded on the south by a mountain which it winds round the end of. On it are some fine white pine trees, near where the dam is proposed to be erected; it will require a dam fifty yards long and about twelve feet high to obtain a fall of ten feet. On the north side of the creek is a body of good farming land, the bottoms abounding with white pine and other timber, among which are some sugar maples; there is a low ridge on which there are many white oaks. Although the land is not generally of the first quality, and to secure the water of the creek we must include a part of the mountain, yet we believe a very good farm may be made there, and the situation for our purpose is superior to any we met with, therefore we fixed on this place."

The tract contained, according to the deed, about six hundred and ninety-two acres. Joel Swayne and Jonathan Thomas removed to it from Old Town in the early part of 1804, and shortly afterwards took steps to erect a saw and grist-mill on the property, which were in operation early in 1805. Jonathan Thomas returned from Tunesassa during the year 1805, after having been among the Indians for several years.

The following Friends have resided at Tunesassa for a longer or shorter period, having the principal charge of the concern. A number of other Friends have also been at the institution as teachers and care takers of the children, and helpers in the family during the past eighty years.

Benjamin Cope and wife, Rachel Cope, went to the institution in May, 1805; Jonathan Thomas, May 14, 1809; Jonathan Thomas and wife, Ann Thomas, September 12, 1816; Robert Clendenon and wife, Elizabeth Clendenon, May 30, 1812; Joseph Elkinton, September 12, 1816; Joseph Walton, and wife, Abigail Walton, May 10, 1825; Robert Scotton,\* May 8, 1822; Joseph Battey and wife, Rebecca Battey, October 26, 1836; Ebenezer Worth,\* May 1, 1843; Solomon Lukens and wife, Susan Lukens, in October, 1849; John Wood and wife, Susannah L. Wood, November 23, 1852; Samuel Whitson and wife, Rachel Whitson, November 6, 1854; Reuben Battin and wife, Eleanor Battin, May 21, 1858; Abel H. Blackburn and wife, Caroline Blackburn, in December, 1859; Abner Woolman\* and daughter, Abigail Woolman, April 4, 1860; George W. Mott and wife, Abigail Mott, in May, 1872; Aaron

\* Returned to the Institute subsequently for a longer or shorter time.

P. Dewees and wife, Eunice Dewees, in October, 1873; George W. Mott and wife, Abigail B. Mott, in September, 1880; Aaron P. Dewees and wife, Eunice Dewees, in September 1882; Aaron Dewees and wife, Miranda G. Dewees, April 1, 1886; James Henderson and wife, Eunice Henderson, and Rebecca W. Bundy, in October 1889.

In 1807 the committee remark: "It is supposed near one hundred new houses have been built within a period of about three years; most of them are well put up of hewn logs; many of them two stories high and covered with shingles; some have panel doors, and a great many have glass windows—and kept much cleaner than formerly. Their farms are enclosed under good fence, from seven to ten rails high; a much greater proportion of corn is planted this year than has been heretofore, and it generally looks well; divers of them have raised wheat, oats, etc., and land is now clearing in many places to sow with wheat this fall. They have a number of horses and a good stock of cattle and swine, so that we believe an evident change for the better has taken place, and may, with satisfaction on returning, note that in the course of our journey we have not seen one Indian the least intoxicated with liquor."

In 1809 the Friends residing at Tunesassa mention that "a very satisfactory progress has been made among the women and girls in learning to spin, several have purchased wheels and commenced spinning at their own houses." In 1811 it is stated: "Out of one hundred and ten women residing on this reservation, upwards of fifty have come forward to learn to spin, twenty-five of whom are capable of making good yarn."

In 1812, Joseph Harlan had a school among them, which was soon dropped, as the chiefs informed the Friends that they could not attend to sending their children. In 1813, the Indians are said to have raised and sold considerable quantities of grain to white people. A school was maintained at this time, though attended regularly by but few children.

In 1815, the committee state: "The residence of our Friends among the natives during the commotion occasioned by the war appears to have been especially useful, as is manifested by the speech of an old chief to the visiting committee in the ninth month last, who expressed the great satisfaction they had that the Friends who lived beside them had remained so steady with them through their difficulties. That although the great guns had roared so loud as to shake the ground whereon they stood, yet they remained quiet, which convinced them that our Friends must be under the protection of the Great Spirit. We feel thankful to them, said he, for staying by us; if they go away we shall be alarmed and fly also."

In October, 1816, Joseph Elkinton opened a school for Indians, which was continued during the winter, fifteen to twenty young men and children generally attending daily. This was continued for some years, but owing to the opposition of those who adhered to their old customs, it was discontinued in 1821. It was reopened in 1822. In 1817 there were seventy families on the

Allegany reservation. In 1823 a school was taught by one of the Friends in a house erected by the committee on land belonging to Friends, attended by a daily average of twenty children. A workshop was also erected near the school. In 1831 the property at Tunesassa, including the saw and grist-mill, was rented to Ariel Wellman, Jr., and Lewis P. Thorp and Joseph Elkinton returned to Philadelphia. In 1835 one of the chiefs remarked "that they were two-thirds more comfortable than they were forty-five years ago."

In the autumn of 1835 a heavy rainfall, continuing with but little intermission for three days, caused a great flood in the Allegheny river, by which the flats along it were inundated, and a number of the Indians were compelled to leave their homes and seek an asylum on higher ground. This was considered a greater flood than had occurred for thirty-two years. The loss of crops on the reservation was very great, and it was evident that unless some relief was speedily furnished, many of the Indians and a great part of the cattle must suffer, and perhaps perish from want. Two Friends visited them at this time and inspected their condition. These reported that there were on the reservation and at Cornplanter's, three hundred and thirty-seven adults and three hundred and fifty-three children, and the provisions saved from the flood were estimated at less than one-third of the whole, and that of the corn which was saved, a great part was so damaged as to be unfit for use. In this emergency the committee authorized the purchase of grain, etc., for immediate support and for seed; and eight hundred and ninety-five bushels of corn, forty tons of hay and one hundred and fourteen bushels of potatoes were procured for their use and distributed among them. In June, 1836, another unusual flood occurred, and Friends again assisted in relieving many of the Indians from want.

On the 26th of October, 1836, Joseph Battey and his wife Rebecca arrived at Tunesassa, and with Robert Scotton, during the following winter, made arrangements for erecting a more comfortable house, to take the place of the log house, which had become much dilapidated. In the autumn of 1842 another destructive flood occurred, and Friends again supplied the Indians with potatoes, oats and corn, which there is reason to believe were in some instances the means of preserving both them and their cattle from perishing.

The use of intoxicating drinks by the Indians and the sorrowful effects of it has long been a cause of much anxiety and trouble. The committee remark in 1848 that most of the white people who trespass on the reservation "consider it their interest to encourage the natives in the use of ardent spirits; and regardless of the law which prohibits it, frequently keep the article to sell to them. Influenced by the temptation thus presented to him, and by the example and solicitation of wicked and designing men, the feeble resolutions of the Indian are soon overpowered, and he becomes the victim of this degrading habit."

In 1852 it was concluded to take some children as boarders in the family,

and a school-house which had been built some years before, near the river, was moved into the yard adjoining the dwelling and neatly fitted up, and a school was opened in it on the 23d of December, 1852, with fourteen children from the neighborhood and six girls from a greater distance admitted as boarders. The number of day scholars soon increased to thirty-six. It was soon found necessary to enlarge the building, which was done in 1853, and accommodations provided for a larger number of scholars in the family. It was soon found desirable to discontinue the day scholars, and for a number of years past all of the children attending the school have resided in and formed a part of the family.

In 1863 there were fourteen girls and four boys thus receiving instruction; in 1873, twenty-four girls and five boys; in 1885, twenty-five girls and ten boys; in 1889, twenty-five girls and fifteen boys; in 1890, twenty-five girls and twenty boys; in 1870 a new tenant house was built; in 1878 a new barn was erected, twelve acres of land were cleared; in 1882, the school-house having become too small for the increased number of pupils, it was removed and a two-story frame building, capable of seating forty children, erected on its site.

In 1883 the saw and grist-mill, which had become quite dilapidated, was taken down, and some of the timber suitable for the purpose used in making an addition to the barn. In the nine years previous to 1884 seventy-five acres of land were cleared by Aaron P. Dewees, and put under cultivation, thus nearly doubling the area of the farm land, and other valuable improvements were made.

On the night of February 24, 1886, the dwelling-house and school-house adjoining it were destroyed by fire, together with nearly all of their contents, yet all of the inmates escaped unhurt. During the summer of that year a new building was put up at a cost, including the necessary furniture, of about \$12,500. This house is seventy-five feet in length from north to south, and fifty feet in width, two stories high with a basement and attic, warmed by a heater in the basement, and was ready for occupancy in the latter part of November, 1886, when the school was again opened with twenty-five girls and ten boys. A one-story frame building was added to the dwelling-house in 1890 for laundry purposes.

The crops during 1891 "included ninety-two bushels of wheat from twelve acres, two hundred and fifty-six bushels of oats from six and one-half acres, about one hundred and fifty bushels of shelled corn, and ninety-two bushels of buckwheat from eight acres, sixty loads of hay from thirty acres, one hundred and ninety bushels of potatoes from two acres, and five hundred bushels turnips and seventy-five bushels carrots from one and one-half acres. The work on the farm as well as the gathering of the crops has chiefly been done by the help of the boys, who in this way, and in the necessary care of the live stock, obtain many useful lessons in farming, and a training in habits of industry; while the girls in the performance of much of the work in the family, acquire valu-

able instruction in household duties, etc. The total amount of cleared land on the farm is about one hundred and ninety-six acres, of which sixty-five acres may be considered as under cultivation, and the balance of one hundred and thirty-one acres as pasture land, from about fifty acres of which the stumps have not yet been removed. The area of the tract, including the woodland, is about four hundred and sixty-four acres, some two hundred and twenty-five acres having been sold at different times within the last twenty years."

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## CHAPTER VI.

### TOPOGRAPHY OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

[By CHARLES G. LOCKE, Civil Engineer.]

IF IT were possible to produce a truthful and authentic history of the successive geological changes through which this country has passed, and the interesting incidents connected therewith could be fully described, what a volume both of interest and value it would be. No imaginary embellishments by ingenious writers would be necessary to give it a warm welcome in every library. Yet without this complete knowledge of what has transpired in past ages, enough is known at the present day of the structure of the earth, its present physical conditions, its unchangeable law of cause and effect, to arrive at reasonably accurate conclusions as to some facts of its past existence. Although no branch of knowledge is more interesting than that which teaches the physical constitution of the world, no branch has been more neglected. If the reader expects that a scientific treatise on this subject is to follow, he will be doomed to disappointment. It would not only be inconsistent with the nature of this article, but would be another edition of geology, which had much better occupy a separate volume. The intention of the writer is to give a description of the physical characteristics of that part of the great State of New York known as Cattaraugus county, and in doing so he is fully aware that he is a follower and not a leader, as several descriptions have already been given, and were it not owing to the fact that his life thus far has been spent among its hills and valleys, not as one whose business confines him to one locality, but as one who has visited nearly every portion of the county, measuring thousands of its acres, ascertaining and examining many of its physical characteristics either in a professional capacity or out of personal desire to become better acquainted with its past history, he would not undertake so difficult a task.

It is the desire of the writer to give facts as he understands them, and although a follower, as before stated, he must beg leave to differ with his



predecessors whenever he feels that justice and duty to the subject demand it, saying, however, in honor to them, that he fully believes their intentions were honest and their endeavors earnest, and if their descriptions were in any way misleading, they made them so only through a misunderstanding or misconception of their subject.

Cattaraugus county, lying in the southwestern part of the great State of New York, presents to one standing on an eminence a succession of hills and valleys. To the careless or thoughtless observer it might seem as if this uneven surface was moulded at creation's dawn, when the mighty upheavals of the eozoic time gradually grew less and the surface was solidified and became as it now exists. The student of science after a careful examination finds that this county is rich in all that goes to prove its past life. He finds its present topography dates only back to the post-tertiary period, and that its present outline was entirely formed during that period, which is the latest in geological time. The different epochs may be traced by a careful examination of the contents of the sand pumps of the many oil wells which are being and have been drilled in the southern part of the county. In 1888 a well was drilled in the town of Little Valley, near what is locally known as Little Rock City, to a depth of twenty-seven hundred feet. At twenty-four hundred feet the drill encountered what had every appearance, as its fragments were drawn to the surface, of the well-known Trenton limestone, being gray in the upper beds and black in the lower. At different depths were found valuable specimens of brachiopods (*spirifer arcnosus*) and one fossil which appeared to be the *lingula antiqua*. It is needless to say these specimens are carefully preserved. This county is similar in topography to others known as the southern tier, and lying next to the State of Pennsylvania. Nearly the entire surface of the county lies upon the upper members of the New York system of sedimentary rock and generally all the series above the Hamilton group and limestone series. It is really a vast system of watersheds, whose drainage is at different angles with the main streams.

The Allegheny river is the largest of the main streams which flow through the county and drains the most territory. It enters the county from Pennsylvania, crossing the south line at a point two miles west from the southeast corner and flows north and west to its extreme northern point, which is at the junction of Bucktooth creek. Here it takes a southwesterly course and leaves the county at a point five miles east from its southwest corner. The valley of the river is mostly occupied by the Allegany Indian reservation. The hills bordering this valley are generally high and abrupt, and it is a singular fact that the valleys of the tributaries of this river present the same feature of being bounded by hills almost as precipitous as those along the river itself, only that nearer the head waters of these tributaries the mountainous aspect becomes modified. This is especially noticeable in case of the Ischua creek, where in the town of Machias the hillsides bounding the valley are no more

than gentle slopes. The country lying along Great Valley creek retains a remarkable similarity in appearance to the river valley for a distance of more than seventeen miles from its junction with the river, and that of the Little Valley creek for about nine miles. The next stream in order of size is the Cattaraugus creek, which rises in Wyoming county, and as it flows westerly after entering this county it forms the natural boundary between this and Erie county. The larger tributaries of this stream pass through valleys whose environing hills, although somewhat irregular and broken, are by no means so high and abrupt as those bordering the Allegheny and its tributaries, if we except that portion of the affluent called the south branch, which passes through what is known as Skinner Hollow and on to the main stream.

In respect to Cattaraugus creek a very interesting chapter might be written, but space forbids. The pencil of the artist could best portray its various windings through its narrow valley, its boundary sharply defined by perpendicular cliffs, whose walls were so well constructed by the artisan of nature. Some portions of its course along the northern border of the county are marked by alluvial flats, but these are exceptions. By far the larger portion of the distance traversed by the creek is noted for strikingly wild and picturesque scenery, more especially that portion bordering the creek between the towns of Otto in Cattaraugus and Collins in Erie county, where for several miles it flows through a gorge whose sides are from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet in height and in places the edge at the top overhangs the sides at the bottom.

The next stream we will notice is the Conewango creek, which term "Conewango" signifies in Indian phraseology, "walking slowly." Where is the white man who could have given a name more appropriate, and where is the stream that walks more slowly for a distance of thirty miles? A part of this stream takes its rise in Chautauqua county and is augmented by tributaries flowing northerly from the interior of this county into Chautauqua, where after winding about in nearly every direction the stream again enters Cattaraugus county, and after flowing in a remarkably serpentine course for about twenty-six miles it leaves the county at a point only five miles south from where it enters. There can be no doubt that the valley of this stream was once the bed of an ancient lake and even at the present time the annual overflow of this stream gives to the valley a very lake-like appearance, as thousands of acres are submerged for a time.

The valleys in the southern part of the county extend in a northerly and southerly direction, while those in the northern part are not confined to any particular compass points, being east and west as well as north and south, yet the final drainage is northerly in the northern part of the county. Extending across the county in an easterly and westerly direction is what is called the dividing ridge, which commences in Allegany county and extends westerly far into Chautauqua. This high table-land, lying in places at two thousand feet

above the sea, forms the divide between the waters flowing into the Cattaraugus creek on the north and into the Allegheny on the south. This ridge is not a clearly defined continuous extension, but is broken by numerous valleys through which flow spring brooks and small creeks, and many whose waters flow northerly take their rise at points far to the south of others whose waters flow south from extreme northern points. There are locations along this divide where an ordinary sized dwelling might be built with the usual double roof, whose northern and southern slopes would shed the rain in such a manner that the water falling from one side would reach the sea at a point more than four thousand miles distant from the place where the water which fell from the other side would reach it. This table-land was originally covered with a heavy growth of deciduous trees intermixed with hemlock and some pine, and this same description of the original forest would apply to the entire northern portion of the county, excepting that the pine was generally found along the low-lands. The southern part of the county was covered with forests of the choicest pine and hemlock, with a mixture of deciduous trees. Here we find the home of the white and red oak and chestnut, which apparently did not like to cross the dividing ridge, as very little of this timber is found in the northern part of the county.

The soil is generally a loam and varies greatly in depth and strength in different localities. The hills in the northern part of the county are covered with a much darker colored soil than those in the southern part, and perhaps for certain cereals the dark soil might be better and more lasting; yet there are no better grazing lands in the county than some of the hills lying south of the dividing ridge. The soil in the valleys is mostly a gravelly loam, and with proper care is highly productive, and everywhere in the county the land sloping toward the north and east is stronger and better for either grass or tillage than that facing the south and west, owing to the fact that the prevailing wind is from west to east and southwest to northeast, carrying leaves and fine particles of earth from the western slopes to the eastern and northern, thus creating a deeper soil. In winter the snows are blown from the western slopes and lodged on the eastern, thus protecting vegetation with its mantle of warmth, yet much good land may be found toward the south and west.

One important physical feature of this county seems to have been ignored by the early settlers, and that was its elevation above the ocean. Perhaps it was not well understood by them. Their methods of farming would lead us to believe that they were ignorant of the fact, as they attempted to pursue the same system that was pursued in counties lying in the eastern and central portions of the State and more than one thousand feet lower in altitude. After vainly trying to make this a winter wheat country, many moved away, still clinging to the notion that the trouble was wholly in the soil. Those who remained soon learned that this was a grass country, and adopted a course of farming such as nature had so plainly pointed out.

The average height of the hills is about two thousand feet above tide, and some of the highest points, strange to say, are not on the dividing ridge, but south of it. The highest land the writer has ever found in the county is in the town of Napoli, on a sub-division of that town known as lot four. The view from this point is fine beyond description, and will repay any one the work of climbing to the summit. The view is best looking north, west and east, as the southern view is somewhat obstructed by a near-by forest. From observations taken with a transit telescope brought to a level, there was no land in sight but what fell below the range of level, and a sight was taken so far that the distant highlands of Canada could be faintly discerned across the blue expanse of Lake Erie at a point a short distance west of Buffalo. This point must be fully twenty-six hundred feet above tide, according to deductions made from the levels taken by the Erie railway survey, as much more reliability can be placed on this method than by barometric observations. There are hills in Great Valley of nearly as great an altitude, and in the northeastern part of Mansfield. The lowest point in the county is at the northwest corner of the town of Persia, where the Cattaraugus creek, flowing northerly into Erie county, ceases to become the northern boundary of Cattaraugus county. This point is about seven hundred and forty feet above the sea, and in spring foliage and vegetation are two weeks in advance of that on the high lands in the interior.

As to whether a country possessing such features as above described would be preferable for the home of the tiller of the soil to the prairies of the far west, taking into account the extra expense of removing the forest and fitting the soil for the production of food supply, must be answered by those in occupancy, and even they are divided on this question. Many in possession of good farms here bewail their mistake that they tarried here when the treeless prairies with greater inducements invited them there and gave promise of greater rewards for less labor; but that is not a question which should take much time for discussion in an article like this. Owing to the fact that there are now thousands of homes built up in places where a few years ago stood the forest trees, and these homes are filled with an intelligent people who have by their energy and thrift built institutions of learning all over this land, it seems that already proof enough is before us to satisfy each and all that a country lying high above the sea and back from the seaports and lakeports of the mother State possesses certain powers, when properly developed, to make its people prosperous and happy by means created within its own borders and by its own people.

## CHAPTER VII.

## GEOLOGY. ROCK FORMATION. PETROLEUM.

**A**MONG men of science it has become the common if not the prevailing opinion, that in the beginning all the elements with which we meet were in an ethereal or gaseous state; that they were slowly condensed, existing for ages as a heated fluid, by degrees becoming more consistent; that the whole earth was once a dense ball of fiery matter; that in the course of time it was rendered very compact, and at last became crusted over as the process of cooling gradually advanced, and that the interior is still in a molten condition. Thus, if the view suggested be correct, the entire planet in its earlier phases, as well as the larger part now beneath and within its solid crust, was a mass of molten fire, and is known to geologists as elementary or molten. Following this came another age, in which the molten mass began to cool, and a crust to form, called the igneous period. Contemporaneous with the beginning of the igneous period came another epoch. The crust thus formed would naturally become surrounded with an atmosphere heavily charged with minerals in a gaseous or vaporous condition. As the cooling advanced the etheralized matter would condense and seek a lower level, thus coating the earth with another rock. This is named the vaporous period. At last, however, another age was ushered in, one altogether different from those that had preceded it. The moist vapor which must of necessity have pervaded the atmosphere began to condense and settle, gathering into the hollows and crevices of the rocks, until nearly the whole surface of the earth was covered with water. This is called the aqueous period. As these waters began to recede, and the land began to appear, the long winter that intervened, while the sun was obscured by heavy clouds, would cover the earth with mighty ice-floes and glaciers, forming a drift or glacial period.

A great difference also exists in the consolidation and structure of the rocks thus formed. The very newest consists of unconsolidated gravel, sand and clay, forming alluvium. A little farther down we come to the tertiary strata, where are some hardened rocks and others more or less soft. Next below the tertiary is found thick deposits, mostly consolidated, but showing a mechanical structure along with the crystalline arrangements of the ingredients. These are called secondary and transition. Lowest of all are found rocks having a decided crystalline structure, looking as if the different minerals of which they are composed crowded hard upon one another. These rocks are called metamorphic, hypozoic, and azoic.



J. E. Hazard, of Randolph, kindly furnishes the following from the pen of Prof. Hall of Albany, New York State Geologist: "The rocks of Cattaraugus county are mostly of Chemung age (Upper Devonian). This formation constitutes the rocks of the lower portion everywhere in the county. In the southern townships, west of the Allegheny river, the highest hills are capped by the rocks of the sub-carboniferous age. East of the Allegheny river the greater elevation of the hills takes in the base of the coal measures. This base of the coal measures is the "Olean conglomerate" (zeral conglomerate) millstone grit, the true base of the productive coal measures, below which it is useless to look for coal. It is not probable that any coal measures are to be found above it, as no hills rise much higher. Everywhere in the county, so far as I know, all of the rocks have a nearly south dip of thirty to forty feet in a mile, and are conformable. There are no elevations high enough west of the Allegheny river to catch the Olean conglomerate, but east of the river the higher elevations of the hills reach up to and a short distance above it, but not enough to catch the productive coal measures' shales. North of the river, the northern rise of the rocks carries the entire coal measures above the highest hill-tops; and they are capped by rocks of the sub-carboniferous age. Below this the Chemung age constitutes the entire rock system. Nowhere in the county, so far as I have examined, do the rocks show any disturbance or tilting. All of the hills and valleys are made by erosion of the streams which have swept the missing materials down the main drainage streams. The rocks of Randolph and South Valley townships are almost exclusively of Chemung age; only a few of the highest hills are capped by the sub-carboniferous age. The rocks are sand-stones, conglomerates, flags and shales with some red bands. The red rock mined by the Elko Mining Company is one of these red bands, but its composition here is somewhat different from what I have observed in some other localities, where it is of coarser texture and more sandy and consequently unfit for paint."

Kerosene oil, produced by the process of distilling petroleum, has constantly decreased in cost, and is now the illuminator of the people of nearly the whole earth. "It blazes in Polynesia and Cathay; in Burmah, Siam and Java the bronzed denizens toil and dream, smoke opium and swallow hasheesh, woo and win, love and hate, sicken and die under the rays of this wonderful product of our faithful caverns."

This wonderful illuminator has been stored away in nature's great magazine, the bowels of the earth, until the progress in our civilization required it. The Indians of the Seneca nation discovered its existence on Oil Spring reservation before they ceded the territory of western New York to Robert Morris. This reservation is one mile square and lies on the line dividing Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, and near the village of Cuba. On this reservation is their famous oil spring, which they long prized for its medicinal qualities. The Indians gathered the petroleum by spreading a blanket over the surface of the

spring until it became saturated with the oil, and then wrung it out and sold it as an efficacious medicine, which they properly named "Seneca Oil."

Petroleum exists in several localities in Cattaraugus county. The valley of Tunaengwant creek, in the town of Carrolton, lies on the northern border of the "Bradford oil belt." In 1864 Dr. James Nichols, Henry Renner and James Smith leased one thousand acres of land in the vicinity of Limestone and sank a well on the Baillett farm. They reached oil at a depth of five hundred and seventy feet, but not in paying quantities, probably because they did not bore deep enough. It only developed the fact that oil did exist, and, strange to say, the project was abandoned. In the fall of 1865 a well was sunk by the Hall Farm Petroleum Company, three-fourths of a mile west of the village before mentioned. This well, ten hundred and sixty feet deep, yielded oil part of one day at the estimated rate of two hundred barrels per day, but was ruined by accident before its capacity was fully known. The property of this company was purchased by Job Moses, a capitalist from New York, the leading stockholder in the company, who purchased nine thousand acres in addition to the Hall tract of twelve hundred, and leased one thousand acres besides. He bored other wells, but his operations were unsuccessful financially.

The successes of oil producers farther south impressed the people that these wells were north of the oil belt. In 1875 an oil company began operations on the farm of Hiram Beardsley, on the west side of the creek, and near the State line, and another on the farm of William Beardsley, also near the State line. These wells when completed proved to be remunerative. New companies, or combinations, were formed by the impulse given by this success, and in a few months a forest of derricks covered the upper part of the valley in Carrolton. In the fall of 1878 there had been two hundred and fifty wells bored in the town. The Eureka and the Irvine Farm Companies, each producing one hundred and fifty barrels per day, were the most prolific. These have gradually diminished in production to but a few barrels. Many of these wells are pumped daily, although the average yield probably does not exceed three or four barrels each. In the town of Allegany, a large number of producing oil wells have been drilled, which aggregated about twelve hundred barrels daily. The production is now pretty well exhausted. Wells have been drilled at Rock City, and on Whig street in Little Valley, where gas and a show of oil was found. Oil has also been found on Cattaraugus creek, at or near the little hamlet of Zoar. Several wells there produce large quantities of gas. Wells bored near Salamanca have produced gas only.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, AND CHANGES IN CIVIL JURISDICTION.

CATTARAUGUS county is situated in the southern tier of counties of the State of New York and with the exception of Chautauqua, is the most southwestern county of the State. It is bounded on the north by Erie and Wyoming counties, on the east by Allegany county, on the south by the State of Pennsylvania, and on the west by Chautauqua county. It contains an area of thirteen hundred and thirty-four square miles, and is two hundred and sixty miles from the State capital in nearly a western direction.

Cattaraugus county was formed by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, March 11, 1808, from territory taken from Genesee county, and existed on paper only until 1817. The territory of the county, by the act of its formation, was provisionally annexed to Niagara county, and was to remain a part of said county until there were within the borders of Cattaraugus county five hundred taxable inhabitants, qualified to vote for member of Assembly, and that thereafter the said territory should be organized as a separate county.

For judicial purposes, and the convenience of such of the inhabitants in the eastern part of the new county as were obliged to "tend court," the eastern half of Cattaraugus county was annexed to Allegany county, by an act of the Legislature passed June 12, 1812. We quote the following portion of this act: "All of that portion of the said county of Cattaraugus lying and situated east of the east boundary line of the seventh range of townships of the Holland Company's lands in the said county of Cattaraugus, shall be annexed to, and is hereby considered as a part of, the county of Allegany, for all purposes whatsoever."

The act of the Legislature dated March 11, 1808, forming this county, also erected its entire territory into a town which was named Olean. June 16, 1812, the Legislature confirmed the resolution of the voters of the town, passed at a special town meeting held for the purpose on May 16, preceding, dividing the town on a line between the third and fourth townships and creating the town of Ischua, which comprised that part on the north side of said line, Olean to remain and embrace the part south of the line.

April 13, 1814, the Legislature formed the town of Perry from the west part of the towns of Olean and Ischua, on the line between the sixth and seventh ranges of townships.\*

The county having acquired its requisite number of taxable inhabitants,

\* This is a part of the provisions of the same act that annexed the eastern half of the county to Allegany.

(five hundred), qualified to vote for members of the Assembly, the county was duly organized by "an act organizing the county of Cattaraugus," passed March 26, 1817, which declared "That the freeholders and the inhabitants of Cattaraugus county shall have and enjoy the rights, powers and privileges which the freeholders and inhabitants of any other county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy." Since then Cattaraugus county has remained a separate "body politic."

A commission composed of Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland and Asa Ransom was appointed to locate a county seat, and they selected the site of the present village of Ellicottville, which was determined upon as the most eligible, and to mark the spot a large iron-wood post was there erected.

The territory now embraced in the limits of Cattaraugus county prior to its erection into a separate county, like most other uninhabited and new countries, has been subjected to numerous civil and municipal changes. In 1683 the Colonial Assembly of New York erected the twelve original counties: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester. Under the sovereigns, William and Mary, in 1691, these counties were reconstructed and Albany county included "the manor of Rensselaerswyck, Schenectada, and all the villages, neighborhoods and Christian plantations on the east side of the Hudson river from Roeloff Jansen's creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's creek to the outmost end of Saraghtoga." Later acts extended its boundaries so as to include all of New York to its northern and western limits. Tryon county was erected from Albany in 1772, and included all of the province west of the Delaware river, and a line drawn northwardly through Schoharie, and along the eastern boundaries of Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton, and continuing thence north to the line of Canada. In 1784 the name was changed to Montgomery in honor of the hero of the battle of Quebec.

In 1788 White's Town was formed in the western part of Montgomery county, and was bounded "Easterly by a line running north and south to the north and south bounds of the State, and crossing the Mohawk river at the ford near and on the east side of the house of William Cunningham (in Genesee street, Utica), and which line is the western boundary of the towns of Herkimer, German Flats and Otsego; southerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and west and north by the bounds of the State."

Cattaraugus county's territory underwent another change in 1789, when Ontario county was erected from the western part of Montgomery (and the western part of Whitestown), and contained all of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Steuben, Wyoming, Yates and a part of Schuyler and Wayne.

The town of Northampton in Ontario county was formed of all the territory of the Holland Purchase, the Morris Reserve and the Mill Seat Tract. March 30, 1802, Genesee county was formed from the town of Northampton.

## CHAPTER IX.

## EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

**A**DAM HOOPS, January 30, 1803, contracted with the Holland Land Company for about twenty thousand acres of land lying in townships No. 4 of the second and third ranges, No. 1 and No. 2 in the fourth range, No. 1 and No. 2 in the fifth range, and No. 2 in the sixth range. Major Hoops was a bachelor and had served in the Revolutionary war, and was influenced to make the purchase by his nephew, Adam Hoops, Jr., who had been employed as a surveyor by the Holland Land Company. As will be seen at a glance at the map of the county, that part of his purchase in the second range of townships lies in Allegany county, and all that part in Cattaraugus county, except township No. 4 in range three, lies mainly in the valley of the Allegheny river and includes the flourishing village of Olean.

A settlement was commenced in 1804 at Olean Point by David Heuston, who was associated in the land purchase with Major Hoops and Robert Hoops, who was the agent of his brother, Adam Hoops. Mr. Heuston was accidentally killed in 1807, while engaged in getting out timber for spars. In consequence of his early death, Mr. Heuston did not become very much identified with the new settlement. Major Hoops was attracted to the location by reason, as he supposed, that it was situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Allegheny river, and was an important point in transit from the east to the undeveloped west and southwest, a supposition that was never realized to any extent. It is true that until the completion of the Erie canal emigrants in considerable numbers came to Olean in time of high water to take the easier and cheaper way to Cincinnati, en route to the Western Reserve in Ohio, by working their way as helpers on the numerous lumber rafts that descended the Allegheny, when its banks were filled with the melting snow and heavy spring rains. There were times, the writer is informed, when the population of Olean was temporarily more than doubled by emigrants who had arrived too soon for a "rise" in the river, and on one occasion at least two thousand were there, hoping for water to float them away. Then even the "Old Boat House" kept by mine host, Ebenezer Reed (who had a snug little family of only twenty-four children!), was not long enough to shelter them all. They were distributed around where they could find entertainment, and when every house was filled shanties were built of boards for temporary use. Much hardship and suffering was endured at these times, and pork sold for \$50 per barrel and flour brought \$25.



In 1807 the Allegheny river was by authority of law made a public highway, and that year Jedediah Strong, Bibbins Follett and Dr. Bradley ran the first raft from Olean Point down the Allegheny to Pittsburg. This successful enterprise induced other lumbermen to try the new waterway and lumbering became for many years the leading business of the people of Cattaraugus county. This industry increased until 300,000,000 feet annually floated upon the face of the Allegheny to Pittsburg. Necessity compelled those engaged in this business to purchase supplies at Pittsburg, which were brought up the river in flat-boats. This laborious process of going against the current was so expensive that the cost of transportation of one hundred pounds of merchandise from Pittsburg to Olean was \$1.25, while from Olean down the river to Pittsburg it was done for twelve and one-half cents.

The settlement made under the auspices of Adam Hoops and David Heuston at Olean did not increase rapidly, although their lands were offered for sale on very reasonable terms and at a moderate price, as were the lands of the Holland Land Company. The settlements at first were made within the belt of the pine lands with the exception of the McClure settlement, (the site of the village of Franklinville,) and perhaps because lumbering was the leading business little attention was given to the herculean task of clearing away the heavy forest. The early settlers here as in other new countries were without means, and the offer of remunerative wages in the mills and lumber woods offered quicker pay than could be realized by the slow and laborious process of clearing and then waiting for a crop to grow. Besides, no bright young man thought himself accomplished until he had mastered the intricacies of river navigation of rafts and was known as an expert pilot. Another and serious hindrance to the growth of the pioneer settlement was occasioned by the inability of Mr. Hoops to give titles in fee to his lands, which were encumbered by mortgages to the Holland Land Company. It is related by a preceding historian (Everts) that John King, of the King settlement, urged as a reason why the fertile bottom lands lying in the valley of the Allegheny river were so slowly settled, was the ready facilities that the river afforded for removal and getting away from the country; that when the discouragements incident to a new country overtook them they could step aboard of a flat-boat or raft and glide with the current away from the scene of their hardships, and begin again in some imaginary better country, only to be again disappointed. Those who had energy and courage, and came to stay, and possibly a few who were too poor to remove, had reason to congratulate themselves years later that they stayed and prospered.

In 1814, ten years after the settlement was made, the total population of the county was only 537. In 1820, 4,000; 1830, 16,724; 1840, 28,872; 1850, 38,950; 1860, 43,886; 1870, 43,909; 1880, 53,806; and in 1890, 60,866.

The pioneers who came and cleared up their farms, built school-houses, highways and bridges, had a hard time without a doubt. They were hampered

with poverty, had bad roads, or no roads at all, and no markets, nor but little to sell. About the only commodity that sold for money was black salts, manufactured by leaching the ashes from the burned timber and boiling the lye until it became a solid substance. The hunters derived an income for killing wolves, which were an annoyance to the settlers and a terror to domestic animals. A bounty of sixty dollars per head was paid for wolf scalps, and some of the lucky Nimrods of the early days drove a thriving business in hunting them. The forests then abounded in game; bears, deer, and land and water birds were here in profusion. The rivers and brooks were filled with speckled trout and other delicious fish. All of these have disappeared before the march of all-conquering civilization.

As food, clothing and shelter are imperative necessities in civilized life, the first care after the settlements of the several towns of the county was the erection of grist-mills to reduce the farmers' grain to meal, saw-mills to cut lumber, and wool-carding and cloth-dressing mills to furnish clothing. The wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishments took the farmers' wool, prepared it for spinning, then received it from the hands of the busy housewives, after they had woven it into flannel, and fullled, dyed and pressed it into completed "homespun."

It is true, the early settlers had the hardships of pioneer life, but they were not without enjoyment. While they worked hard and lived plain, the demands of society were few. All were poor alike, and no caste existed. They were often called together at "raisings and bees," when the entire neighborhood in a circuit of several miles, including both sexes, was all there. When the ladies of the day assembled at their quiltings they deemed it absolutely necessary to partake of their "toddy" at every roll of the quilt. All went well until after the third rolling, when their tongues were usually swifter than their needles, and they resolved the meeting into a committee of the whole for the good of the neighborhood. On one of these occasions a good old lady was so much interested in the meeting that she unconsciously departed for home with her bonnet hindside before. In those early days spirituous liquors were considered a necessity in every family. It was then used to keep out cold and to keep out heat. It was necessary at raisings, bees, quiltings, parties, weddings, neighborly visits, funerals, sheep washing, butchering, and to entertain the minister when he called to inquire of the spiritual welfare of his parishioners.

If these early pioneers did not find their lands ready cleared, as do the pioneers on the western prairies, the first tree they cut was generally used towards building a snug log house, which they made warm and comfortable. When they had their house completed, they had this advantage of the man on the prairie, that they owed no one for their humble domicile, and besides had made a small clearing. They went slow, but had the satisfaction of seeing the forests disappear year by year, and their cleared land correspondingly increase.

As soon as they had a few acres cleared the fertile virgin soil supplied their wants, and by a generous plan of the Holland Land Company, who gave them more than the current price for their surplus cattle, they were able to gain a clear title to their farms, although it generally required years of toil to support and raise their families and accomplish it.

The navigation of the Allegheny river by rafts down the current, and by flat-boats both up and down, is the only use that has been made of this beautiful waterway as a bearer of burdens; although one small steamer, on one occasion, ascended as far as Olean.

The completion of the Erie canal in 1825, connecting Buffalo with New York, opened to emigrants a new region embraced in the State of Michigan, and in Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana, by way of the canal and Lake Erie, and virtually closed the Allegheny river route for west-bound emigration. This had the effect to shock the sensibilities and to dispel the illusion of all such as had so long considered that the route of the Allegheny river, westward, was superior to all others. The advocates of this river as a valuable waterway next bent their energies to connect it by a canal with the Erie at Rochester. The friends of the measure kept the project before the State Legislature until finally a petition of twenty-five hundred of the inhabitants of the city of New York, and resolutions passed by the American Institute and the common councils of New York and Brooklyn strongly recommending its construction, influenced the Legislature to order a survey of the route in 1834 and the commencement of the Genesee Valley canal in 1836. It was finally completed in 1856. Again the inhabitants of Olean entertained high expectations of soon seeing their little village swell to the size of an imposing inland city. The canal was completed to Olean in 1856. By the efforts and great influence of Hon. Samuel J. Mersereau, late of Portville, the canal was extended to the hamlet of Millgrove, and was there connected with the Allegheny river. The canal was continued until 1878, when it was closed and abandoned by the State. It never realized but a small fraction of what its friends expected of it, and never returned to the State but a small part of what it cost for repairs.

April 24, 1832, the Legislature of the State of New York granted a charter to Samuel Swarthwout, Stephen Whitney and their associates, representing the New York and Erie Railroad Company, to construct a railroad from New York city through the southern tier of counties in this State, passing through Owego, in Tioga county, to Lake Erie. The preliminary surveys were commenced in 1834, and finally fixed the western terminus at Dunkirk. In the spring of 1836 the only portion of the whole line which was located without a possible doubt was between the mouth of the Callicoon and Deposit. This section was then put under contract for construction. Such were the discouraging natural impediments to overcome that nearly all of the remaining line was changed (some of it several times) from the original survey. The

company was insolvent in 1842, and obliged to suspend payment, and its affairs went into the hands of assignees. The State, under certain conditions, had by an act passed April 25, 1838, granted the company a loan of \$3,000,000. In 1845 the State released its lien upon the road for its three millions on condition that the company would complete the road by May 1, 1851. The company was successful in obtaining the necessary funds, and the road was completed to Dunkirk early in April, 1851, and the directors made their first excursion over the division from Hornellsville to that city April 22. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who was one of the party, thus reported the incidents of the journey: "At Cuba the convoy reached the untried and entirely new portion of the road. The distance thence to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, is seventy-nine miles. As the train passed various sections of the road, the resident and superintending engineers and contractors joined the party. At Olean the rushing waters of the Allegheny met their view, covered with rafts floating on the great Father of Waters, and on its banks gathered in groups the wondering children of the forest. For several miles the road follows its banks through the Indian reservation, and the Indians, whose attention was arrested by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, as it thundered through their hitherto quiet domain, gazed with a sort of melancholy interest. There were no expressions of surprise in their countenances at the rude disturbers of their peace, the precursor of their fate, the exterminator of their race—the genius of mechanism. Throughout the whole valley, called 'Little Valley,' the eye and attention are deeply interested, and the exclamation 'Look! Look!' was constant.

"At Dayton, twenty miles more beyond, we came in view of Lake Erie, lying before us and extending as far as the eye can reach. As the party caught the first glimpse of the lake three hearty cheers broke from the directors, engineers, contractors and the entire company of guests."

The final and triumphant celebration occurred on May 15, 1851. The following notable guests passed over the entire line with the officers of the company and others: Millard Fillmore, president of the United States; Daniel Webster, secretary of state, and all the other members of the president's cabinet; Washington Hunt, governor of New York, and other State officers. The people turned out *en masse* along the entire length of road and greeted the party on the train with bands of music and the booming of cannon, and made it a day of general rejoicing.

Up to this time Cattaraugus county had no means of reaching the markets of the eastern cities, and what little surplus in agricultural products the farmers produced was nearly consumed by the cost of hauling it to Buffalo with their teams, which required four or five days to make the round trip under favorable circumstances. This railroad has proved to be the main artery of commerce for the county, and has added millions to its valuation, and has infused life, activity and energy into every branch of business.

The New York & Erie railroad was constructed under its charter name, and soon after its completion it was changed to that of the Erie railroad, by which cognomen it was known until it again went into the hands of a receiver and passed to the present proprietors, with the name again changed to New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad; but is more generally known under its old name, "The Erie." This road and the leading thoroughfare of this county enters the county at the northeast corner of the town of Hinsdale and follows down the valleys of Oil and Olean creeks to the village of Olean, thence down the valley of Allegheny river, through the towns of Allegheny, Carrolton and Great Valley to Salamanca. From the village of West Salamanca its line is through the town of Little Valley, across the extreme southwest corner of Mansfield, through New Albion, the south part of Persia, the northeast part of Dayton, where it makes a junction with the Buffalo & Southwestern Division, and leaves the county about mid-way on the west line of the town of Perrysburg.

The successful completion of the Erie railroad seemed to inspire the people of the western part of this county and the inhabitants of Chautauqua county with enterprise and a spirit for improvement. A meeting was held in Jamestown on June 27, 1851, to favor the project of constructing a railroad connecting with the Erie at the village of West Salamanca, and passing through Randolph and Jamestown to the city of Erie, Pa. Several meetings were held, which resulted in the organization of a company under the name of the Erie & New York City railroad. Funds were raised by subscription and by bonding the towns along the line. Ground was broken for its construction at Randolph, May 19, 1853. This worthy enterprise dragged along for lack of funds, with the last dollar expended, until 1858, and the road not completed, when Sir Morton Peto, the head of an English company of capitalists, purchased the road and it became a part of the "Atlantic & Great Western Railway," and was completed in 1861. In 1864 its junction with the Erie road was extended from West Salamanca to Salamanca. It is now known by the name of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio. This railroad is leased by the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and forms a part of the Western Division of that company's grand system, commonly known as the "Nypano" Division of the Erie railroad.

The Buffalo & Pittsburg Railroad Company was organized for the purpose of connecting the city of Buffalo with the coal fields of Pennsylvania. It received its charter and the work of construction was commenced in 1852. Quite an amount of grading was done, but for want of means the project was abandoned. March 14, 1856, the Buffalo & Bradford railroad was chartered. On the 22d of March, 1859, the two railroads above named were consolidated with the name of Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburg railroad, and were completed from Carrolton to Bradford, Pa., about 1865.

Later this company, through the Erie managers, extended their road to



Buttsville, and the Erie continued the line to Johnsonsburgh, where it connects with the Pennsylvania railroad lines. The Buffalo & Pittsburg is leased by the Erie and the whole line from Salamanca to Johnsonsburgh, Pa., is known as the Bradford Division of the New York, Lake Erie & Western.

The Buffalo & Southwestern railroad now forms a part of the Erie system. It was chartered in 1872, as the Buffalo & Jamestown railroad, and completed in July, 1875. The road was sold at auction in September, 1877, on a judgment issued by the Supreme Court, to a committee representing the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of Buffalo. The committee made one and the only bid, and the road was struck off to the company at its bid of one million dollars. The name was changed to the Buffalo & Southwestern Division of the Erie. The road enters the county at the village of Gowanda, in the town of Persia, crosses the extreme southeast corner of the town of Perrysburg and travels diagonally across the town of Dayton to near the southwest corner, where it passes into Chautauqua county. In its course it again enters Cattaraugus county, in Conewango, and after traversing that town over five miles it again enters Chautauqua county and passes on to Jamestown.

Besides the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad and its branches, which in Cattaraugus county have a center in Salamanca, another important thoroughfare to this county is the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, which has its center in the county at Olean. This road was chartered in 1865, and completed about 1874. It connects Buffalo with Emporium, Pa., and connects with the Pennsylvania railroad system, and opens a way to the coal and iron districts and the great hemlock belt. The road was built largely with Buffalo capital, and opens a large portion of productive country to the trade in Buffalo. The coal and lumber tonnage on this road is very large.

The Rochester Division of the Western New York & Pennsylvania leaves the main track at the village of Hinsdale, and is built along the bed of the abandoned Genesee Valley canal, and terminates at Rochester. The Olean and Oil City Division of this road passes from Olean down the valley of the Allegheny river to Oil City.

The Olean, Bradford & Warren, a narrow gauge railroad, was chartered in July, 1877, and completed February 1, 1878. It gains an altitude of one thousand feet in a distance of five miles. This project originated in the mind of Hon. Charles S. Cary, who was its first president. The road is owned by the Western New York & Pennsylvania.

The Rochester & State Line Railroad Company was organized in 1867, and was intended to connect Rochester with Salamanca, passing through the towns of Le Roy, Warsaw, Machias, and Ellicottville. In August, 1872, arrangements were made with the Cattaraugus Railway Company, and the road was completed from Machias to Salamanca, and was re-organized as the Rochester & Pittsburg. It again changed ownership and is now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad.

The Buffalo Division of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg enters the county at the north line of Ashford, and passes through that town into Ellicottville, where it forms a junction with the Rochester Division at Ashford Junction. The Rochester Division enters the county from Rochester near the northeast corner of Freedom, crosses the track of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad at Machias Junction and unites with the Buffalo Division at Ashford Junction. From Ashford Junction the company runs regular trains to Punxsutawney, Pa., passing through Ellicottville, Great Valley, Salamanca, Carrolton, Limestone, in this county, and Bradford, Pa., to its terminus. On the return of passenger trains to Ashford Junction, trains are prepared simultaneously and start immediately for their respective destinations, Rochester and Buffalo.

Lackawanna & Pittsburg is the present name of the narrow gauge railroad that extends from Olean to Bolivar. It was chartered under the name of Lackawanna & Southwestern railroad.

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## CHAPTER X.

### CIVIL LISTS. EDUCATIONAL. RELIGION. CARE OF THE POOR.

**M**EMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Timothy H. Porter, 1825-27; Staley N. Clarke, 1841-43; Asher Tyler, 1843-45; Frederick S. Martin, 1851-53; Dr. Henry Van Aernam, 1865-69 and 1879-81; Nelson I. Norton, 1875-77; William G. Laidlaw, 1890-92.

**STATE SENATORS.**—The Senate of the State of New York consists of thirty-two members who are elected in November of every alternate odd numbered year, and hold their offices for two years from the first of January next succeeding. The State is divided into thirty-two districts, each electing one senator. The senators receive the annual salary of \$1,500 and also one dollar for each ten miles traveled in going to or returning from the place of meeting once in each session. Ten dollars per day in addition is allowed when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when acting as a court for the trial of impeachments. The lieutenant-governor is *ex-officio* president of the Senate, and has the casting vote therein.

Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties comprise the Thirty-Second District. Those who have represented it from Cattaraugus county are: Timothy H. Porter, one year in 1823, and 1828-31 (then the 8th District); Chauncey J. Fox, (filled vacancy) in 1835, was elected 1836-39 (8th District); Thomas J. Wheeler, 1846-47 (old 6th District); Frederick S. Martin, 1848-49; Robert

Owen, 1850-51; Roderick White, 1856 (died in office); John P. Darling, 1857 (filled vacancy), and served in 1858-59; Horace C. Young, 1862-63; Norman M. Allen, 1864-65; Allen D. Scott, 1870-71; Norman M. Allen, 1872-73; Albert G. Dow, 1874-75; Commodore P. Vedder, 1876-77 and 1884-91; James T. Edwards, 1892-93.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.—The Assembly consists of one hundred and twenty-eight members, who are elected annually by districts. Each county is entitled to at least one member. Their compensation is \$1,500 per annum and one dollar for each ten miles traveled in going to and returning from the place of meeting, once in each session. Should they be called upon to serve as managers of an impeachment, like the senators in such service, they are entitled to ten dollars per day additional. The Assembly chooses its officers at the opening of the session.

From the formation of Cattaraugus county until 1822, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Niagara counties formed but one Assembly district, and was represented by a single representative until 1815, when the district was allowed two representatives. This continued until Cattaraugus county became a separate Assembly district, with but one assemblyman, until 1836, when under the new apportionment it was entitled to two representatives. In 1892 it was again reduced to but one representative.

In 1814-15 Joseph McClure represented the district composed of the three counties first named. Those named in the list following represented Cattaraugus county after it became a separate Assembly district:

Stephen Crosby, 1823; Phineas Spencer, 1824; Daniel Hodges, 1825; James McGlashen, 1826; John A. Bryan, 1827; James McGlashen, 1828; Flavil Partridge, 1829; Stephen Crosby, 1830; Russell C. Hubbard, 1831; George A. S. Crooker, 1832, 1839-40; Chauncey J. Fox, 1833-34; Albert G. Burke, 1835; David Day, 1836; Tilly Gilbert and Phineas Spencer, 1837; Nelson Green and Timothy H. Porter, 1838; George A. S. Crooker and Hollis Scott, 1839; Timothy H. Porter and G. A. S. Crooker, 1840; Alonzo Hawley and Chester Howe, 1841; Samuel Barrows and Lewis P. Thorp, 1842; Alonzo Hawley and Elijah A. Rice, 1843; James Burt and Marcus H. Johnson, 1844; Roderick White and Seth Field, 1845; Gideon Searle and E. A. Rice, 1846; Rufus Crowley and Joseph E. Weeden, 1847; James G. Johnson and Marcus H. Johnson, 1848; S. R. Crittenden and Horace C. Young, 1849; F. S. Martin and Horace C. Young, 1850; A. A. Gregory and William J. Nelson, 1851; S. S. Cole and Alexander Sheldon, 1852; Daniel Hickox and M. H. Baker, 1853; William H. Wood and James Kirkland, 1854; Alexander Storrs and James Kirkland, 1855; L. D. Cobb and Daniel Bucklin, 1856; Alanson King and Rufus Crowley, 1857; Henry Van Aernam and William Buffington, Jr., 1858; Marsena Baker and William Buffington, Jr., 1859; Ulysses P. Crane and James M. Smith, 1860; Nelson I. Norton and Franklin Philbrick, 1861; Andrew L. Allen and Addison G. Rice, 1862;

Andrew L. Allen and Albert G. Dow, 1863; Smith Parish and Albert G. Dow, 1864; William P. Angel and E. Curtiss Topliff, 1865; William McVey and E. Curtiss Topliff, 1866; Heman G. Button and William E. Hunt, 1867; Jonas K. Button and E. Curtiss Topliff, 1868; William H. Stuart and C. V. B. Barse, 1869; George N. West and Stephen C. Greene, 1870; Stephen C. Greene and Claudius V. B. Barse, 1871; Commodore P. Vedder and Enoch Holdridge, 1872; C. P. Vedder and John Manley, 1874; C. P. Vedder and Samuel Scudder, 1875; Harrison Cheney and Edgar Shannon, 1876; Thomas J. King and Edgar Shannon, 1877; Thomas J. King and Simeon V. Pool, 1878; Wm. F. Wheeler and Simeon V. Pool, 1879; Charles P. Ingersoll and James Prendergast, 1880; Zenas G. Bullock and J. Miller Congdon, 1881; Samuel H. Bradley and J. M. Congdon, 1882; Elisha M. Johnson and Elijah R. Schoonmaker, 1883; Charles S. Cary and Elijah R. Schoonmaker, 1884; Frederick W. Kruse and Eugene A. Nash, 1885 and 1886; Frederick W. Kruse and Erastus S. Ingersoll, 1887 and 1888; Harrison Cheney and James S. Whipple, 1889; Burton B. Lewis and James S. Whipple, 1890; Burton B. Lewis and James S. Whipple, 1891; William E. Wheeler and Solon S. Laing, 1892; William E. Wheeler, only, 1893.

**COUNTY JUDGES.**—Until the change in the constitution of the State in 1846 the presiding officer of the county courts was styled "First Judge," and officiated by appointment. Since that date the office of county judge has been elective by the voters of the county.

*First Judges.*—Elijah Miller, appointed March 13, 1817 (did not serve); Timothy H. Porter, March 28, 1817; James Adkins, June 1, 1820; Alson Leavenworth, January 25, 1823; and Benjamin Chamberlain, February 15, 1833.

*County Judges, and when elected.*—Rensselaer Lamb, June, 1847; Chester Howe, November, 1851; Nelson Cobb, November, 1855; Allen D. Scott, November, 1859, appointed, *vice* Cobb, removed from the county; William Woodbury, November, 1859; David H. Bolles, November, 1863; Rensselaer Lamb, appointed January, 1866; Samuel S. Spring, November, 1870; William H. Henderson, appointed, *vice* Spring, deceased; Allen D. Scott, elected to fill vacancy, November, 1875. He was elected for a full term in November, 1876, and succeeded by O. S. Vreeland, the present judge of the county.

**DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.**—John A. Bryan, 1818; Timothy H. Porter, 1819; Samuel S. Haight, 1822. The dates following are when the officers qualified: Timothy H. Porter, June 16, 1824; John A. Bryan, June 19, 1827; Anson Gibbs, October 13, 1829; James Burt, October 10, 1834; Daniel Reed Wheeler, February 5, 1841; William Pitt Angel, February 7, 1844; William H. Wood, December 23, 1850; Alexander Sheldon, November 29, 1853; William Pitt Angel, January 3, 1857; Samuel S. Spring, elected November, 1859; Merrill T. Jenkins, elected November, 1865; William G. Laidlaw, November, 1871; Frank W. Stevens, November, 1878; George M. Rider, 1884; and James H. Waring, present incumbent.

**SURROGATES.**—Jeremy Wooster, appointed March 28, 1817, and February 12, 1821; Walter Wood, June 1, 1820; Moses Beecher, April 16, 1830; Robert H. Shankland, February 9, 1838, and 1847. The duties of this office by the amended constitution devolved on the judge of the county at the close of Mr. Shankland's term, until 1857, when the county had a population of more than 40,000, when Allen D. Scott was appointed to the office April 28, 1857, and was elected to the position in November, 1861. His successors are Arunah Ward, elected in November, 1865; William Manley, November, 1869; James D. McVey, November, 1873; Hudson Ansley, October 14, 1879, succeeded by Alfred Spring, January 1, 1880; Charles D. Davie, present incumbent.

**SHERIFFS.**—The sheriffs for the county were appointed until 1822. Since then the office has been filled by election except in cases of vacancy occurring in unexpired terms. Israel Curtis, appointed March 28, 1817; Benjamin Chamberlain, February 17, 1820, and February 12, 1821, and elected 1825; Jacob Downing, June 1, 1820; Ebenezer Lockwood, 1822; Henry Saxton, 1828; Henry Wooster, appointed, January 19, 1831, in place of Mr. Saxton, resigned; John Hurlburt, appointed in place of Mr. Wooster, deceased; Samuel Barrows, 1831; Abram Searle, 1834-40; Richard Wright, 1837; George W. White, 1843; John Palmer, appointed in place of White, deceased; Alonzo A. Gregory, 1846, 1852 and 1858; Addison Crowley, 1849 and 1855; Benjamin McLean, November, 1861; Richard Welch, November, 1864; William Cooper, Jr., November, 1867; William M. Brown, November, 1870; William W. Henry, November, 1873; George L. Winters, November, 1876; Gilbert L. Mosher, November, 1879; John Little, Jr., November, 1882; Adelbert E. Darrow, November, 1885; M. N. Pratt, November, 1888; William B. Hughes, November, 1891.

**COUNTY CLERKS.**—The dates given are the time the clerks began the duties of the office. Sands Bouton, May 28, 1817, and January 1, 1823; Ebenezer Lockwood, July 21, 1820; Joseph McClure, March 3, 1821; John W. Staunton, January 2, 1826, January 1, 1829, January 1, 1832, and January 1, 1835; Francis E. Bartlett, January 1, 1838, January 1, 1844, and January 1, 1847; George W. Gillett, January 1, 1841; James G. Johnson, January 1, 1850; Enos H. Southwick, January 1, 1853; Thomas Morris, January 1, 1856; Enos H. Southwick, January 1, 1859; Thomas A. E. Lyman, January 1, 1862; Samuel C. Springer, January 1, 1865; Enos C. Brooks, January 1, 1868; William W. Welch, January 1, 1871; Eugene A. Nash, January 1, 1874; Arthur H. Howe, January 1, 1877; Warren J. Rich, 1880; Charles W. Terry, 1883; Albert T. Fancher, 1886; Henry S. Merrill, 1889, re-elected November, 1891.

**COUNTY TREASURERS.**—Sylvanus Russell, March 28, 1817, to 1821; Daniel Hodges, 1821; Staley N. Clarke, 1824 to 1841; Marcus H. Johnson, 1841; Truman R. Colman, 1844; Daniel I. Huntley, 1847; Charles P. Washburn,



1848; John P. Darling, 1851; Stephen McCoy, 1854; J. King Skinner, 1857, 1863 and 1866; Dr. Lambert Whitney, 1860; Alonzo Hawley, 1869, and appointed to fill vacancy February 22, 1878; Jarius Strong, 1876; Henry O. Wait, elected in November, 1878, is the present incumbent, has held the position continuously to the present time (1893) and has just entered upon another term of three years.

**SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.**—By an act of the State Legislature passed April 17, 1843, the office of superintendent was created, and the law then enacted made it the duty of the Boards of Supervisors to make appointments of superintendents of common schools in their respective counties throughout the State. The office was held in the West District of this county by Elijah A. Rice of East Otto and Samuel Ewing of Randolph, and in the East District by Joseph H. Wright of Machias and Edward Taylor. This office was abolished March 13, 1847, and the supervision of the common schools was delegated to town superintendents until the office of school commissioner was formed by act of the Legislature, and the first election was held under its provisions in November, 1859. Those who have filled the office successively in the First District of this county are Duncan R. Campbell, Lyman Packard, Thomas Edgerton, William G. Laidlaw, Frank A. Howell, Newton C. McCoon, Sanford B. McClure, J. H. Challis, G. W. Boyce, and S. N. Wheaton. Second District: S. N. Slosson, Norman M. Allen, George A. Gladden, John Archer, Jerome L. Higbee, Henry M. Seymour, Reuben J. Wallace, Joel J. Crandall, Henry A. Soule, and Clark D. Day.

**EDUCATION.**—Simultaneous with a neighborhood of half a dozen pioneer families appeared the primary school, taught in some abandoned log cabin, or in the living room of a public spirited family, who for the education of their children would generously open their door for that purpose. When the settlement had increased a school district was formed, and a log school-house was erected by calling together the entire neighborhood, which proceeded to build the structure by placing log upon log until the desired height was reached, and then roof it over with hand-made shingles. The seats and desks were not the modern patent easy luxuries, but slabs from the nearest saw-mill, pierced with holes with a two-inch auger, in which were inserted round wooden legs cut from the adjacent forest. The writing counter was a plain board placed against the wall of logs, at a proper height, with the inner edge inclined from a level towards the pupils. The bench was arranged in front of this counter, and when the youth wished to improve his "hand writing" by plying his gray goose-quill he turned around to his table by swinging his feet over his seat, and was generally started off by his teacher with the admonition to "take pains and write slow." The three R's usually comprised the curriculum, viz.: Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. These primitive log structures answered the double purpose of a school-house and a place of public worship. They have long since become a thing of the past, and the present well painted

and neat school edifice, with the stars and stripes floating over it, is one of the pleasant objects we see at intervals of two or three miles all over Cattaraugus county.

The common school system of the State of New York was first placed under the supervision of a State superintendent in 1812, and Gideon Hawley was appointed to the position. The sum of \$50,000 was annually distributed to the counties of the State, and the Boards of Supervisors were required to raise an equal amount. The school system has been amended and improved from time to time, until the doors of our common schools—the people's colleges—have been thrown wide open, and every son and daughter of school age in this State is invited freely to enter and receive a substantial education. The State appropriation of \$50,000 in 1812 has increased to the sum of \$3,779,393.75 in 1891. Cattaraugus county, on a valuation of \$17,613,593, paid into the State treasury for the support of common schools \$17,613.59 and received back from the State for the support of schools from the tax paid by the whole State on the basis of one mill on each dollar of valuation, or \$51,588.32, and from the Common School Fund the further amount of \$3,841.37, or a total of \$55,429.69. Besides this amount there was raised by taxation in the districts of the county, for school purposes, the sum of \$108,382.24. The territory of the county is divided into 284 school districts, which are under the supervision of two school commissioners, each having jurisdiction over a special commissioner district. Schools are maintained in all of these districts, taught by 421 teachers during the past school year. There are residing in the county 18,894 children between five and twenty-one years of age. The number of school-houses in the county is 297, of which sixteen are fine brick edifices, 280 are framed buildings, and one is a log-house. These with the sites on which they stand are valued at \$364,281.

RELIGION.—It appears that the early pioneers of Cattaraugus county, as a whole, had neither the ability nor inclination to do anything towards the support of Christian religion. They claimed that they had quite enough to do in keeping "the wolf of hunger" from their humble cabins by laboring seven days every week. It became a proverb, and was often quoted, that "the Sabbath day did not extend westward beyond the Genesee river." Like other new countries the neighborhoods were so sparsely settled that for years it was impossible to gather the settlers into congregations of any considerable numbers; and when Sunday came, if they did not labor, they made it a holiday.

In looking over this religious dearth several religious associations sent missionaries to preach the Word to them. Among these first to come was Rev. Robert Hubbard, a Presbyterian missionary located at Angelica, who penetrated the wilderness in 1810 as far west as the present town of Lyndon, and held service at the house of Seth Markham. He is described as a considerate, benevolent gentleman, who filled one side of his spacious saddle-bags with crackers and delicacies, which he distributed to the sick whom he found when

he made his pilgrimages to the lonely settlers. Rev. John Spencer, a Congregational missionary sent out in 1809 by the Connecticut Missionary Society to the Holland Purchase, found his way to Cattaraugus county in 1813. He was an acceptable missionary who died in Sheridan, Chautauqua county, in 1826, aged sixty-eight years. He was familiarly and affectionately known far and near as "Father Spencer." About 1814 Elder Nathan Peck, a Methodist missionary, held meetings at Yorkshire Corners, where he established (as is believed) the first stated religious service in this county, excepting that of the Mission of the Friends, established at Tunesassa in 1798. The first building devoted exclusively to divine worship was erected in the town of Napoli about the year 1823. It was constructed of logs, and was situated about a mile southwest of the postoffice. In September, 1831, a new frame building was erected by the same society (Presbyterian) in Napoli Center, which was the first framed meeting-house in the county. The first organization of a Protestant Episcopal church was in Ellicottville in 1827. Their earliest rectors were Revs. Reuben H. Freeman and Alexander Frazer. Among the prominent early Baptist clergymen were Elders Beckwith, Eliab Gowing, and Ebenezer Vining. The Freewill Baptists were represented by Elder Judah Babcock in the town of Yorkshire as early as 1817 and by Elder Richard M. Carey in 1820. This denomination held meetings in Perry in 1816 and in Machias in 1818. Rev. Joseph Bartlett was the pioneer preacher of the Christian church in 1815, in the town of Otto. As early as 1835 there was a Universalist clergyman, Rev. J. Todd, stationed in Ellicottville, Rev. C. Morton, of the same sect, in Conewango, and Rev. S. A. Skeele in Farmersville.

The Dutch Reformed church was organized in Farmersville as early as 1835. Rev. O. H. Gregory was then the officiating clergyman. The Roman Catholic church was planted in the county by Bishop Timon about 1845, and as near as now ascertained the first church organization was that of St. Phillip Neri's church in Ellicottville on September 20, 1848.

Sketches of the graded schools and academies, and of the churches, are given separately in the respective towns where they are situated.

THE COUNTY ALMS-HOUSE AND FARM.\*—Those who from age, infirmity, or otherwise become unable to support themselves, and are so unfortunate as to be obliged to rely upon public charity for support, are cared for, in conformity with the laws of the State, at the county alms-house. The buildings are ample, airy and comfortable and warmed with steam. The inmates are comfortably clothed and kindly cared for by the present keeper, Claude C. Trumbull, who is ably assisted by his wife. The board is good and wholesome. The inmates are expected to be cleanly and to observe sanitary rules. On the whole they are made welcome, and feel that the house is their home.

The Cattaraugus County Alms-House and Insane Asylum is in the town of Machias, upon the westerly shore of Lime Lake, a clear, beautiful body of

\*By Arunah Ward, Esq.

water about one and a half miles in length and one-half mile in width, navigable for steam and sail boats, and a great pleasure resort in summer. The county farm proper contains two hundred acres of fine level farming land, bordering upon the lake. The alms-house and insane asylum is located upon a slight elevation near the shore of the lake. The farm was purchased and the site located and established in 1833, and buildings erected and first occupied as an institution for the poor and insane in 1834, all under one management. The first keeper was Mr. Farley, of Conewango, and the first superintendents of the poor, having the construction and management of the building, were E. Harmon, Levi Peet, and Thomas J. Wheeler. The subsequent keepers were Mr. Hill, Howard Peck, Moses Durfee, Nathan Hadley, L. G. Peck, Pardon T. Jewell, J. E. K. Button, William Follett, and Claude C. Trumbull, the present incumbent. The subsequent superintendents of the poor, having the oversight and management of the county farm and poor department, are W. M. Farrar, John A. Kinnicut, Calvin Converse, John Palmer, H. G. Button, Nathan Follett, N. M. Allen, James M. Smith, C. T. Lowden, Jerome B. Jewell, Arunah Ward, Hiram Velsey, David Lang, John H. Groves, Mr. Merrill of Dayton, A. S. Lamper, S. C. Green, Frank Strickland, Fred Truby, and H. J. Trumbull, the present incumbent. The county physicians having had the charge of the medical department of the institution are Drs. Isaac Shaw, J. M. Copp, J. L. Eddy, Thomas J. King, and the present physician, Clarence King.

Since the year 1857, and up to 1885, eight insane persons who had been adjudged lunatics, and sent from this county to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, were there treated the two years allowed by the rules of that institution for the recovery of patients, and were declared by the faculty to be incurable, were returned as incurable to the asylum at Machias. And after being properly treated there by the resident physician and humane keepers for a seasonable time, they recovered their reason and were discharged and returned to their homes and friends.

The principal department, a fine stone building, was erected in 1868 at an expense of about \$19,000. To this have been added other buildings, forming a complete system of apartments ample for the accommodation of at least one hundred and fifty inmates, including the insane. Attached to the institution is a well arranged steam laundry and bath-room. About the 5th of July, 1892, thirty-nine of the insane inmates were removed by the State authorities to the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo, at an increased expense to Cattaraugus county of at least three dollars per week for each of those thus removed. At the present time there are about ninety inmates supported in the institution.

## CHAPTER XI.

## THE GREAT LUMBER INDUSTRY.

[By FREDERICK LARKIN, M. D.]

WHEN the white man first began to explore the lands located in Cattaraugus county he was astonished at the vast amount of towering pines and hemlocks that dotted the hills with living green. Along the great tributaries of the Allegheny river the hillsides were resplendent with great monarchs that were ushered into life centuries before Columbus dreamed of a New World. Such a great amount of pine timber had a powerful attraction for persons desirous of engaging in the manufacture of lumber—hence, in the early part of the present century the lumber business commenced, and has been continued for more than eighty years, and has added millions to the wealth and prosperity of Cattaraugus county.

In the early days of the lumber interest there was a great drawback to a successful business in many parts of the county on account of finding a market, but the Allegheny river proved to be a thoroughfare that has floated upon its crystal waters hundreds of millions of the most valuable lumber that America has ever produced.

The first saw-mills located in the county were run by water, and located on streams that pay tribute to the great river. The mills were mostly made to run with a single saw, about six or seven feet long, and were able to cut from three to four thousand feet in twenty-four hours. A great change has taken place since the advent of steam and circular saws. Many of these mills are capable of sawing from one to two hundred thousand feet of lumber a week.

The town of Olean, located as it was on the Allegheny river, was the first section of Cattaraugus county that attracted the lumber interest. Here were magnificent forests of pine, many of which were from three to four feet in diameter, and reaching towards the heavens more than two hundred feet. In 1804 Major Adam Hoops purchased of the Holland Land Company a tract of land comprising twenty thousand acres, on a portion of which the village of Olean is now located. At that time the eastern people, mostly from Connecticut, were settling on and near the banks of the Ohio river. Marietta, the first permanent settlement, was attracting a great number of enterprising emigrants to that new Eldorado. As the land route was over the mountainous part of Pennsylvania, the pilgrims selected the Allegheny river, whose waters would land them in safety upon any of the fertile banks of the Ohio. The place of embarkation was Olean, which was soon alive with a busy throng



building rude rafts to float them with speed and safety to their place of destination.

Olean at that time had a wonderful boom, and demanded lumber in considerable quantities to build structures to accommodate the people that were watching the moving of the waters of the river. So great was the rush of people that six hundred could be counted frequently at one time. To supply all these with facilities to float down the stream, there was a great demand for lumber, hence Major Hoops, with every facility within his reach, erected a saw-mill on Olean creek, which at first was designed to supply lumber for building up the village and those that were converting portions of the great wilderness into cultivated farms. At that time Pittsburg, located at the junction of the Monongahela and the Allegheny, had become a prominent and growing town, and as the soil there was not adapted to the growth of pine timber that city called loudly upon the great pine forests located upon either side of the upper Allegheny river. During the months of winter the sound of the woodman's axe could be heard leveling the great pines that had defied the winds and storms of more than five hundred years.

In 1807 Willis Thrall and William Shepard erected a saw-mill on the Olean creek, about three miles above its mouth. This mill was the first that manufactured lumber to be floated down the river to find a market. After disposing of a portion to build boats to supply the numerous travelers waiting for a passage upon this great and picturesque thoroughfare, the remainder was formed into "rafts" and floated down to a southern market. The lumber platforms in the upper Allegheny were rafted sixteen feet square and, for pine lumber, twenty courses deep. These platforms were coupled together to the number of ten, which would make a length of a hundred and sixty feet. Had the river been straight, double that length could have been run with safety; but on account of its deviating or crooked course they would have been driven by the rushing waters against the winding and rocky shore.

In those early days in this wilderness country the raftsmen encountered numerous difficulties, the most prominent of which was the difficulty of obtaining ropes to land and hold the raft in some place of safety; and they were frequently compelled to be exposed to the darkness of the night without being able to land the raft. These ten-platform rafts were generally run to Warren, where the Conewango tributary mingles its waters with those of the Allegheny. When the mouth of the Conewango was reached three of these ten platforms were coupled together, which, in raftsmen language, comprises an Allegheny fleet. The rafts were usually supplied with a comfortable shanty, containing a good supply of provisions and apparatus for cooking the same. An Allegheny fleet required six oars with a stout and vigorous man to each. The pilot or captain must be a man familiar with the islands, bars and other obstructions liable to stop the raft or dash it in pieces.

After the business of manufacturing and running lumber upon the waters

of the Allegheny became firmly established, Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, James Green and others commenced operations on the Great Valley creek, where they constructed saw-mills, and in a few years leveled down many of the monarchs of the primeval forest. This creek in the early days afforded much more water than at the present time, surrounded as it was by a magnificent forest which obstructed to a large extent the evaporating rays of the summer sun. The great pine forest located on either side of the Great Valley creek, and affording millions of stately pines waiting for the saw, soon became one of the most prominent lumber sections in Cattaraugus county. The first saw-mill was built in the year 1812 by James Green, and soon after was purchased by a Captain Howe, one of the early settlers on the Allegheny river.

In 1816 came Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, then a young man from Maine, and whose wealth consisted of a suit of clothes worth but a few dollars, a meager education, but indomitable energy and a native intellect which placed him in the front rank of the leading men in Cattaraugus county. He erected a saw-mill which manufactured a large amount of valuable pine lumber that was floated down the majestic river to the southern towns and cities.

From 1812 to 1837 seven saw-mills were put in operation upon the Great Valley creek, and it was many years later before the labor of hundreds of men was able to conquer the towering pines. At the time the lumber business commenced on the crystal streams there was in some sections a great lack of provisions. A large share of the county was then a wilderness, but many wants were supplied near at hand. The woods provided the lumbermen with venison and the streams, whose waters turned their wheels, supplied them with speckled trout.

Among the important tributaries of the Allegheny was the Tunegawant, which was remarkable for the great amount of pine timber located in the valley and on the hillsides. In 1828 Stephen and Jesse Morrison erected a saw-mill near the Indian reservation line, where nothing but the best quality of lumber was manufactured for the southern market. Since that time several mills have been built, from which more than twenty millions of feet of lumber have been floated southward.

Following the river to the north line of the State of Pennsylvania the valleys and hills on either side were rich with a splendid growth of pine. The Red House valley was about as remarkable for the great amount of pine timber as that of the Great valley. About 1840 some fourteen thousand acres of the land was purchased by a company in the city of Boston, and has since been known as the Bay State Tract. This tract was worked for a number of years and many millions of their pine timber was floated upon the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the city of Cincinnati, and various other towns and cities located on the Ohio. The first lumbering done in the Red House valley was adjacent to the river, as that afforded the only means to a permanent market,

but since the advent of railroads the vast amount of pine, hemlock and hardwood remaining on the tract has readily found a market. The valley of Creek's run has produced a large amount of pine lumber, much of which was run to a southern market "in the log." In South Valley much lumber has been manufactured. About 1865 some six thousand acres were sold by John Fenton for about \$250,000. This valuable tract soon found its way into the hands of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, who, in disposing of it, made the small sum of \$20,000.

On the various streams that contribute to enhance the waters of the river much lumber has been manufactured. In early days the valleys and hills bordering the tributary streams in South Valley were dotted with magnificent pines. As these streams formed the motive power, and as the process of manufacturing was much slower than that of the present time, lumbermen ran their mills both night and day as long as the streams provided them with water.

Notwithstanding the great amount of pine timber that the county of Cattaraugus once contained it has nearly all been leveled and much of the land formerly covered with tall pines is now fenced with great stumps, and the land is divided into cultivated fields, pastures, and meadows, that give feed to numerous grazing herds of the best breed of cows that our country can produce. Since the pine timber has become nearly obliterated lumbermen have resorted to the manufacture of hemlock, which abounds in great quantities in almost every town in the county. Interspersed with the great pine forests were numerous groves of hemlock which in many places were so dense as to obscure the sunlight. Hemlock, though not so valuable as pine, is in many respects a valuable timber. The bark has a ready sale for its astringent properties which make it valuable in tanning leather, and the lumber is the best that can be obtained for the frame-work of buildings. The towns at some distance from the river contained considerable pine lumber, but on account of the distance to haul it to the river it failed to be profitable to manufacture until railroads commenced to ship it to various markets.

The only town in Cattaraugus county too far removed from the Allegheny river without a thoroughfare was Randolph, through a part of which flows the headwaters of the Conewango, one of the prominent tributaries of the great river. It has been said by the early lumbermen that where the villages of East and West Randolph are located once stood one of the most magnificent forests of pines that America could produce. The eminence where Chamberlain Institute now stands was literally covered with a vast pine forest. A. G. Bush, one of the early settlers in the town of Randolph, in commenting on the appearance of the valley where the village of Randolph is now located, said to the writer: "In 1823, as I stood upon one of the Napoli hills which overlooks the Little Conewango valley, the great pine forest which presented itself to view was the most splendid scene I ever beheld."

As saw-mills at that time had not been constructed much of the pine grow-

ing near the Conewango creek was cut into logs and floated down to mills in Chautauqua county. The land where Chamberlain Institute is located is composed of glacial drift, which contains elements well adapted to an exuberant growth of pine. Notwithstanding the great amount of pine timber once growing where the village of Randolph now stands (which would seem almost inexhaustible) it has gone, and the site now contains one of the most beautiful villages in western New York. After mills were established in Conewango valley Abraham G. Bush and the Crowleys commenced the business of running lumber down the Conewango. They usually ran two-platform rafts, which were almost invariably loaded with shaved pine shingles, the manufacture of which supplied scores of men a profitable business during the winter months. Many millions of pine lumber have been run on the waters of the Conewango, until it reached the Allegheny, where it was coupled into great fleets destined for Pittsburg, Cincinnati, or the west.

At the present time (1893) the facilities are such that the hardwood, which abounds in almost every town in Cattaraugus county, has found a market. Millions of feet are being shipped to Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, and in fact to nearly all of the eastern cities. Beach, maple, oak, chestnut, cucumber, ash, and basswood are found in abundance. The lumbermen now are doing business on a different basis than those in early days. The business was formerly transacted with but a small amount of money. The leading men in the trade were generally merchants who were supplied with goods on long credit with the understanding that payment should be made when the lumber was sold. These goods stood in place of money. It was always understood by those engaged in the manufacture of lumber that their wants should be supplied at the store, and but little money would be paid until returns came in after the lumber was sold. In these days of banks and railroads a great change has taken place. Lumbermen are expected to pay cash for every day's work and for all materials used in the business. If a person can show responsibility he has but little trouble in obtaining money.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

[By BEALS E. LITCHFIELD.]

AGRICULTURE was instituted by the Almighty. Genesis, 2: 8 and 15: "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." Thus Adam at once became a husbandman, and reared a family of farmers. Genesis, 4: 2: "And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground." We

also learn that Jabal, son of Cain, "was father of such as dwell in tents, and of such as have cattle." Thus agriculture was the first calling of the human race and divinely established. Hence it is inferior in dignity and importance to no other, and is the basis of all pursuits. While I admit that, without doubt, there are other callings or speculations from which, if successful, large fortunes are more speedily accumulated, yet the different branches of agriculture contain all the elements and conditions necessary to bring both pleasure and wealth to such as pursue their labors in an intelligent and scientific manner. In an early period it was thought that a half idiot, who could plow, sow, mow and reap, could be a successful farmer. But opinions, as well as agricultural implements, have changed, and in our day of progress it is admitted by intelligent farmers that a scientific education is very desirable if not positively necessary for the successful cultivation of the soil. The agriculturist should know enough of chemistry, one of the most useful sciences ever revealed to man by our kind Creator, to enable him to analyze the constituent elements of the soil that he cultivates, so that he may properly apply fertilizers; and he should also be able to scientifically direct and apply labor and any and every means to unlock nature's great store-house, and thus fill his barns with the rich fruitage of the soil, and his heart with joy and gladness.

In 1831, fourteen years after the first white child was born in the town of Ellicottville, this part of the county was almost an unbroken wilderness. The woods were well stocked with deer and the streams with speckled trout, which furnished a good supply of delicious food to grace the crude tables of the pioneers. Bears were also quite numerous, and wolves could be heard almost every evening in the year howling upon the hills. In some parts of the county lumbering was becoming quite an extensive business; but, as yet, agriculture throughout the county was in its infancy, or, perhaps I might more truly say, was at that time unborn. The pioneers were clearing the timber from their land, and to convert the timber into black-salts was almost the only means they had of obtaining money. In my boyhood days, and when the snow was more than a foot deep upon the ground, I have known of men cutting, piling, and burning timber to obtain the ashes from which to make black-salts to buy bread. Upon those patches of land thus cleared were produced some of the cereals, such as wheat, rye, buckwheat, corn, and oats. Potatoes were also raised in abundance for home use. Occasionally a crude grist-mill had been erected, where farmers could get their grain ground. But the quality of flour there obtained would not, I think, please the fastidious people of the present generation; the millers had no machinery for separating the smut from the wheat, and both were therefore ground together, making the flour dark and coarse.

In some portions of Cattaraugus county the soil by nature is well adapted to raising wheat; in other parts the soil or climate, or both, render this indus-



try unprofitable. In Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Freedom, Farmersville, and Randolph wheat is produced in small quantities, too small, in fact, to supply the home demand. An agricultural writer some forty-five years ago, according to a recent publication, said: "Cattaraugus is well adapted to the culture of cereal grain excepting wheat, and nowhere else are grass, vegetables, and roots produced in greater abundance or of better quality. The system of wheat culture, too prevalent in this country, is a reproach to the farmer, and wars with the laws of reproduction. I submit if the fall wheat is not more generally sown the middle or last of October than the first of September. If the plant is destroyed by the spring frosts and heaving of the soil, if the farmer gathers chaff and smut, if his granary is empty, what wonder is it? He has sown to the whirlwind amid frost, rain, and sleet, and reaps the certain reward of his folly. Let the trial be made once and thoroughly of cultivating wheat in a wise manner, and the result will forever silence the assertion that 'wheat cannot be raised in Cattaraugus.'"

The pioneer emigrants from New England to western New York held the idea that wheat raising was the farmer's first and chief industry, and they were attracted hither by the high encomiums bestowed by Captain Williamson and others upon the Holland Purchase, only to find that Cattaraugus county did not fully meet their expectations in the production of their favorite crop. Many of them, therefore, moved to western prairies after various attempts to raise wheat in what they rather contemptuously termed "cold Cattaraugus." But they left behind a land of rich natural resources, whose agricultural interests have been constantly developed and increased, until to-day it stands well among the farming districts of not only the Empire State but of the east. Under proper cultivation wheat *can* be grown in every town in the county, but with present prices and the fields of the great west still yielding abundant crops there are several other industries which the Cattaraugus farmer can pursue more profitably and certainly.

While Cattaraugus county is not supposed to be well adapted to the production of Indian corn, yet good corn can be produced almost every year in some portions of the county. According to the agricultural statistics found in the Cattaraugus County Directory of 1874 there was produced in the county 197,657 bushels of corn. For sixty years I have watched the development and progress of the different interests and industries of Cattaraugus county, and lo! what a change has marked the passing years! The crude sickle and the cumbersome cradle have been consigned to the past, and the merry click of the mower and the self-binding harvester now move in noisy triumph where once the hardy pioneers toiled from sun to sun. Our sons no longer swing the heavy implements of their grandfathers, but instead sit eight or ten hours a day on cushioned seats behind well-fed horses, doing the work that it required from five to ten men to do in early days. Inventive genius has devised for the farmer labor-saving machinery for every part of his regular

work. The old "bull plow" that merely stirred the ground was succeeded by the heavy cast-iron plow, which was a decided improvement. These have given place to the finely polished steel hand and sulky plows of to-day.

The scythe and cradle of our pioneer fathers were used, perhaps, longer than any other farming implement of early times. The first mower made its appearance in Ellicottville about 1857. It was the property of the late Hon. Chauncey J. Fox, and I well remember seeing it in use on his farm. It was very clumsy, and was soon succeeded by others of better construction. With the aid of such machinery from manual toil, early and late, the farmer's life has become a life of physical ease; but to cope with the times his brain must be educated and drilled in science and business to pursue successfully a calling designed by the Creator to be the most independent and exalted on earth.

As wheat could not be successfully grown, the early settlers generally turned their attention to the production of other cereals, which could be produced profitably and in reasonable abundance. Oats and corn were the chief crops, and these, until the construction of the Erie railroad, found a market in the lumber camps of the southern part of the county and of Pennsylvania. From 1850 until the dairy interests developed these products were shipped to distant markets, but since then they have been consumed principally at home by the large dairies. Buckwheat during recent years has formed one of the staple products. Potatoes at first were raised solely for home use, but in abundance. Since the completion of the railroads large quantities have found markets in Buffalo, Rochester, and eastern cities. The soil seems peculiarly adapted to the growth of large crops of fine quality.

One of the early industries for those farmers who were fortunate enough to have maple orchards on their premises was sugarmaking, and while it apparently is as much or more of a manufacturing than a farming industry it nevertheless deserves a notice here, for it often proved a convenient source of revenue. It was always in demand at the stores for either cash or "goods," and was one of the few means by which the farmer could raise a little money occasionally. Imlay, in his Topographical Description, says "that no cultivation is necessary; that no contingency, such as hurricanes or bad seasons, can disturb the process; that neither the heavy expense of mills, engines, machinery, or a system of planting is necessary at all to make the maple sugar. The process occupies six weeks, from the middle of February to the end of March, and the whole of the buildings and other articles necessary for carrying it on are to be obtained at so trifling an expense as to be within the reach of any person of common industry, whose conduct in life can entitle him to the most moderate credit." Cattaraugus has produced maple sugar and syrup which in both quality and quantity is unexcelled by any county in western New York. From the pioneer settlement until about 1870 the industry steadily increased in proportions; since then the product has gradually diminished, which fact is owing to many of the sugar orchards being converted into wood and timber. The

following table of statistics shows concisely the growth and decrease of sugar-making in the county of Cattaraugus:

YEAR.	POUNDS SUGAR.	GALS. SYRUP.
1855	416,300	2,459
1865	522,193	8,121
1875	441,021	7,022
1885.	No State census taken.	

The early settlers, having come from a country of orchards, quickly realized the necessity of fruit and hastened to plant fruit trees, choosing generally the bottom lands for this purpose. Their choice usually proved unsatisfactory, for the trees were shorter-lived, less reliable and more liable to blast. Later, however, orchards were set on higher ground and these established the reputation of Cattaraugus as an apple producing county, making it compare quite favorably with other counties of the southern tier. Few grapes are grown except in the town of Perrysburg, a portion of which lies within the Chautauqua Grape Belt. The land there is almost wholly given up to the culture of the vine, and there are produced as fine a quality of grapes as are raised in any locality in New York State. Excellent pears are grown in limited quantities, and in early days, before the timber was cleared off, peach trees were occasionally seen in small numbers. Plums thrive and bear well, as do also cherries and berries of all kinds. The following shows the apple production of the county in the years named:

YEAR.	BUSH. APPLES.	BARRELS CIDER.	NO. OF TREES.
1855	177,173	1,257	-----
1865	375,997	5,331	195,267
1875	492,346	9,682	361,592
1885.	No State census taken.		

The larger portion of Cattaraugus county is better adapted to grazing than the growing of grain, fruit or vegetables, and it early became apparent to farmers that stock raising would become one of the principal industries. The climate, soil, and elevation secure us against severe drouths, thus affording a reliable pasturage. The first efforts in this line were the raising of cattle and sheep for market. As this cattle industry progressed some of the more enterprising farmers began the systematic improvement of their stock, gradually converting their herds from the common breeds into the more favorite strains of Devons, Durhams, Ayrshires, etc. The first blooded animal brought into the county was a fine thoroughbred Durham bull, in 1828. Among the more prominent stock breeders who once made Cattaraugus county their home may be mentioned Staunton & Johnson, owners of the "Elk Farm" in Ellicottville, and Hudson Wait, of West Valley. Judge Ten Broeck was the most extensive cattle owner the county ever possessed. He had some six thousand acres in improved farms and often wintered from six hundred to eight hundred head of cattle. In summers his stock usually numbered from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. He gave no attention, however, to improved

breeds, and in this respect his ideas have often been copied, particularly by dairymen.

The raising of young stock for market gradually increased as the farmers added to their improvements, and for a time became the leading branch of agriculture. For a time the sheep husbandry was not very successful, for the wolves made such slaughter among them that they were never safe at night, unless yarded with a fence that the wolves could not get through or over. It was not until the year 1843 that the wolves bade adieu to Cattaraugus county.

From about that time the sheep husbandry increased quite rapidly for twelve or fifteen years, when the dairy industry came to the front and has thus far held its advanced position. At the present day few sheep are raised, and those few are found only in small flocks. In 1835 there were, according to reliable statistics, 39,509 sheep in the county; in 1845, 68,609; in 1855, 59,725; in 1865, 77,682; in 1875, 17,139. In 1865 there were 262,742 pounds of wool shorn; in 1875, 73,262 pounds.

In 1830 the dairying industry was undeveloped, and for several years the small amount of butter and cheese manufactured was mostly traded in barter with the country merchant and used for home consumption. Even as late as 1846 I well remember taking in a wagon to Buffalo the product of six or eight cows and selling the cheese for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents and the butter for  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound. In fact, at that time, the dairying industry of Cattaraugus county was in embryo, waiting for light or knowledge from the east, or for the railroad whistle proclaiming the grand truth that Cattaraugus was within shipping distance of the sea. And soon to supply the demand of Cattaraugus for cows Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Canada, and Pennsylvania were kind enough to supply a portion necessary to meet the demand. Thus it was: the Erie railroad laid its track through the southern part of the county, and the dairying industry was born. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad passes through some of the northern and eastern towns, and thus adds vigor and growth to the dairying interest. The Buffalo & Southwestern railroad traverses some of the western towns, which not only adds vigor and strength to the dairying industry, but also places those towns at the very door of the Buffalo market for all agricultural products. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad traverses a central portion of the county, and it brings Buffalo, Rochester, Bradford and Pittsburg markets almost to our door; and under the stimulus of those markets the timber remaining upon the hills is rapidly disappearing, but instead of its being manufactured into black-salts, as it was sixty years ago, it is shipped to various manufacturing towns and converted into useful articles to supply the needs of mankind. It nets the owner many times the price it would bring if made into black-salts. In 1830 there were but few cows in the county comparatively, but I have not the means of ascertaining the exact number. According to the agricultural statistics in 1865 there were 30,569. In 1870 there were 44,463, an increase

during the five years of 13,894. During the same five years the sheep in the county decreased from 77,682 to 26,739.

From 1870 to 1880 the dairying business increased in magnitude, and the number of cows were increased by many farmers changing their former mode of agriculture and stocking their farms with cows. Many new cheese factories and a few creameries were built, and the dairying interest has since taken the lead of all other agricultural pursuits in Cattaraugus county. Until about 1867 each farmer manufactured the milk from his own cows at home, either into butter or cheese; but he now commenced the cheese factory system, and though some portion of cheese is yet manufactured at home the larger portion is the product of the factories. There are some creameries where butter is manufactured. But I think the bulk of the butter in this county is made as farm dairy. Although Cattaraugus county has a broken, uneven, and hilly surface, there is probably no county in the State better adapted to the dairying business than this. The hills and valleys are well supplied with pure soft water, and the soil will (if judiciously managed) produce an abundance of the choicest grasses. Hay, in connection with dairying, has become one of the important products of the farm. Not only are vast quantities consumed at home, but hundreds of tons are each year shipped to eastern markets.

Before the advent of the railroads prices were low owing to the difficulty of reaching a market. The principal mode of trading for many years was by barter. Cheese was exchanged for flour, pound for pound. In the winter of 1830-31 butter brought twelve and one-half cents a pound. From 1835 to 1840 cheese sold for six or eight cents, while in 1846 it dropped to four and one-half cents. Butter was often as low as eight cents per pound, but in 1851 the best quality brought a shilling, which was deemed a high price.

The following statistics show the agricultural and dairying resources of Cattaraugus county. The latest State census at command is 1875:

YEAR.	BUTTER, LBS.	CHEESE, LBS.	NO. OF COWS.
1855	1,957,183	1,717,484	23,633
1865	2,308,923	3,635,356	34,408
1875	-----	-----	46,757

FARMS, ACRES					
YEAR.	DWL'GS.	VALUE.	IMPROVED.	UNIMPR'D.	VALUE.
1855	7,515	\$1,937,130	266,431	432,620	\$10,956,344
1865	8,685	2,759,904	323,749	386,172	14,247,927
1875	9,713	7,558,656	360,681	363,155	23,151,866

YEAR.	STOCK.	IMPLEMENTS.	TONS OF HAY.
1855	\$1,972,598	\$439,162	62,546
1865	2,683,220	558,302	87,744
1875	3,583,882	852,101	137,493

The farmers of Cattaraugus early recognized the necessity of annual agricultural exhibits, which eventually proved unusually beneficial in fostering



and developing the pioneer efforts of the agriculturist and encouraged him to greater activity and competition. On November 11, 1841, a small band of enthusiastic farmers and others met in the court-house in Ellicottville and organized the "Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society," with these officers: President, Hon. Peter Ten Broeck; vice-president, Elijah A. Rice; secretary, Daniel R. Wheeler; treasurer, Stephen S. Cole. These officers and a director elected from each town constituted the Board of Managers. This society never owned its exhibition grounds. The annual fairs were first held in Ellicottville, the public square being used for the display of stock and the court-house for the exhibition of grain, fruit, vegetables, and articles of domestic manufacture. In 1852 the location was changed to Otto, the citizens of that place giving the society the free use of grounds for exhibition purposes. Samuel Harvey, of Mansfield, was president. In 1853 the fair was held in Randolph with Asahel Crowley, president. The next year it was again changed, this time to Little Valley, with Horace Howe, president, who tendered free of cost the ground for the exhibition of stock and farm implements. The Congregational church was used for the display of articles contributed by the ladies, and Horace Greeley delivered an address. The old agricultural society held its last annual fair at the village of Little Valley in the year of 1855.

January 28, 1856, the old society was re-organized under chapter 425 of the laws of 1855, and assumed for a time the name of "Cattaraugus County Agricultural and Horticultural Society." The meeting effecting this organization was held at Howe's Hotel in Little Valley. Dr. Lyman Twomley was chairman and John Manley, secretary. April 5th ten acres of land were leased for ten years of the president, Horace Howe, for \$10, with the privilege of buying the grounds within that period for \$50 an acre, and in December, 1865, the purchase was duly made. A large tent was bought and used for several years to display and shelter exhibits, and occasionally rented for other purposes. The premiums offered in 1856 consisted of forty diplomas, eighty-three volumes "Transactions New York State Agricultural Society," seventy-two volumes "Transactions American Institute," two life memberships, and \$358.25 in cash. April 4, 1857, a corporate seal was adopted. This year a number of prominent men in the State became honorary members of the society, among them being Gov. Reuben E. Fenton, of Chautauqua county. August 25-26, 1858, the first annual horse show was held, but did not prove as successful as expected. In 1859 the citizens of all the border counties were invited to contest for premiums and become members. October 1st of this year the corporate name was changed to the "Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society," which style it has since retained.

In 1862 the officers deemed a change of location desirable and accordingly voted to hold the fair at Olean on grounds offered by the citizens there. The fair of 1863 was also held in that village. In 1864 the society returned to

Little Valley and remained two years. The fair of 1866 was held in Olean, and from then until 1876 the annual exhibits were displayed on the society's grounds in Little Valley. In 1877 another change was thought desirable and the fairs of this year and of 1878 and 1879 were taken to Randolph and held on the Driving Park. Since 1880 they have been held in Little Valley, on the society's grounds known as Beechdale Park, which was secured of John Manley in exchange for the old plat in 1875 under authority of a legislative act of April 22d of that year. The grounds lie within the village limits, contain twenty acres, and possess suitable buildings, fences, etc., and a good half-mile track for racing purposes. The annual exhibitions have generally been successful and productive of much good to farmers throughout the county. Thousands of dollars have been distributed in purses and premiums from year to year. The society is a member of the National Trotting Association. The Board of Managers consists of the four executive officers, who are elected annually, and six directors, elected for three years, two being elected at each annual meeting. This Board has power to decide all questions which may come before it. The active officers of the old society were: Presidents, Hon. Peter Ten Broeck, Abraham Searle, Hon. C. J. Fox, Gen. Alexander Chambers, John S. Harvey, Samuel Harvey, and Asahel Crowley; secretaries, Daniel R. Wheeler and John C. Peabody. Since the re-organization the officers have been as follows:

*Presidents.*—Horace Howe, 1856-57; J. Galusha Stanton, 1858; Nathaniel Walker, 1859-60; Samuel William Johnson, 1861-64; Isaac Reed, 1865-66; Chauncey A. Snow, 1867-69; John Manley, 1870-71; Enos C. Brooks, 1872; Halsey Safford, 1873; Horace S. Huntley, 1874-76; Hezekiah O. Burt, 1877-78; William Stevens, 1879-80; John B. F. Champlin, 1881; Frank Larabee, 1882; Ezekiel Kelley, 1883-84; Harlan D. Bryant, 1885; Myron L. Newton, 1886-87; A. D. Bonsteel, 1888-90; Fred Clark, 1891; Cyrus R. Rhodes, 1892-93.

*Vice-presidents.*—Dr. Lyman Twomley, 1856; Lorenzo Stratton, 1857 (resigned and Nathan Crosby elected) and 1859 (*vice* Horace S. Huntley, resigned), 1860-63; Horace S. Huntley, 1858, 1873; Judson Sibley, 1864-65; John Kennicott, 1866; Lorenzo D. Cobb, 1867; Isaac Reed, 1868; Halsey Safford, 1869, 1875, 1880; John C. Gardner, 1870-72; Hezekiah O. Burt, 1874; William Stevens, 1876; Alonzo S. Lamper, 1877-78; Porter B. Canfield, 1879; Erastus N. Lee, 1881; Ezekiel Kelley, 1882; Harlan D. Bryant, 1883-84; Charles H. Davis, 1885; Smith Clark, 1886; C. A. Rhodes, 1887; O. H. Smith, 1888; Fred Clark, 1889-90; C. R. Rhodes, 1891; M. B. Jones, 1892; F. E. Champlin, 1893.

*Secretaries.*—Henry Hoyt, 1856 and 1859 (resigned and John Manley elected to fill vacancies); John Manley, 1856-60; Horace S. Huntley, 1861-69, 1880, 1884-85; Lambert G. Whitney, 1870; A. T. Palmer, 1871-73, 1877-78; Charles H. Davis, 1874-75; M. N. Pratt, 1876; M. Van Benson,

1879; Dell Tuttle, 1881-83; Samuel B. Densmore, 1886; Samuel Dunham, 1887-90; A. D. Bonsteel, 1891; Robert F. Winship, 1892-93.

*Treasurers.*—S. T. Marsh, 1856 (did not qualify and Dr. Daniel Bucklin elected to fill vacancy); Dr. Daniel Bucklin, 1857-58; Eliphalet Culver, 1859 (declined, and Horace S. Huntley elected); Horace S. Huntley, 1860, 1879; George M. Fitch, 1861-62; Claudius V. B. Barse, 1863-64; Fuller Bucklin, 1865; Erastus N. Lee, 1866-69, 1880; Enos C. Brooks, 1870-71; A. W. Ferrin, 1872; Harvey Tuthill, 1873; Stephen C. Green, 1874; B. B. Weber, 1875-76; C. M. Hopkins, 1877-78, 1881; Mortimer N. Pratt, 1882-85; Isaac Winship, 1886-87; Dr. S. Z. Fisher, 1888-92; S. L. Sweetland, 1893.

The old, or first, Conewango Valley Fair Association was organized early in the 'sixties and a single exhibition held at East Randolph. Asahel Crowley, of Randolph, was president. The association was not successful, apparently, and it went down. It was revived, however, in the spring of 1880 under the same name, and has since held fairs every fall. The association leases about twenty acres of land midway between Randolph and East Randolph villages, upon which is a good half-mile track and convenient buildings, fences, etc. The officers for 1893 are C. D. Tuttle, president; Charles Merrill, vice-president; T. L. Ostrom, treasurer; L. D. Van Rensselaer, secretary. These with six directors constitute the Board of Managers.

The Franklinville Agricultural and Driving Park Association was organized March 18, 1882, and the first exhibit held on leased grounds from the 26th to the 29th of the following September. A half-mile track was laid out and constructed, and early the next year the plat, consisting of twenty-one acres, was purchased for the permanent use of the association. Exhibits open to the world have been held in the fall of each year, proving very successful in every way. From \$3,000 to \$4,000 in premiums and purses are offered annually. The management is invested in six directors (elected for three years each) and the four executive officers (elected annually). These latter have been as follows:

*Presidents.*—James H. Ferris, 1882-84; Peter T. B. Button, 1885-86; L. C. Riggs, 1887-90; P. T. B. Button, 1891; Robert F. Woodworth, 1892-93.

*Vice-presidents.*—Robert F. Woodworth, 1882-91; S. E. McNall, 1892-93.

*Secretaries.*—James H. Waring, 1882-83; George E. Spring, 1884-90; H. R. Curtis, 1891; P. T. B. Button, 1892-93.

*Treasurers.*—Peter T. B. Button, 1882-84; W. J. Ward, 1885-86; P. T. B. Button, 1887-90; A. P. Adams, 1891-92; S. A. Spring, 1893.

The Gowanda Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society was organized August 31, 1865, being the result of an industrial organization formed in 1855, representing adjacent towns in both Cattaraugus and Erie counties, and holding annual fairs for several years in Gowanda. The first officers were L. S. Jenks, president; Albert Gaensslen, vice-president; Frank A. Newell, secretary; William H. Stuart, treasurer. The society purchased

and fitted up twenty-five acres of land within the village corporation, and until 1875 held yearly exhibits. The property was disposed of about 1885 and the affairs of the association permanently wound up.

Various attempts have been made from time to time to establish and maintain farmers' clubs in different parts of the county, but with a few exceptions these organizations enjoyed only a brief existence. One of the most active clubs while it lived was the Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Cattaraugus County, which was organized in January, 1874, with these officers: President, Frank Keeler, Otto; vice-president, William Stevens, Napoli; secretary, A. W. Ferrin, Salamanca; corresponding secretary, J. W. Sweetland, Little Valley; treasurer, A. H. Bedient, Little Valley. The object, as set forth in the By-Laws, was "the improvement in the theory and practice of agriculture and the advancement of agricultural interests." The club went down after two or three years, but while it existed meetings were generally held each month.

The Farmers' Agricultural Association of Cattaraugus County was organized as the Northern Farmers' Agricultural Association on February 13, 1889, at West Valley, with Christian Ehman, president, and A. O. Tillinghast, secretary. Monthly meetings were held in the different towns in the county and various modes of farming discussed. The State Department of Agriculture furnishes speakers occasionally. The present officers are O. H. Smith, Ellicottville, president; George W. Boyce, Elkdale, secretary and treasurer.

The Ischua Valley Agricultural Society was incorporated July 7, 1857, with Hollis Scott, Nelson Nourse, Elihu M. Wesson, William O. Leland and Hiram Webster, of Hinsdale; Samuel Searl, of Franklinville; and Andrew J. Davis, of Ischua, as the first Board of Directors. The organization took in the towns of Hinsdale, Franklinville and Ischua, and leased suitable grounds about a half-mile north of Hinsdale village, where annual fairs were successfully held for ten years, when they were discontinued and the affairs of the society wound up.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE PRESS OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

[BY A. W. FERRIN.]

THE pioneer newspaper of Cattaraugus county was the *Allegany Mercury*, which was started in the village of Hamilton (now Olean) in 1818 by Benjamin F. Smead. The early number of the *Mercury* which I have been privileged to inspect gave evidence of enterprise and ability on the part of this pioneer in Cattaraugus county journalism. It would now be hard to realize the difficulties he must have encountered in starting a paper in this

remote and sparsely settled region with its meager news and mail facilities. The same remark would apply to some extent, at least, to all the early newspaper experiments in the county. In 1819 Franklin Coudrey became interested in the paper and the name was changed to the *Hamilton Recorder*. After experiencing for two or three years the usual vicissitudes of such pioneer enterprises the paper suspended publication.

From the demise of the *Recorder* there was no newspaper in the county until 1826, when Richard Hill started a paper at Ellicottville called the *Western Courier*. In 1827 the name was changed to the *Cattaraugus Gazette* and a year or two later it suspended publication. It was neutral in politics. Cyrus G. McKay, for many years a prominent citizen of Allegany, and who is still living at Port Allegany, Pa., was an employee in this office.

Lodi (now Gowanda) gave birth to the next newspaper enterprise in the county. The *Lodi Pioneer* made its appearance about November, 1827. Lewis B. Edwards was the publisher, and the paper was anti-Masonic in politics. Some time prior to January, 1829, G. N. Starr became the publisher and continued as such as late certainly as February 29, 1834, although the name of the paper at that time was the *Cattaraugus Freeman and Lodi Messenger*. I. R. Leonard of Gowanda has a copy of the *Freeman and Messenger* of that date, bearing Starr's name as publisher, which disproves the statement in Evarts's History of Cattaraugus County that Starr died in 1833 and the paper was then suspended. It is worthy of note that Horace Greeley worked on the *Messenger* for about six months in 1830 as a journeyman printer, and in his personal reminiscences the great editor says: "I left Lodi no richer than I came."

Edwin Hough became the publisher of the *Freeman and Messenger* on January 3, 1839. This language in his salutatory, "having assumed the proprietorship of the *Freeman and Messenger*," etc., would seem to indicate that the paper had been continued up to that time, or had not long been extinct. Hough made the paper Whig in politics, and continued as editor and proprietor until November, 1840, when Eliakim Hough became proprietor, Edwin Hough retaining the editorship. In January, 1844, the Houghs changed the name to the *People's Advocate and Lodi Banner* and in the following March curtailed the name to the *Lodi Banner*. In April, 1844, the paper was discontinued, the office and fixtures being removed to Springville, where Edwin Hough published for a time the *Springville Express*. He subsequently removed to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he established the *Tribune*. He was connected with that paper for many years and died there.

The *Ellicottville Republican* was started in May, 1833, by a stock company. The paper was neutral in politics, and Delos E. Sill was manager. In the fall of 1834 Sill retired from the management and was succeeded by Cyrus G. McKay, an employee in the office. In April, 1835, the establishment was purchased by R. H. Shankland. In 1836 the paper was enlarged and the name



changed to the *Cattaraugus Republican*, under which title it was published by Shankland until October, 1854, when he sold the office to Fred A. Saxton, who subsequently sold an interest to B. F. Morris. The paper was continued by Saxton & Morris until 1862, when, owing to the hard times incident to the war period, it ceased publication. The *Republican* was Democratic in politics from its purchase by Shankland in 1835. Morris went to Warren, Pa., where he started the *Ledger*, and continued as its editor and publisher for some twenty-five years.

In 1835 two brothers by the name of Cutler, both printers, came to Olean on their way westward via the Allegheny river. While waiting for passage down the river they resurrected an old press and issued a few numbers of a paper which bore the name of a former publication, the *Allegheny Mercury*. From what I can learn this was not a serious effort to establish a paper, but merely the pastime of a couple of enterprising young men.

In 1836 a stock company, known as the Olean Land and Hydraulic Company, having headquarters in New York city, but owning a large tract of land in Olean, sent a press and materials to Olean to start a paper to boom their enterprise. They also sent as editor of the paper Rufus W. Griswold, who afterward gained much distinction in the literary world as editor of *Graham's Magazine*, editor of the *International Magazine*, and as the author of several standard works, among them "Poets and Poetry of America" and "Washington and the Generals of the Revolution." Griswold was a Baptist preacher, and a man of varied talents, but of somewhat eccentric character. The paper was called the *Olean Advocate*, and under Griswold's administration was an able and spicy sheet. The first number was issued in July, 1836. The Land and Hydraulic Company owned the paper for about a year, and then sold it to an Olean company, among whom were F. S. Martin, J. G. Johnson, T. H. Porter, and R. Welch. Martin and Johnson had a controlling interest in the company. Griswold retired from the editorship about this time, but Delos E. Sill, who had charge of the mechanical department, continued with it as business manager until 1840, when he went to Ellicottville and started the *Cattaraugus Whig*. Carlos Woodcock, an Olean lawyer, was the editor for awhile after Griswold retired, but was soon succeeded by Dudley C. Bryan, another Olean lawyer. For a year or so, about this time, the name of Stephen Welch, who was then a young man and an apprentice in the office, appeared in the paper as publisher by the direction of the company owning it. A. M. Badger, an Olean jeweler, succeeded Bryan as editor and changed the name to the *Olean Times*. The *Times* was published until November, 1840, when it suspended. The press and materials were stored in the second story of Martin's carriage shop, and were destroyed by fire in 1857. The *Advocate* and its successor, the *Times*, were Whig in politics.

About 1837 a party of capitalists, among the most prominent of whom was Samuel P. Lyman, thought to build a city at Hinsdale. The company owned

a large tract of land covering a good part of the valley about the village, which they caused to be surveyed, mapped and laid out into streets, parks, etc. In the interest of this scheme a paper was started by Joseph T. Lyman, which was called the *Hinsdale Democrat*. The paper did not continue long under the management of Lyman, but passed into the hands of Edward Hughes & Co., who continued its publication for about two years, when it ceased to exist. In politics the paper was Democratic.

The *People's Gazette*, a Democratic paper, was started in Hinsdale in 1840 by George C. Smith, and was published by him until 1842, when he removed the establishment to Geneseo, Livingston county.

The *Freeman and Messenger* was started at Scott's Corners, in Hinsdale, in 1843, by Edwin Fuller, in the interest of a visionary scheme known as the "Manual Labor Institute." Its publication was continued for about two years. The press and materials passed into the possession of Allen C. Fuller, who issued in 1845 the *Expositor*, the particular mission of which seemed to be to expose the alleged rascalities of the first managers of the "Manual Labor Institute." The *Expositor's* life covered a period of only about six months.

In the memorable presidential campaign of 1840 Delos E. Sill started the *Cattaraugus Whig* at Ellicottville, to advocate the election of Gen. William Henry Harrison and the principles of the Whig party. The *Whig* received a good support, and grew to be one of the ablest and most successful country weeklies in western New York. R. L. Cary was associated with Sill in the paper from 1848 to 1854, the firm being Cary & Sill. When the Whig party dissolved the name of the paper was changed to the *Cattaraugus Freeman*, and upon the formation of the Republican party it became the recognized exponent in the county of the principles of the new party. Mr. Sill continued in the control of the *Freeman* until stricken by an incurable malady, when it passed in 1864 into the hands of his son, C. D. Sill, and his brother-in-law, C. M. Beecher. In the winter of 1866 Beecher & Sill sold the press and office materials to J. T. Henry of the *Olean Advertiser* and the subscription list to the *Olean Times*, and the *Freeman* ceased to exist.

Delos E. Sill was born in Cooperstown, N. Y. He was a printer by trade, and prior to coming to Cattaraugus county worked in Geauga, Ohio, and Buffalo, N. Y. He came to Ellicottville in 1833, and was manager of the *Republican* for a year or more. During this time he married Miss Harriet Beecher, a daughter of Moses Beecher, one of the leading men of the county at that time. In October, 1835, Mr. Sill started the *Democrat* at Aurora, N. Y. This was not a successful venture, and the paper was discontinued in February, 1836. When the *Advocate* was started at Olean in July, 1836, he was made its business manager. His career as founder and publisher of the *Cattaraugus Whig* and *Cattaraugus Freeman* is fully given above. Mr. Sill was an excellent business man and political manager. In the latter respect he probably excelled any man ever connected with the press of Cattaraugus

county. He was a power in the politics of the county until stricken with the disease which retired him from active life. He died in 1870, in the 59th year of his age. Under his management the *Freeman* was the most prosperous paper published in the county during its existence, and gave him a fair competency for the years of his retirement and for his family after he was gone. Mr. Sill was twice nominated as presidential elector, and in 1848 was appointed messenger of the electoral college of New York. In 1861 he was appointed U. S. agent for the New York Indians, which position he held until ill health compelled his resignation. Mr. Sill was not an editorial writer, but employed men who could satisfactorily phrase his sentiments and ideas. C. M. Beecher, a brother-in-law, was with him for some years, and, as already stated, was associated with his son in the publication of the *Freeman* after Mr. Sill became incapacitated. Mr. Beecher was a writer of much ability, and was a journalist at Wellsville and Elmira, N. Y., after leaving Ellicottville in 1866. He was editor-in-chief of the *Elmira Advertiser* when he died some years since. After the sale of the *Freeman* C. D. Sill was engaged with William Beecher, another uncle, in the publication of the *Dunkirk Journal* for a year or two.

The *Randolph Herald* was started in March, 1842, and had an existence of about five years. Its publishers were successively William Mason, Lorenzo and Julius Marsh, Fletcher Russell and J. J. Strong. The latter was publisher for about two years, when he was converted to Mormonism and removed to Nauvoo, Ill., and the paper was discontinued.

About March, 1847, the *Western Democrat* was started at Lodi by A. A. Ladue. It was Democratic in politics. April 26, 1848, William Van Vechten succeeded to the management of the paper, but on the 17th of May following he was succeeded by John W. Mason and Charles Aldrich. They passed the paper back to Van Vechten in June, 1848. In September, 1848, the name of the village was changed from Lodi to Gowanda, and the name of the paper was changed to the *Gowanda Democrat* to conform to the name of the village. The paper soon after expired. J. C. Van Duzer issued the *Gowanda Persian* on November 21, 1848. It was independent in politics and had only a brief existence.

In October, 1850, H. M. Morgan began the publication at Gowanda of the *Cattaraugus Chronicle*. It was Democratic in politics. In June, 1852, the name was changed to the *Independent Chronicle*, with Rev. L. S. Morgan as editor, H. M. Morgan continuing as publisher. In July, 1854, John M. Henry took an interest in the paper, the firm becoming Morgan & Henry. The name of the paper was changed to the *Gowanda Chronicle*, and it became the exponent of the principles of the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Henry's connection with the paper was of short duration, and upon his retirement H. M. Morgan continued as publisher until April, 1856, when he sold out to John P. Grierson, of Buffalo, who made the paper Republican in politics. The first number under Grierson was issued, and the second was in press, when the

disastrous fire which swept through Gowanda, April 30, 1856, destroyed the entire establishment.

The *Gowanda Phoenix* rose from the ashes of the *Chronicle*. Rev. Louis S. Morgan was the publisher, and the first number bore date August 15, 1856. The paper was published until 1857, when the press and materials were sold and removed to Bradford, Pa., where they were used in the publication of the *Bradford Miner*.

While publishing the *Chronicle* the Morgans printed a hymn book and three or four books of the New Testament in the Seneca language. After leaving Gowanda H. M. Morgan published a paper for a time at Silver Creek, N. Y., and then removed to Chicago, where he died about 1864. Rev. L. S. Morgan, father of H. M. Morgan, died at Rutledge a few years since, at an advanced age.

The *Neosophic Gem* was the name of a literary journal published in Randolph from 1848 to 1852 by A. M. Shattuck.

In November, 1850, James T. Henry started the *Gowanda Whig*. A few months later he removed the office to Ellicottville, where he issued the *Whig and Union*. He soon changed the name to the *American Union*, and continued as its publisher until 1855, when the establishment was sold to R. H. Shankland. When first started the *Union* was "silver gray" Whig in politics, but when the Whig party disintegrated it became an advocate of the principles of the American or "Know-Nothing" party. In 1856 it supported Fillmore and Donelson, the "Know-Nothing" candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. A year or so later it became a Democratic sheet, and since that time it has been a steadfast advocate of Democratic principles. In 1862 the name was changed to the *Cattaraugus Union*, which title it still bears. About 1869 P. K. Shankland became associated with his father in the publication of the *Union*. In 1879 he left the paper and went to Jamestown, where he was interested with E. A. Brooks of Ellicottville in the publication of a new Democratic journal. He is at present editor and publisher of the *Jamestown Saturday Times*. Upon the retirement of P. K. Shankland from the *Union* his elder brother, R. H. Shankland, Jr., became a member of the publishing firm. In May, 1881, the *Union* was removed to the rapidly growing village of Salamanca, where it is still published by R. H. Shankland, Jr.

Robert H. Shankland was actively engaged in the newspaper business in Cattaraugus county for more than forty years. He was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., October 1, 1813. He was a printer, learning his trade in Cooperstown; afterwards working in New York in the book printing establishment of the Harper Brothers and in the newspaper offices of the city. Horace Greeley was a compositor in some of these offices, and worked side by side with him. Mr. Shankland came to Cattaraugus county in 1835, and was connected with the newspapers of the county continuously from that date until his death, which occurred at his home in Ellicottville, November 1, 1889. He possessed

much native ability, was a man of kindly impulses and an honorable competitor. He was a prominent figure in the Democratic party of the county, and for many years was familiarly known as the oldest Democratic editor west of Cayuga Bridge. He was surrogate of Cattaraugus county for nine years, was supervisor of Ellicottville for two terms, was a presidential elector in 1844, and was U. S. agent for the New York Indians for two years under President Polk.

The *Cattaraugus Sachem* was started at Randolph in June, 1851, by Charles Aldrich. It was a Democratic sheet of the "Free Soil" or anti-slavery type. The *Sachem* was published about one year, B. F. Morris being associated in its publication for the last six months. Aldrich then removed the office to Olean, where he issued the *Olean Journal*. For the first year the *Journal* was neutral in politics; it then hoisted the Democratic banner, but was strongly opposed to the extension of slavery into the territories. In 1856 Aldrich sold his interest in the *Journal* to James T. Henry, who changed the name to the *Olean Advertiser* and made it independent in politics. In 1857 Aldrich went to Iowa and started a Republican paper at Webster City, which he published until the autumn of 1862, when he enlisted and served in the Union army about two years as adjutant of the 32d Iowa Infantry. From 1866 to 1869 he published the *Marshalltown Times*, and since the latter date he has been connected with various Iowa newspapers, among them the *Waterloo Courier*, the *Dubuque Daily Times* and the *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*. He is at the present writing curator of the Historical Collection in the Iowa State Library at Des Moines.

During the stormy war period the *Olean Advertiser* favored the Democratic party, and was one of the strongest papers of that faith in the county. In 1868 the *Advertiser* office was for the second time destroyed by fire, and Henry then removed to Jamestown and began the publication of a new Democratic paper called the *Chautauqua County Press*.

James T. Henry was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, February 22, 1823. In 1835 the family removed to Lodi, this county, and young Henry learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Freeman and Messenger*. He was a workman of more than ordinary skill and taste, and worked as journeyman printer until he began business for himself at Gowanda in 1850. From 1850 to 1868 he was continuously connected with the press of Cattaraugus county as editor and publisher. He was an able and vigorous writer, and took an active part in the political controversies of the day. After leaving Cattaraugus county in 1868 he published the *Chautauqua County Press* at Jamestown for two years, and then went to Titusville, Pa., where he established the *Courier*. This he published successfully for three years, and selling his interest he started the *Titusville Sunday News*, which was his last active work in the newspaper line. After selling the *News* he engaged for several years in the oil business. In addition to his regular editorial work Mr. Henry was the author of a valuable "History of Petroleum" and a history of



the "Pioneers and Supervisors of Cattaraugus County." During his residence in Cattaraugus county he was for some years a member of the Board of Supervisors, president of the village of Olean, and at one time held a State appointment on the canals. He died at Titusville in 1878. His remains were interred at Olean.

The *Randolph Whig* was started by C. K. Judson and B. F. Morris in July, 1853. Judson sold out to Morris, who changed the name to the *Randolph Reporter* and made the paper Democratic. He continued its publication at Randolph until July, 1858, when he removed the office to Gowanda with the intention of trying his journalistic fortunes there. Before the first number was issued, however, he sold the office to W. W. Henry and Frank G. Stebbins, employees in the office, and under the firm name of Henry & Stebbins they issued in August, 1858, the *Gowanda Reporter*. The paper was Democratic in politics. Mr. Stebbins withdrew from the firm in November, 1859, and went to Cuba, where he established the *True Patriot*, which he published for some twenty years, and nearly up to the time of his death. Soon after the withdrawal of Stebbins, Henry sold a half interest in the *Reporter* to D. F. Moody, of Perrysburg, who soon afterward sold out to F. J. Fuller. The paper continued under the proprietorship of Henry & Fuller until September, 1861, when Henry sold his interest to Charles E. Benton, an apprentice in the office, and enlisting in the 64th Regiment, New York Volunteers, went to the war. The paper was published by Fuller & Benton until 1864, when Benton went to Fredonia. In 1868 he purchased the *Advertiser* of that place, with which paper he was connected until his death, February 10, 1877. The *Reporter* was continued by Fuller for only a short time after Benton left it.

In May, 1860, some \$1,200 was raised by subscription for the establishment of a Republican newspaper at Olean. Among the most prominent contributors to the subscription fund were R. O. Smith, Samuel W. Bradley, Charles H. Thing, and John G. Mersereau. A contract was made with L. M. Gano, by which, in consideration of the \$1,200, he was to publish a Republican paper in Olean for a term of five years. Upon the fulfillment of the contract the type, press, etc., purchased with the \$1,200 was to become the property of Gano or his assigns. The *Olean Times* was started by Gano under this contract in July, 1860. Soon after, A. E. Fay became interested in the paper with Gano. In August, 1862, the office was destroyed by fire, but was replaced with another purchased with the insurance money. In the fall of 1863 Gano sold his interest in the paper to Fay and went to Watkins, N. Y., where he engaged in the publication of the *Express*, with which paper he is still connected.

In August, 1864, Fay sold out to George D. A. Bridgeman, who undertook to move the establishment to Penn Yan, N. Y. The Olean parties who made the contract with Gano in 1860 forcibly prevented Bridgeman from removing

the materials, and a suit was brought by him in the Supreme Court to recover their value. The Olean parties sold the materials to C. F. Dickinson in March, 1865, under a contract similar to that entered into with Gano in 1860. The suit of Bridgeman against R. O. Smith and others was tried in the Supreme Court at Little Valley, June 15, 1868, before Justice George Barker. A verdict was rendered in favor of Bridgeman for \$1,500, subject to the opinion of the Supreme Court at General Term. The General Term, however, rendered a decision in favor of the defendants. Mr. Dickinson was publisher of the *Times* from March, 1865, until his death, which occurred June 10, 1871. His widow continued the business with Miles A. Davis as editor until January 1, 1872, when she sold the establishment to George W. Dickinson, her husband's brother, who was its publisher until December, 1881. In 1879 the *Times* was made a daily, and the daily edition has since been regularly issued. Dickinson sold the *Times* in December, 1881, to a stock company composed of Olean gentlemen, the company being known as The Times Publishing Company. After leaving Olean Dickinson went to Florida, where he published a paper at St. Augustine for a time, and later returned to Carthage, N. Y. For some years he has been editor of the *Carthage Tribune*.

When the *Times* was purchased by the stock company R. C. Hill merged with it the *Press*, which he had started in the spring of 1881, and he was made managing editor. The stock company's management was not successful or satisfactory, and in April, 1883, the establishment was leased to E. L. Vincent and George N. Wood. Hill went to Buffalo, where he was successively on the editorial staffs of the *Courier* and the *Commercial*, and was for two years editor of the *Sunday Truth*. Vincent was editor of the *Times* until June, 1884, when he went to Binghamton and took an editorial position on the *Daily Republican* of that city. He subsequently had a similar position on the *Journal* of Hartford, Conn., and later owned for a time the *Advocate* at Waverly, N. Y. Wood continued as business manager of the *Times* until September, 1884, when he purchased the establishment and was owner and publisher until September, 1887, when he died of typhoid fever. Mr. Wood devoted his time principally to the business management of the paper, and during the greater part of his administration Samuel H. Coon was local editor and Hon. D. H. Bolles wrote the editorial leaders. The paper was continued by Mrs. Wood with Coon as manager until December 1, 1887, when it was sold to S. C. Green, B. B. Weber and A. W. Ferrin, the firm name being S. C. Green & Co. The establishment is still owned by these parties, but Mr. Green having retired from the active management in February, 1891, the firm is now Ferrin & Weber. Samuel H. Coon has been city editor of the *Times* since it passed into the hands of its present owners. From its establishment in 1860 to the present time the *Times* has advocated the principles of the Republican party. A weekly issue has been continued since the daily was started.

Charles F. Dickinson, who was publisher of the *Olean Times* from March, 1865, to June, 1871, was born in Ontario county, December 14, 1829. He resided in Branchport, Yates county, until 1859, pursuing the vocation of a shoemaker. He then removed to Penn Yan and held a clerical position in the county clerk's office for three years. Leaving Penn Yan he purchased the *Reporter* at Angelica, Allegany county, which he published in connection with his brother, George W., until he purchased the *Times* in 1865. He then disposed of his interest in the *Reporter* to his brother and gave his attention to the *Times* during the remainder of his life. Mr. Dickinson was a man of retiring disposition, but had a warm heart and kindly nature, and was highly esteemed by those who knew him. His widow, Martha B., was a woman of unusual mental endowment, and was prominently engaged for many years in the temperance reform movement. While engaged in this work she married Hon. John O'Donnell, State senator from Lewis county, and removed to Lowville, where she has since resided.

George N. Wood, publisher of the *Times* from September, 1884, to September, 1887, was born at Starkey, Yates county, November 11, 1859. When about ten years old his parents removed to Burlingame, Kan., where his youth and early manhood were spent. In 1876 he returned east and entered the employ of his uncle, George W. Dickinson, publisher of the *Olean Times*. He was in the office of the *Times* as book-keeper and business and editorial assistant most of the time from that date until his purchase of the *Times* in 1884. He was an enterprising and energetic young man and a very efficient business manager.

In April, 1865, J. H. Melvin, of Springville, started the *Gowanda Bulletin*. It was independent in politics, but as the publisher once naively remarked to the writer, "It came out square-toed for the Union, and the week following its birth the southern Confederacy weakened and fell." The *Bulletin* lived but one year. Melvin subsequently established the *Springville Local News*, and has been and is now a contributor of humorous, poetical and narrative sketches to several of the Buffalo papers.

The *Randolph Register* was founded by Southwick & Grierson in September, 1865. When first started it was called the *Rural City Budget*, but the name did not strike the popular fancy, and it was soon changed to the *Register*. It was Republican in politics. Grierson had but a brief connection with the paper, selling his interest to Austin L. Topliff. In 1866 Topliff purchased Southwick's interest and became sole proprietor. In the fall of 1867 the paper passed into the hands of William A. Shewman, who was in control until July, 1869, when he sold out to Topliff, who again sold to Shewman in August, 1872. Topliff went to Kansas, where he was connected with various newspaper enterprises. In the presidential campaign of 1872 the *Register* supported Horace Greeley for president, and was "Liberal Republican" in politics until February, 1874, when Shewman sold out to F. J. Lockwood and E. J. Smith, when it again became Republican. D. D. Lockwood purchased

Smith's interest in November, 1875, the firm then becoming F. J. & D. D. Lockwood. The Lockwood Brothers were publishers of the *Register* until April 2, 1882, when they sold to George W. Roberts and John Mishy. Roberts & Mishy were the publishers until November, 1882, when the interest of Mishy was purchased by Ben S. Dean. Roberts & Dean conducted the paper until May 30, 1885, when Dean sold his interest to Charles W. Terry and removed to Jamestown, where he founded the *Jamestown Morning News*, of which paper he is still the editor. About a year later Terry came into full control of the paper, which he retained until December, 1885, when he sold his entire interest to Marc D. Johnson & Co. In May, 1890, this firm purchased the *Courant* of W. A. Shewman, and the name of the firm was changed to The Randolph Publishing Company. In January, 1892, Marc D. Johnson acquired all the stock in the company, and has since been sole proprietor. The *Courant* was consolidated with the *Register* March 28, 1892. The *Register* has been Republican since 1874, and is still of that political faith.

The *Weekly Pioneer* was started in Franklinville in November, 1865, by H. A. Williams. A few months later A. M. Curtiss became interested in the paper, the firm name being Williams & Curtiss. Subsequently the name of the paper was changed to the *Franklinville Pioneer*, and in the latter part of 1867 Curtiss sold out to Williams, who shortly after removed the office to Arcade, where he published a paper for a year or two. The *Pioneer* was independent in politics.

In January, 1867, A. W. Ferrin brought to Ellicottville the press and materials of a defunct newspaper at Springville, and on February 7, 1867, issued the first number of the *Cattaraugus Republican*. The *Republican* supplied the need of a Republican paper at the county seat, which was seriously felt after the discontinuance of the *Cattaraugus Freeman* early in 1866, and it very soon took the place of that old and popular newspaper as an exponent of Republican principles. In May, 1868, the county seat was removed to Little Valley and the *Republican* accompanied it. January 1, 1873, B. B. Weber became an equal owner in the paper, the firm being Ferrin & Weber. In August, 1873, Ferrin & Weber opened a branch office in Salamanca and from that time on the *Republican* was dated at Salamanca and Little Valley. The business at Salamanca grew to such proportions that in October, 1875, the press and job department was transferred to that place, and subsequently all the work was done at the Salamanca office. In February, 1876, Ferrin & Weber became the publishers also of the *Bradford Semi-Weekly Era*. In October, 1877, the paper was made a daily. In May, 1878, Ferrin & Weber sold their interest in the Bradford paper to C. F. Persons, who had been local editor of the *Era* and had had a proprietary interest in it from the time it was made a daily. In September, 1880, the *Republican* office was destroyed in the great conflagration at Salamanca. In November following Hon. S. C. Green, of Little Valley, purchased a third interest in the paper, the

firm name being changed to Ferrin, Webér & Green. This partnership continued to November, 1883, when Green sold his interest to Ferrin & Weber, who have been since and are still its publishers. The *Republican* has been a steadfast advocate of Republican doctrines from its first issue. Since December 1, 1887, Messrs. Green, Ferrin & Weber have been owners and publishers of the *Olean Times*.

The *Portville Mirror* was started in the village of Portville early in 1867 by B. D. Southwick. The paper was Republican in politics, and had an existence of about a year. Southwick removed the office to Sherman, Chautauqua county, where he published a paper for a time, and from there he went to Mayville, and later to Belmont, N. Y., where he soon after died. The paper at Belmont was continued for some years by his widow.

The *Gowanda Gazette* was started by John S. Fidler in June, 1867. It was independent in politics with leanings toward Republicanism. The *Gazette* was published by Fidler for about ten years, when he sold out to John J. Horton and E. D. Deming, who issued the *Gowanda Enterprise* as an independent paper. For some two years under Fidler, beginning in 1869, W. B. Howland was editor of the *Gazette*. After leaving Gowanda in 1871 Howland was for five years editor and publisher of the *Advertiser* at Kinderhook, N. Y., for seven years editor and publisher of the *Courier* at Chatham, N. Y., and for about five years editor and publisher of the *Tribune* at Cambridge, Mass. While at Chatham he founded the *Outing Magazine*, of which he was editor. He was also in editorial charge for two years after *Outing* was consolidated with the *Wheelman*. Mr. Howland is at the present writing the publisher and general manager of the *Christian Union* of New York city. Deming retired from the *Enterprise* in November, 1880, and engaged in various journalistic enterprises. He is now connected with the *Shoe and Leather Review*, published in Boston, Mass. Horton continued as publisher of the *Enterprise* until January 28, 1887, when he sold to S. Clay Torrance and Merle D. Colby. During the years he owned the *Enterprise*, and subsequently, Horton was extensively engaged in show printing and devoted his time and energies to that part of the business. For several years the editorial work was principally done by Hon. William H. Stuart. In the summer of 1891 Horton moved his show printing establishment to Cleveland, Ohio. Torrance & Colby changed the name of the paper to *Our Public Interests*, and made it a prohibition organ. April 5, 1888, they sold the paper to a stock company composed of Gowanda gentlemen, who changed the name to the *Gowanda Herald* and made it a Republican paper with James Kavanaugh as editor. In December, 1890, Horton bought the stock of The Herald Publishing Company, and continued the publication of the paper with Kavanaugh as editor until February 6, 1891, when he sold it to George I. Lincoln, who in turn sold it to Charles D. Shults of the *Cherry Creek News* on April 10, 1891. The *Herald* is published by Shults, and is Republican.



After selling out at Gowanda J. S. Fidler started a paper at Cattaraugus under the name of the *Gazette*, which was published for a time, and was then removed to Salamanca, where it was issued in 1880 in the interests of the Greenback party. It had a precarious existence in Salamanca for a few months only, and was then removed to Scio, N. Y.

The *Town Talk*, a semi-monthly independent paper, was started by A. H. McClure at Allegany in August, 1874. In May, 1875, it was enlarged and the name changed to the *Allegany Journal*. In August, 1875, it was sold to J. J. Barker and changed to a weekly. Barker remained in control only about ten months, when the paper reverted to McClure, who was its publisher until January, 1877, when a half interest was sold to A. Pfirsch. With the advent of the latter to the firm the *Journal* became Democratic in politics, but in June following it became an exponent of the principles of the Greenback party. In 1880 Pfirsch became sole proprietor, and continued its publisher until its suspension a few months later. After the suspension of the *Journal* McClure published the *Monthly Infidel* for a short time.

The *Weekly Argus* was established at Franklinville it September, 1875, by Francis M. Perley. It was neutral in politics and has so continued up to the present time. On April 1, 1889, Perley transferred the paper to his son, Charles A., and removed to Waverly, Tioga county, where he purchased the *Advocate*, of which paper he is still the publisher. When the *Argus* changed hands in 1889 the name was changed to the *Chronicle*, which name it still bears. C. A. Perley is still its editor and publisher.

With the extension of the oil development down the Tuna valley from Bradford the village of Limestone took on a new life and ambition, and among the results was the *Tuna Valley Oil News*, which made its appearance in 1876. Charles F. Topliff was the publisher, and in politics it favored the Greenback party. In September, 1878, the office was removed to Jamestown and used in the publication of the *People's Press*, a Greenback sheet that had but a brief existence.

The *Limestone Times* was the name of a weekly paper started in May, 1878. It was owned by a stock company composed of Limestone citizens, and Robert Troup was the editor and manager. Troup was soon succeeded by J. Hill Thompson, and in November, 1878, the name was changed to the *Limestone Telegraph*. It had but a brief existence thereafter.

The *Limestone Reporter* was published by Ferrin & Weber of Salamanca with Shep. L. Vibbard as local editor and manager, beginning in February, 1879, and closing in September, 1880. The failure of the Limestone oil field to meet the expectations of the people and operators led to an abandonment of all newspaper enterprises in that village.

The *Boy's Argus* was a small amateur paper started in East Randolph by O. M. Jeffords and A. H. Holt in September, 1873. In March, 1874, it was enlarged to eight pages and the name changed to the *Empire Herald*. In

September, 1875, Holt sold his interest to Jeffords, who afterwards discontinued the paper.

The *Pine Valley News* was started in 1876 by E. F. Beach. It was independent in politics, and was published by Beach until 1878, when he sold to Wheeler & Wilson. In 1879 Wilson sold to Wheeler, and in 1881 Wheeler sold to Charles J. Shults. Wheeler is now on the editorial staff of the *Buffalo Times*. Shults published the *News* until November, 1885, when he removed the office to Cherry Creek and consolidated it with the *Cherry Creek Monitor*, changing the name to the *Cherry Creek News*. Shults is still the publisher of the *News* and also of the *Gowanda Herald*.

While the rag money fever was raging in the political field George W. Mason started a paper at Salamanca in 1877, which he called the *County Record*, devoted to the principles of the Greenback party. The *Record* never got much of a foothold, and expired shortly after the presidential election of 1880. Mason went to Warsaw, N. Y., and started a monthly under the title of the *Pioneers*, which had a brief existence.

The *Olean Record* was established by Henry M. McKenzie, the first issue appearing January 5, 1877. It supported the principles of the Greenback party. McKenzie continued as its publisher until November 22, 1879, when he sold to W. W. Henry and Charles F. Persons. Mr. McKenzie came to Cattaraugus county from Michigan, and was in the employ at first of the Chemical Extract Company at Vandalia in a clerical capacity. Later he filled an editorial position on the *Olean Times* under George W. Dickinson, and subsequently started the *Olean Record* as above stated. McKenzie was a journalist of more than ordinary ability, and considering what he had to do with he made the *Record* a first-class paper. But little is known of McKenzie's antecedents. One of his intimate friends informs us that he had a brilliant war record, having enlisted as a private in a Michigan regiment and rising to a colonelcy. When he sold the *Record* at Olean he went to Leadville, Col., and took the editorship of a mining journal, but died within a year of a lung trouble. Henry & Persons changed the name of the paper to the *Democrat*, and the politics were made to conform to the name. In 1880 a daily was issued from mid-summer until after the presidential election. Henry retired from the firm in April, 1881. When the excitement attending the opening of the Allegany oil field was at its height in 1881 Persons started a morning paper called the *Daily Herald*, which was particularly devoted to oil matters. Pat. Boyle, subsequently manager of the Standard Oil Company's Newspaper Bureau, was interested for a time in this daily venture. When a daily paper was started at Richburg, Allegany county, about a year later, Persons merged the *Daily Herald* into a Sunday paper called the *Sunday Herald*. The *Herald* office was destroyed by fire in August, 1883. Persons then bought the *Sunday Mirror* office and consolidated the *Mirror* with the *Herald*. In June, 1885, the Sunday issue was discontinued and the daily revived. In

February, 1885, H. D. Sibley purchased an interest in the concern, but retired in July, 1886, and engaged for a time in journalistic work in Auburn, N. Y. In January, 1889, Persons went to New York as manager for the American Press Association, and a new firm was formed under the name of Persons, Sibley & Spaulding, the members of the firm being C. F. Persons, H. D. Sibley and Preston D. Spaulding. Persons retired from the firm January 1, 1891. Spaulding died May 28, 1892. In the July following Sibley purchased the interest of Spaulding, and is now sole proprietor. From the purchase of the *Record* by Henry & Persons in 1879 a weekly paper has been issued from the *Herald* office known as the *Democrat*, which has supported the principles of the Democratic party.

Preston D. Spaulding was born in Deerfield, Warren county, Ohio, September 10, 1867, and had lived in Olean for about fourteen years. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Olean Times* and was with the *Times* until 1887. He then took a course in the Poughkeepsie Business College, and in February, 1889, became one of the publishers of the *Herald*. His death was caused by consumption, and he died at the home of a sister in Cleveland, Ohio, having just returned to that place from Colorado, whither he went in the previous January with the hope that the climate would effect a restoration of health. Mr. Spaulding was a young man highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

The *Mirror* was a Sunday paper started in Olean in 1882 by C. F. Persons. It was soon after sold to Rev. J. J. Keyes, who changed it to the *Saturday Evening Mirror*. Ben S. Dean was associated with Keyes in the publication of the paper for a time. It was a non-partisan sheet with Republican leanings, and its publication was continued until August, 1883, when the office was purchased by C. F. Persons, to take the place of the *Herald* office, destroyed by fire.

The *Weekly Courier* was founded by W. A. Shewman and W. W. Canfield at Randolph in January, 1878. It was independent in politics until 1884, when it came out in support of the Democratic party. In 1886 Canfield sold out to Shewman. He subsequently took a position on the *Utica Observer*, and is now city editor of that paper. Shewman continued its publication until May, 1890, when he sold to The Randolph Publishing Company. From that time until March 28, 1892, O. M. Jeffords was editor, and the paper was Democratic. On the latter date the paper was consolidated with the *Register*, under the name of the *Randolph Register and Weekly Courier*. The consolidated paper is Republican.

The *Yorkshire Press* was established at Yorkshire Center by Miss Abbie E. Hufstader in April, 1882. It was an advocate of prohibition principles and W. C. T. U. temperance work. In May, 1887, Miss Hufstader sold to W. F. Persons and went to Lockport, N. Y., where she started a prohibition paper. This venture was not a success and the paper was discontinued. Miss

Hufstader still has a job printing office in Lockport, and is engaged in evangelistic temperance work. Upon its purchase by Persons the *Press* was made independent in politics, and so continues. Persons is at present publisher also of the *Holland Review*, *Arcade Record* and *Sardinia Censor*.

In 1882 H. L. Green started in Salamanca a monthly publication under the name of the *Free thinkers' Magazine*. It was devoted to the promulgation of free-thought principles and ideas. Since November, 1886, the publication office of the magazine has been in Buffalo.

In 1882 Robert B. Carr started an independent paper at Ellicottville under the name of the *News*. It was conducted by him until December, 1885, when it passed into the hands of Hollis W. Hill. It was published by Hill until May, 1886, when it was leased by Brand Brothers, who made it a Democratic sheet and continued its publication until July, 1887. At that time it passed into the hands of Hon. C. P. Vedder, but was published by E. C. Brand as an independent sheet until May, 1888, when Brand retired. It was then edited for a short time by Miss Greenman and later by W. L. Rasey. In 1889 Arthur J. Salisbury became editor and publisher, and still retains that position. It is now Republican in politics.

The *Franklinville Star* was started by J. A. Orr in July, 1883, as a prohibition organ. In July, 1885, Orr sold out to a stock company known as the Star Publishing Company. The paper was removed to Machias and the name changed to the *Cattaraugus Star*. The paper has been edited and managed for the Star Company by John C. Smith, and is still the organ of the prohibitionists of the county.

The *Post* was established at Ellicottville in 1884 by James Moffit & Son, the first number being dated November 24th. The paper is still issued by Moffit & Son and is Republican in politics.

In October, 1884, an independent paper was started at Cattaraugus by J. D. Jones under the name of the *Cattaraugus Gazette*. In the following month George Straight purchased the paper and the name was changed to the *Cattaraugus Times*. The paper was published by Straight, assisted by his son Charles D., until 1885, when the latter became the sole proprietor. In 1888 the name was changed to the *Cattaraugus County Times*, and in 1890 it was made a Republican paper. Charles D. Straight is still the editor and publisher.

The *Lively Times* was the title of a monthly paper started in West Valley in May, 1886, by A. O. Tillinghast, an enterprising merchant in that village. It was independent in politics and was largely devoted to agricultural matters. It was published for four years and was then merged in the *Post* at Ellicottville.

The *Cattaraugus Journal* was founded at Franklinville, August 23, 1888, by Levi T. Spring. It was Republican in politics until March, 1889, when Ward Morton purchased a half interest. It was then made independent.

Spring died August 31, 1890, and from that time Morton has been editor and manager. He has been sole owner since April, 1891. In September, 1891, the name was changed to the *Franklinville Journal*. Levi T. Spring was a son of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring. He was born in Franklinville, June 28, 1855. He was educated at Ten Broeck Free Academy, and learned the trade of marble cutter. In 1876 he went west, working at his trade in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. In 1880 he returned to Arcade, N. Y., and in January, 1882, married Myra Lyon, of Dalton, Livingston county. He was for a time in partnership with his father-in-law, Plin B. Lyon, in a country store. He returned to Franklinville in 1884 and taught painting classes in that and neighboring villages for a year or two. In 1886 he opened a job printing office in Franklinville, and in 1888 he started the *Journal* as above noted. Mr. Spring was a bright and talented young man, and doubtless would have made his mark in the field of journalism had he lived.

In April, 1889, M. D. Colby started an independent paper at Little Valley under the title of the *County Seat Chronicle*. In May R. K. Godding became an equal partner in the business, and about the middle of July the paper passed into the hands of Godding and George C. Wilson, who changed the name to the *Capital*. Wilson & Godding published the *Capital* for a few weeks, when the firm dissolved and Godding became publisher. Subsequently he turned the concern over to Wilson, who ran the paper until March 21, 1890, when it was discontinued.

The *Educator*, a monthly journal devoted to the education of the young men and women of our country in the current events of the day, was started in January, 1889, by Prof. W. H. Smith, A. B., principal of the Portville Union School. The publication office was in Buffalo until December, 1892, when the printing was begun at Little Valley by W. H. Smith, a brother of the publisher. All the other work, including the setting of the type, is done at Portville. The matter in the *Educator* is all original, and the journal has attained a monthly circulation of 25,000 copies.

In August, 1890, W. S. Norton and D. McMillen started a paper at Olean under the name of the *Olean Sunday Hatchet*. It was independent in politics with strong Democratic proclivities. McMillen retired from the paper in September, 1890. Its publication was continued by Norton until March, 1891, when he discontinued it to accept a position on the reportorial staff of the *Buffalo Courier*.

The latest newspaper within the county is the *East Randolph Enterprise*, which was started by W. A. Shewman, formerly connected with the *Register* and later with the *Courant*. The first number of the *Enterprise* was issued October 7, 1891. The paper is Democratic in politics.

The preceding sketch is but a brief statement of facts with reference to the press of Cattaraugus county. If space permitted I would be glad to present some interesting personal experiences illustrating the vicissitudes of



Cattaraugus county journalism, especially in the trying pioneer and war of the Rebellion periods. These vicissitudes are indicated in some degree by the frequent newspaper changes and suspensions, and in the change of names, which our brethren of the press in the early days seemed to have imagined would in some way propitiate the Goddess of Fortune and bring them success where there had been failure. Within the past twenty-five years there has been a remarkable increase in the circulation of local papers. In 1867, when the writer came into the county, it had but seven newspapers. The most prosperous and widely circulated paper in the county up to that time—the *Cattaraugus Freeman*—reached a circulation of eleven hundred, and this was considered to be phenomenally large. The average circulation of the other papers was considerably less. Now there are fourteen weekly newspapers and two dailies in the county. One of the weeklies has had a circulation for over twenty years of more than twenty-five hundred. Three or four others, at least, have a circulation exceeding that of the *Freeman*, and others approach it. It may well be said that this is a newspaper age, and it is unquestionably true that the great increase in newspaper circulation has had a marked influence in quickening and stimulating mental activity among the people.

There has also been a very marked improvement in the publishing facilities in the county. The publication of a newspaper in the days before "patent insides" or stereotype news plates were thought of, and when the edition had to be pulled off on a hand-press at the rate of "a token" an hour, required an amount of physical labor that would appal the young journalists of the present day. Large circulations under those circumstances were not desirable, and when all things are considered it must be admitted that our brethren of the press did exceedingly well in those early days. The first cylinder press in the county was put in the office of the *Cattaraugus Freeman* about 1864. This press went to Olean into the *Advertiser* office in 1866, and was destroyed by fire in 1868. The next cylinder press was put in the office of the *Cattaraugus Republican* in 1870. For many years cylinder presses have been almost a necessity, and nearly every office in the county is now well equipped in this respect. The jobbing departments of the offices have been improved in a corresponding degree. I am pleased to be able to say that the newspapers now in existence in the county compare very favorably with those of any rural county in the State. Most of them have passed through the experimental period and are upon a basis which warrants the conclusion that they are here to stay.

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Augustine W. Ferrin\* was born in the town of Concord, near Springville, Erie county, March 9, 1843. His father was Adna P., youngest son of Ebenezer Ferrin, a pioneer of Concord, who emigrated into that wilderness country from New Hampshire about 1816. His mother was Lucinda, daughter of

\*By Wm. Adams.

William Sanders, a pioneer of Sardinia, N. Y., who came from Connecticut. A. W. Ferrin was born on the farm located and cleared by his paternal grandfather, but while he was a child his father removed to Yorkshire, this county, where the family resided until 1851, when they returned to the homestead. The father died of typhoid fever in 1854, and left an invalid widow and four small children. Augustine, aged eleven, was the oldest child and the only son. Owing to these circumstances he had but meager opportunities for securing an education. A few years at a country district school and three or four terms in the Springville Academy comprised all his educational advantages. The pressing necessities of the family compelled him to become a "bread winner" at the age of fourteen years. When but thirteen he spent six months in the printing office of Lucius C. Sanders, a maternal uncle, who published the *American Citizen* in the campaign of 1856, at Springville. The office was sold in December, 1856, and young Ferrin went back to school for a year. In December, 1857, he entered the office of the *Springville Herald* as an apprentice, where he remained until August, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. F, 116th N. Y. Vols., for service in the war of the Rebellion. In 1859, during leisure hours, he published for several months an amateur paper called the *Penny Weekly*. His mother died in the winter of 1860, leaving his sisters dependent upon him for support. The 116th Regiment rendezvoused in Buffalo and left that city in September, 1862, for the front. At Baltimore it was ordered into a camp of instruction and remained a couple of months; it then joined General Banks's expedition which fitted out at Fortress Monroe and proceeded to New Orleans for operations in the Gulf Department. Young Ferrin was with his regiment through the Port Hudson and Donaldsonville campaigns, but upon its return to Baton Rouge in August, 1863, he was sent to the hospital for disability, from which he was honorably discharged in October following. He returned to Springville in December, 1863, and in January following took charge of the *Springville Chronicle* as editor and publisher. April 1, 1865, he became the city editor of the *Buffalo Express*, but by reason of failing health he was obliged to resign that position in the following September. The remainder of 1865 and the year 1866 were spent in efforts to regain his health, which were measurably successful. In January, 1867, he purchased the *Springville Herald* establishment and removed the press and materials to Ellcottville, where he started the *Cattaraugus Republican*, the first number appearing February 7, 1867. The *Republican* was received with popular favor, and very soon had a substantial patronage and a large circulation.

When the county seat was removed to Little Valley in May, 1868, the *Republican* office accompanied it. Mr. Ferrin's health broke down again in 1870, but with the exercise of great care he was able to attend to his editorial duties. January 1, 1873, his brother-in-law, B. B. Weber, who had been an assistant in the office since January 1, 1871, became equal partner in the business, and since then the two have been partners in this and other



*A. W. Ferris*



publishing enterprises, brief mention of which are made in this chapter. Again, in 1879, the health of Mr. Ferrin became seriously impaired, and he spent a part of the winter and the early summer of 1880 on the Pacific coast, with the hope of restoration, which was fortunately partially realized; but the strain put upon him in consequence of the destruction of the *Republican* office by fire in August, 1880, broke him down more effectually than ever. During the winter of 1880-81 he was completely incapacitated for work, and it was generally supposed he would not long survive. There came an improvement in the following summer, and in October, 1881, he engaged to do editorial work on the *Buffalo Christian Advocate*. This he was obliged to give up in March, 1882, and several months were spent in outdoor occupations to aid in a physical recovery. Health came back slowly, and in the winter following he was able to resume some of his duties in the office of the *Republican*. When Hon. S. C. Green retired from the firm on November 1, 1883, Mr. Ferrin was able to take full editorial direction of the paper as in former years, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Weber has had charge of the business department since he became a partner. February 25, 1891, Mr. Ferrin was appointed United States agent for the New York Indians, which position he still ably fills.

Mr. Ferrin began his business life hampered with poverty, and with but little physical power; but he has an able brain machine. By his great energy he very soon came to the front as an editor, and made the *Republican* the best family newspaper in the county and the reliable political organ of the Republican party. In fact his paper has few equals and no superiors in all the rural districts of western New York. As a politician he has been active, alert, and brave, but always honorable, and has generously used his great influence to help other men to high offices, but has never sought "place and position" for himself. Mr. Ferrin is liberal, public spirited, and enterprising, and in the fullest and most comprehensive meaning of the term a good citizen. His religious connections are with the Congregational church of Salamanca, of whose Sunday-school he is the superintendent, and has been most of the time since he came to the place in 1883. He also served as superintendent of the Sunday-school several years during his residence in Little Valley. September 24, 1868, he married Miss Anna E. Weber, daughter of Matthew Weber, of Springville, who died February 14, 1872. January 1, 1874, he married Miss Flavilla J. Van Hoesen, daughter of Matthias Van Hoesen, of Preble, Cortland county. A. W. Ferrin, Jr., their son, was born September 1, 1875; Susie L., their daughter, was born September 18, 1878.



## CHAPTER XIV.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

[By A. D. LAKE, M. D.]

IN COMPILING a history of medicine in Cattaraugus county it is to be noted that only from a comparatively recent period has it been possible to obtain accurate data either as regards methods of practice and procedure or for biographical sketches of the earlier practitioners. It has been necessary in both instances to rely largely upon tradition. It is impossible to determine definitely the first physician to locate in the county. All the evidence at command points to the probability that it was John McClure, who not only practiced medicine but taught school at McClure Settlement in the town of Franklinville as early as 1806 or '07. Norman Smith followed his profession in Olean in 1814. James Trowbridge, whom many of the present generation will remember, was an assistant surgeon in the War of 1812, and came to Ellicottville in 1816. He later practiced also in other towns. Alson Leavenworth was another early practitioner who located in Ellicottville in 1818. His business for several years extended over the entire county as well as in adjoining counties and in Pennsylvania, covering more territory than any physician who has ever practiced within the limits of Cattaraugus. His business was more largely devoted to surgery than any of his predecessors. Sands N. Crumb came into the town of Conewango as early as 1820, and a few years later removed to Gowanda. Andrew Mead, who added to his qualifications as a doctor considerable legal skill, and is remembered well for many peculiar characteristics, came to Olean in 1820, while Charles McLouth located in Franklinville a year later. Augustus Crary came into the county soon after. At about the same time Levi Goldsborough settled in Otto. Dr. Goldsborough was a typical pioneer physician; of splendid physique, of unsurpassed endurance, and always prepared for emergencies. Following these men in quick succession were Thomas J. Wheeler, Thomas J. Williams, Edwin Finn, Paul Clark, and others, all of whom have long since passed off the stage of activity.

These pioneers in medicine found themselves in an almost unbroken wilderness. In many instances, in the urgency of the work they were called upon to perform, they were compelled to reach their patients, often at long distances away, through paths in the woods with no other guide save the trees "blazed" by the settler's axe. It is a well authenticated fact that in some cases they carried with them axes to "browse" their horses and "spot" trees

that they might know their way back. When detained by storms or swollen streams they were forced to spend the night in the woods on improvised beds of hemlock boughs. Their only means of conveyance, when not forced to go on foot, was on horseback, with their saddlebags strapped on beside them. Their remedies, of necessity, were of the crudest character, often consisting of indigenous roots, herbs and barks. The same condition existed as regards surgical appliances. The instruments used in operations were often obtained from the chest of the carpenter or manufactured for the occasion by the nearest blacksmith.

Their distance from centers of medical knowledge, and their infrequent opportunities for consultation, compelled them to rely almost wholly upon their own resources. They were, of necessity, self-dependent and consequently self-reliant. As the county became more thickly populated, and highways took the place of foot-paths and Indian trails, these in turn to be followed by railways, thus giving better opportunity for communication with distant points, the evolution which the rapid march of civilization ever shows was seen in more modern methods of practice. It may be truthfully said that the physicians of Cattaraugus county have always been in the front line of progress, and that at the present time, both in general and special practice, all of the more important medical and surgical work is done by physicians and surgeons residents of the county.

During the late war the county contributed to the medical corps of the army, as surgeons and assistant surgeons, several men who did noble work in the service, notable among them being Hon. Henry Van Aernam, surgeon of the 154th Regiment; Corydon C. Rugg, assistant surgeon of the same regiment; George W. Barr, surgeon of the 64th Regiment; and Peter Wilson, who went out in the employ of the Sanitary Commission.

There are now in active practice in the county ninety-six physicians, of which number seventy-two are registered as regular, seventeen as eclectic, and seven as homeopathic.

There are three active medical societies deriving their membership in whole or in part from the practitioners of the county, viz.: The Cattaraugus County Medical Society, composed of regular physicians residents of the county; the Lake Erie Medical Society, which receives as members all legally qualified practitioners regardless of school; and the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 4, 1806, five or more physicians in a county or in adjoining counties could organize a medical society with power to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State. The Medical Society of the State of New York was legally organized in 1807 and possessed the right to grant diplomas. This society has maintained its organization to the present day. Its membership is made up of delegates from the county societies.

The first attempt to form a medical society in Cattaraugus county was in 1824, but no organization was effected. It is quite probable that not enough resident physicians could be got together at that time to legally organize, for the entire population was not far from 8,000, and the practice of medicine, especially in a newly-settled country, was not confined to such strict lines as it is in our generation. Hence the failure of those practitioners to launch successfully a medical society in the then wilds of "cold" Cattaraugus.

The subject of organization, it seems, was not revived until 1833, when T. P. Whipple, H. Davison, Augustus Crary, Thomas J. Williams, Elijah Harmon, Lewis Riggs, Oliver Guernsey, Edwin Finn, and C. Ellsworth assembled and formally organized the Cattaraugus County Medical Society, but apparently left no record of officers elected that year. From what is learned through tradition the society held regular meetings until 1844, the last one being convened in January of that year at Daniel I. Huntley's in Ellicottville. In 1842 two years before, there were on its roll as members these names: Thomas J. Wheeler, Thomas J. Williams, Seth Field, J. P. Powers, Isaac Shaw, Everett Stickney, K. V. R. Lansingh, Alson Leavenworth, Paul Clark, J. B. Staunton, Abel Wilder, S. G. Ellis, Lambert Whitney, Andrew Mead, Charles McLouth, Samuel Wilcox, S. D. Buzzell, Elijah Dresser, Lewis Riggs, Elijah Harmon, J. S. Jones, Augustus Crary, and Levi Goldsborough. The officers, as far as can be ascertained, were:

*Presidents.*—T. J. Wheeler, elected 1834; Edwin Finn, 1836; Elijah Harmon, 1837; T. J. Williams, 1844.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Lewis Riggs, elected 1834; Charles McLouth, 1837; David Bennie, 1844.

*Secretaries and Treasurers.*—H. Davison, elected 1834; T. J. Williams, 1836; J. B. Staunton, 1844.

*Censors.*—Elijah Harmon, T. P. Whipple, T. J. Williams, Lewis Riggs, and H. Davison, 1834; J. B. Staunton, T. J. Williams, Everett Stickney, Lambert Whitney, and T. J. Wheeler, 1844.

The present Cattaraugus County Medical Society was organized in Irvine hall, Ellicottville, on June 4, 1867, in conformity with the provisions of the statutes regarding the practice of medicine in the State of New York. A code of by-laws was discussed and adopted and one hundred copies ordered printed and distributed. Thus the regular county medical society was legally and successfully launched and has continued to the present time with considerable regularity, but with various degrees of professional interest. During the first few years the members evinced a good deal of enthusiasm in the discussions and papers, which covered a wide scope of medical literature. As the years passed interest waned until at one time (in 1886) it became a serious question whether to continue or disband. Fortunately this state of affairs aroused to new activity those who had come to use the name of the society more for outside show than for mutual benefit, and in the past half dozen years it has once more sprung into a new life and a larger sphere of use-

fulness. This has been caused partly by modern methods of practice and partly by competing in enthusiasm and prominence with neighboring medical societies.

The charter members of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society (those who joined June 4, 1867) were Francis Findlay, Franklinville; H. M. Gale, Salamanca; E. S. Stewart, T. J. Williams, and Horace Arnold, Ellicottville; George St. John, Yorkshire Center; and H. L. Ensworth, Salamanca.

Among the papers read at the various meetings may be mentioned the following: "Anæsthetics in Obstetrics," Dr. Woodruff; "Pathology, Ætiology, and Treatment of Varicocele," Henry Van Aernam; "Acute Rheumatic Fever," L. H. Kitchel; "Electricity in Medical Surgery" and "Scarlatina," H. D. Walker; "Puerperal Convulsions," Dr. Nichols; "Female Perinæum," F. H. Bartlett; "Neurasthenia," S. P. Jones; "Contagious Diseases," A. D. Lake; "The Microscope in Medical Diagnosis," H. D. Walker and L. L. Deck; "Some Points in Abdoment Surgery," H. D. H. Ingraham, of Buffalo; "Eye Symptoms in Disease," A. A. Hubbell; "Uric Acid Diathesis," William B. Johnston; "The Law and the Doctors in the State of New York," C. Z. Lincoln, Esq.; "A Higher Medical Education," Dr. Crandall; "Hereditary Chorea," Clarence King; "Puerperal Fever," William B. Johnston.

The members of the society since the organization are as follows:

1867, October 8, John L. Eddy, Zenas G. Bullock, Cornelius H. Bartlett, James Nichols, Melville C. Follett, Charles A. Woodruff, Alexis E. Willard, C. W. Bond, Elijah Dresser. December 4, Ira J. Brownson, Thomas J. Wheeler. 1868, October 7, Lyman Twomley, Simeon V. Pool. December 16, H. S. Smith. 1870, June 1, A. S. Bonsteel, Thomas J. King, A. B. Parsons, H. S. Bowen, A. D. Lake. 1873, June 4, Phipps Lake. September 10, Hiram D. Walker, Henry Van Aernam, Edward Torrey, Luther H. Kitchel. 1874, June 3, C. O. Day, E. A. Chapman. September 2, Nelson Saunders, M. C. Bissell, O. A. Tompkins, Ransom Terry, E. J. Burlingame. 1875, June 2, Wallace Sibley, George Lattin. September 2, Harmon J. Ashley, Fred C. Beals, E. Burdick, E. M. Cheney. 1878, June 10, A. A. Hubbell, S. S. Bedient. 1879, June 4, James I. Williams. 1881, March 2, Frank H. Bartlett, E. J. Loughlin, S. J. Mudge, A. K. Corbin, W. H. Sage. 1883, December 5, E. W. Dutcher, B. M. Spencer, John P. Colgrove, Lyman L. Deck, William H. Dukeman, T. C. James, J. P. Powers. 1884, March 5, J. H. Sackrider, Edward Torrey, S. B. McClure, Lambert Whitney. June 4, S. P. Jones. September 3, R. F. Rowley, F. E. Tuttle, M. C. Hawley. 1885, June 3, S. Z. Fisher. 1886, June 2, S. J. Spencer. 1887, December 7, William B. Johnston, C. M. Walrath, V. A. Ellsworth, F. P. Blair, H. D. Snover, G. B. Crandall, Clarence King, Robert R. Seyse. 1888, December 5, Alfred W. Smallman. 1889, September 4, E. M. Shaffner. 1892, December 1, J. E. K. Morris, T. B. Loughlen, W. E. McDuffee, W. H. Vincent, E. B. Burdick, Joseph C. Clark, Ambrose E. Smith, W. Carl Dallenbaugh, J. D. Maloy, John L. Eddy.

The officers have been as follows, being elected in June of each year:

*Presidents.*—Francis Findlay, 1867; Elijah Dresser, 1868; T. J. Wheeler, 1869; James Nichols, 1870; C. H. Bartlett, 1871 and 1877; no meeting, 1872;

Zenas G. Bullock, 1873-74; Henry Van Aernam, 1875; E. S. Stewart, 1876; A. D. Lake, 1878-79; no records, 1880-83; Wallace Sibley, 1884; John P. Colgrove, 1885-86; O. A. Tompkins, 1887; no record, 1888; Lyman L. Deck, 1889-90; no record, 1861; George Lattin, 1892.

*Vice-presidents.*—H. M. Gale, 1867; T. J. Williams, 1868; James Nichols, 1869; T. J. King, 1870; Lyman Twomley, 1871; no meeting, 1872; A. D. Lake, 1873; H. S. Smith, 1874; C. H. Bartlett, 1875; S. V. Pool, 1876; C. O. Day, 1877; O. A. Tompkins, 1878; E. S. Stewart, 1879; no records, 1880-83; George Lattin, 1884-85; Edward Torrey, 1886; S. J. Spencer, 1887 and 1889; no record, 1888; Clarence King, 1890; no record, 1891; F. C. Beals, 1892.

*Secretaries and Treasurers.*—E. S. Stewart, 1867-68, 1873-75; H. S. Smith, 1869-71; no meeting, 1872. (Beginning with 1876 the offices were filled separately—S., secretary; T., treasurer.) H. S. Smith, S., 1876; E. S. Stewart, T., 1876; A. D. Lake, S., 1877; Ira J. Brownson, T., 1877-79; George Lattin, S., 1878-79; no record, 1880-83; Edward Torrey, S., 1884-85; B. M. Spencer, T., 1884-85. (Since 1886 the two offices have been held by a single incumbent.) L. L. Deck, 1886-87; no record, 1888; M. C. Hawley, 1889-92.

*Censors, elected in the order named.*—T. J. Williams, H. M. Gale, George St. John, James Nichols, A. E. Willard, C. W. Bond, S. V. Pool, E. S. Stewart, Charles A. Woodruff, Francis Findlay, H. S. Smith, Z. G. Bullock, L. H. Kitchel, Ransom Terry, A. D. Lake, Lyman Twomley, George Lattin, H. D. Walker, Henry Van Aernam, C. H. Bartlett, O. A. Tompkins, H. J. Ashley, F. C. Beals, Wallace Sibley, F. H. Bartlett, S. B. McClure, S. P. Jones, Clarence King, C. O. Day, W. B. Johnston, S. Z. Fisher, L. L. Deck, A. W. Smallman.

*Delegates to State Medical Society.*—T. J. Wheeler and E. S. Stewart, 1867 and 1869; C. H. Bartlett and Z. G. Bullock, 1868; James Nichols and J. L. Eddy, 1873; J. L. Eddy and C. O. Day, 1883; A. D. Lake and C. H. Bartlett, 1884; S. V. Pool and V. A. Ellsworth, 1887; S. Z. Fisher and L. L. Deck, 1888; S. V. Pool, 1890; S. V. Pool and F. C. Beals, 1892.

*Delegates to the National Medical Association.*—T. J. Wheeler, 1868; C. H. Bartlett, Henry Van Aernam, and A. D. Lake, 1878; C. H. Bartlett and A. D. Lake, 1881.

The Lake Erie Medical Society, whose membership is derived from the legally qualified practitioners of a portion of Cattaraugus, Erie, and Chautauqua counties, was organized at Angola, Erie county, May 1, 1886. The following physicians have been its officers:

*Presidents.*—J. G. Thompson, 1886; M. B. Shaw, 1887; Wm. Putnam, 1888; A. D. Lake, 1889; E. E. Davis, 1890; W. M. Ward, 1891; R. E. Moss, 1892.

*Vice-presidents.*—M. B. Shaw, 1886; Wm. Putnam, 1887; A. D. Lake, 1888; E. E. Davis, 1889; W. M. Ward, 1890; W. J. French, 1891; J. Cherry, 1892.

*Secretaries.*—W. M. Ward, 1886-87; J. Cherry, 1888-89; R. E. Moss, 1890-91; William Teft, 1892.

The regular meetings of the society are held quarterly at Gowanda, Forestville, Angola, and North Collins. At its various sessions the following papers have been presented: "Our New Organization," W. M. Ward; "Adherent Prepuce," J. G. Thompson; "Mental Influence in Medicine," William Putnam; "Asphyxia," M. B. Shaw; "Gleanings in the History of



Medicine," J. Cherry; "Dislocation of the Head of the Humerus," M. B. Shaw; "Diabetes," J. G. Thompson; "Duties of the Physician to his Patients and to the Community," L. R. Raymond; "Cold Baths as a Means of Reducing Temperature," J. Cherry; "The Diagnosis of Contracted or Granular Kidney," A. D. Lake; "Treatment of Abortion," M. B. Shaw; "Disease of the Nasal Organs as a Contributing Cause of Consumption," R. E. Moss; "Infantile Convulsions," E. E. Davis; "Hemorrhoids," E. E. Davis; "Septic Infection During the Puerperal State," W. M. Ward; "Vomiting in Pregnancy," W. J. French; "Diagnosis of Pneumonia," William Putnam; Annual Address by the President, A. D. Lake; "Gonorrhœa," W. J. French; "The Water Cure for Consumption," Dr. Alling; "The Microscope and Stereopticon in Diagnosis," George Blackham; "Reflex of the Eye and Ear," A. A. Hubbell; "Heredity and Contagiousness of Tuberculosis," George Lattin; "The Bacillus Tuberculosis," R. E. Moss; "Influence of Climatic Changes in Tuberculosis," W. M. Ward; "Symptomatology of Tuberculosis," A. D. Lake; "Local and General Treatment of Tuberculosis," William Putnam; "Pelvic Inflammation in Women," "Hysteria," A. D. Lake; "Concussion of the Brain and Fracture of the Skull," J. D. Zwetsch; "Electricity and its Application to the Healing Art," C. C. Johnson and W. J. French; "Amenorrhœa and Menorrhagia," J. G. Rugg; "Abscess of the Liver," Dr. Tarbox; "Causes and Treatment of Diarrhœa in Children," W. J. French; "Tuberculous Disease and Syphilis among the Indians on the Cattaraugus Reservation," A. D. Lake; "Treatment of Typhoid Fever," R. E. Moss, "Treatment of Diphtheria," W. M. Ward; "Treatment of the Breast in Puerperal Women after Still Birth," A. D. Lake; "Antiseptic Midwifery," M. D. Mann; "Treatment of Scarlet Fever," J. G. Thompson; "Sciatica," J. Cherry; "What is Mind and When is it Sound?" William M. Potter; "Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer," C. C. Johnson; "Difference Between Typhlitis and Appendices," Dr. Loop; "Dyspepsia," R. E. Moss; "Diabetes Mellitus," W. J. French; "Relationship and Ætiology of Dyspepsia, Diabetes, and Rheumatism," A. D. Lake; "Circumcision," N. G. Richmond; "Common Forms of Conjunctival Inflammation," F. H. Bartlett; "Railway Surgery," F. C. Beals; "Gout," C. C. Johnson; "Urethritis: Its Treatment by Hot Water Irrigation," B. H. Dagget; "Puerperal Fever," E. E. Davis; "Asepsis and Antisepsis as Applied to the Lying in Chamber," W. M. Potter; "Asiatic Cholera and its Treatment," F. E. Tuttle; "Typhoid Fever," A. D. Lake; "Valvular Lesions of the Heart and their Therapeutics," B. C. Johnson.

The Cattaraugus county members of the Lake Erie Medical Society are A. D. Lake, William Putnam, R. E. Moss, C. C. Johnson, J. G. Rugg, J. D. Zwetsch, George Lattin, Horace Babcock, F. E. Tuttle, C. S. Cleland, William Teft, L. W. Tarbox (deceased), Guy B. Crandall, S. V. Pool, W. F. Gardner, S. B. McClure, F. C. Beals, Edward Torrey, F. H. Bartlett, S. J. Mudge, W. B. Johnston, A. W. Smallman.

The Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties Homeopathic Medical Society was re-organized in 1866 from a similar society that had ceased to exist. This organization itself had but a brief existence, being disbanded some twelve years later. Most of its members resided and practiced in Chautauqua county. The physicians formerly members of this society belong, many of them, to a new organization called the Homeopathic Medical Society of Western New York, which was organized April 10, 1885. So far as can be ascertained the following is a list of the physicians residing in Cattaraugus county who are members of this last named society: J. D. Zwetsch, Gowanda; De Vere M. Hibbard, Olean; A. H. Babcock, Randolph.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the Thirty-second Senatorial District of the State of New York was organized at Dunkirk, September 25, 1865. It was composed mainly of Chautauqua county physicians. Regular meetings were held at various places each year until 1879, when the organization was allowed to go down. Among its members were many eclectic practitioners who possessed more than a local prominence, and chief among these may be mentioned Dr. C. C. Johnson, of Gowanda, who was foremost in everything looking to the advancement and well being of the society and was much of the time one of its officers. The Cattaraugus county members were Corydon C. Rugg, Corydon C. Johnson, N. F. Marble, Cyrus W. Babcock, Alfred Ayres, C. D. Thompson, A. A. Hubbell, V. A. Ellsworth. The following were the executive officers of the society:

*Presidents.*—H. C. Taylor, 1865; N. F. Marsh, 1866; C. C. Rugg, 1867; James Fenner, 1868-69; C. C. Johnson, 1870; G. W. Carpenter, 1871-72; A. P. Parsons, 1873-74; A. S. Davis, 1875-77; W. L. Wilbur, 1878; N. F. Marsh, 1879.

*Secretaries.*—M. M. Fenner, 1865; C. C. Johnson, 1866; N. F. Marsh, 1867; A. P. Parsons, 1868-69; M. M. Fenner, 1870; A. P. Parsons, 1871-72; W. L. Wilbur, 1873-74; A. P. Parsons, 1875-77; C. C. Johnson, 1878-79.

In the following pages something is said, it is believed, of every reputable physician, regardless of school, that ever practiced medicine and resided within the limits of Cattaraugus county—from the earliest settlement down to the present day. Of the pioneer practitioners the material has been gleaned mainly from tradition and occasionally from a lineal descendant, but the data of recent and present doctors were collected by personal visits. The whole represents over three hundred interviews, and is offered to the present and coming generations, particularly to members of the medical profession, as a work comparatively complete and accurate. It shows that over four hundred and twenty physicians have practiced their profession in this county since its first settlement.

The editor desires to state that great credit is due Mr. W. Stanley Child for his indefatigable work in collecting and compiling the material in this chapter. Whatever merit it may possess is largely due to his earnest and painstaking labor.

## ALLEGANY.

Dr. Cleveland was the first physician to locate in Allegany. He came in 1838. He was a good practitioner, and was interested in politics as well as in medicine.—See Olean.

Dr. Lane came here in 1842, remained a short time, and went to Chautauqua county.

Hon. Henry Van Aernam.—See Franklinville.

James Parker became a physician here in 1854. He practiced a few years and removed to Cuba, Allegany county, where he died. His brother, W. B. Parker, came the same year and died here in 1858 of typhoid fever. The two were associated in partnership and built up an excellent practice.

Francis Findlay.—See Franklinville.

Dr. Fritts came about 1856. He was here a year or so, but where he came from or where he went to can not be ascertained.

A. P. Phillips, a brother of the celebrated singer, Philip Phillips, located in Allegany village in 1857 and two years later removed to Fredonia, Chautauqua county, where he has attained a more than local reputation as a physician and surgeon.

Adelbert McClary became a student in the office of John L. Eddy during the war and upon his graduation in New York city the two entered into partnership, which continued two or three years, until 1866, when Dr. McClary went to Pennsylvania, and died recently in Coudersport. He was from Andover, Allegany county.

Andrew Mead.—See Olean, where he did the greater part of his medical practice.

Hon. Zenas George Bullock deserves a prominent place not only among the leading physicians of Cattaraugus, but among her eminent citizens as well. He was born in Almond, Allegany county, December 5, 1841, a son of A. H. and Luva Ann (George) Bullock. His primary education was acquired in the district schools, supplemented by a course of study in the Rogersville Seminary in Steuben county, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated March 24, 1867. The following May Dr. Bullock came to Allegany and succeeded to the practice of John L. Eddy, who that year moved to Olean. He remained, a most successful practitioner, until the fall of 1881, when he went to New York city and took up several special courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. But in the prime of life and in the midst of this special preparation for a higher usefulness, on March 27, 1882, Dr. Bullock died in New York city, and was buried a few days later from the residence of Dr. H. E. Orcutt, at Hornellsville. In 1864 Mr. Bullock enlisted in the 188th N. Y. Vols., was detailed commissary of the provost guard, and served until the close of the war. In 1876 he was supervisor of Allegany and in the fall of 1879 was elected a member of Assembly, serving honorably in each position

one term. He became a member of the County Medical Society on October 8, 1867, president in 1873-74, censor, and delegate to the State Medical Society in 1868. Dr. Bullock married, in the spring of 1869, Flora H., daughter of Dr. H. E. Orcutt. They had an adopted daughter. As a physician Dr. Bullock was well read, scientific, and careful; as a citizen and neighbor he was candid, frank, and sincere; as a husband and father he was kind, loving, sympathetic, and devoted. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and honored that faith by his manly piety and simple belief. Asa W. Bullock, a brother of Zenas G., was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in June, 1873, but has never practiced his profession. He came to Allegany in 1874 and has since kept a drug store.

Charles Day Thompson, born in Vernon, Ohio, January 25, 1833, was graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, was licensed June 25, 1868, by the New York State Eclectic Medical Society, and began practice in Johnson, Ohio. He moved thence to Ceres, Allegany county, thence to Oil City, Pa., in 1861, and finally came to Allegany, where he practiced three years, and returned to Oil City, where he died in April, 1891. Dr. Thompson was a charter member of the National Eclectic Medical Society and president of the State Eclectic Medical Society. His widow lives in Allegany village.

John P. Colgrove.—See Salamanca.

Sanford B. McClure, son of Hiram W. and Caroline (Burlingame) McClure, was born in Franklinville, September 30, 1835, attended Mt. Morris Academy, and began reading medicine with John L. Eddy at Allegany. His studies were interrupted, however, in 1861, when he enlisted in Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols., as a private, and served thirteen months. In consequence of a severe wound received at the battle of White Oak Swamp Mr. McClure was in poor health for a number of years, but succeeded finally in acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine and was graduated on June 27, 1874, from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. He at once entered upon his career in Allegany, which has since been his home. His first practice was in partnership with Zenas G. Bullock, which continued a year and a half. Dr. McClure has served three terms as supervisor, is the present incumbent of that office, has been school commissioner, and is a member of the County and Lake Erie Medical Societies, serving the former as censor. In June, 1864, he married Alice, daughter of Samuel Morgan, of Cuba, Allegany county. The great-grandfather of Dr. McClure was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, and three of his grandsons and three great-grandsons were physicians.

John L. Eddy.—See Olean.

Francis P. Blair was born in Broome county, October 10, 1839. He received his literary education at Whitney's Point and was graduated on February 2, 1877, from the Albany Medical College. He began practice in Barton, Tioga county, and in 1886 came to Allegany, where he has since followed a large business. Dr. Blair married, May 12, 1881, Miss Lydia C.

Newland. He became a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1887.

Edward Torrey has been a resident physician of Allegany since 1881. He was born in Maine, September 10, 1847, received his education at Westbrook Seminary in that State, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city in March, 1869, and began practice in Hinsdale, coming thence to Allegany in 1881. He joined the County Medical Society in 1873 and served as its secretary in 1884-85. He married, first, Addie Sterling, of Wellsville, Allegany county, and second Mrs. Kittie (Kenyon) Church, daughter of Freeman Kenyon, of Allegany.

E. W. Dutcher came from Broome county in 1879 or '80, built up a large practice in his five or six years' stay, and went to California and thence to Arizona. While here he ran for coroner, but was defeated. He graduated from the Albany Medical College, December 22, 1870, and became a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1883.

Joshua Bascom, born in Chester, Mass., November 29, 1799, read medicine in Ohio, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine in Smethport, Pa. He practiced later in Franklin, Pa., and in Ohio, and in 1860 came to Allegany. Shortly afterward he removed to Emporium, where he died December 11, 1863.

Reuben R. Eggleston, a native of this State, studied medicine with Dr. Button, of Jamestown, with whom and where he began practicing medicine. He came to Allegany about 1853. In 1862 he enlisted in the 154th New York Volunteers and was detailed for hospital duty, dying while in the service at Atlanta, Ga. Dr. Eggleston was a self-made eclectic physician, and during his short professional career here built up quite an extensive practice. I believe he had a license from the State Eclectic Medical Society.

Ray A. Sweet, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, February 25, 1880, and a native of Alfred, Allegany county, had a short professional career here. He went to Pennsylvania.

T. C. James, a native of Wales, England, graduated March 1, 1874, from the Bellevue Medical Hospital College, New York city, was several years in practice at Knapp's Creek, and established a good country business. Dr. James joined the Medical Society in 1883. He went to Bradford, Pa., where he is now located.

E. J. Laughlin was also a physician at Knapp's Creek for a few years. He was born in Portage, N. Y., and was graduated February 19, 1879, from the Medical Department of the University of New York city. He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1881.

Daniel T. Millsbaugh came to Knapp's Creek from Kendall, Pa., remained two or three years, and went to Patterson, N. J. He was "certificated" from New York county March 13, 1884.

Lyman A. Burrows, a native of Waterford, Pa., was a graduate of the Cin-



cinnati Eclectic Medical Institute on June 7, 1887, and in the spring of 1889 began a brief period of practice at Knapp's Creek.

William Follett, Jr., the present physician at Knapp's Creek, was born in Machias, March 17, 1871, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on May 3, 1892.

Albert M. Cook began his professional work at Four Mile in 1882, coming from Jamestown, where he was born. February 21, 1882, he was graduated from the University of Buffalo. He had previously owned a drug store here, which was destroyed by fire. In 1884 he went to Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. Baum, from Syracuse, is said to have done a little medical work at Four Mile. He was principally engaged in oil speculation.

#### ASHFORD.

Probably the earliest medical practitioner in Ashford was William Wait, an old style root and herb doctor who came to West Valley in 1829 and died here, practicing more or less all his life. His old saddlebags are still in the possession of a grandson in West Valley. He was a strong old school Baptist and held several town offices.

Clark Blakely, a botanical doctor, came to Ashford Hollow about 1843, practiced four or five years, and removed to Morton's Corners, Erie county, where he is now. His father was with him while here, but did little professional work.

Augustus Andrews, son of a physician and minister, located at Ashford village about 1848. He finally went to Missouri, came back during the war and remained a year, and then returned to Missouri.

Alonzo Wiltse.—See Yorkshire.

Abram B. Wilson was reared in Mansfield, was graduated from the Geneva Medical College, and came to Ashford village about 1848, remaining until after the war. He was of New England parentage. His practice extended over a wide range of country, and both as a physician and a friend he was greatly respected. His knowledge of medicine was thorough and up to the times. He was never known to force a collection. Dr. Wilson was school superintendent and town supervisor, and otherwise prominent in local affairs. He lived also at East Otto and Springville, retaining, however, much of his practice here. He went to Franklinville, where he bought a farm, and finally to Michigan, where he died after his sight had partly failed.

C. Johnson.—See Otto.

Dr. Davis practiced in Ashford a few years before the war. He came from Nunda, whither he returned. He also practiced four or five years in Ellicottville.

Alfred Ayres, eclectic, was born in Pine Grove, Pa., came to West Valley from Little Valley, and was quite a successful practitioner, especially in chronic diseases. He was licensed September 23, 1874, by the Eclectic Medi-

cal Society of the 32d Senatorial District. Having accumulated some property he began speculating in oil, lost everything, and died at his sister's in Little Valley. Dr. Ayres was greatly respected both as a physician and a citizen.

Willard Jones, a native of Ashford, began practice in West Valley in 1870, remaining about a year. He had attended lectures at Philadelphia. Young and unmarried, Dr. Jones went to Springville and thence to California, where he died.

Seth Pickett was born near West Valley, and here he doubtless did his first practicing about 1844. He was an eclectic. Dr. Pickett removed to Wisconsin, where he and his son became skillful surgeons.

C. O. Strong, a graduate of a western homeopathic college, came to West Valley from Yorkshire and remained about two years.

Wallace J. French graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 26, 1884, and in April following located in West Valley. He was born in Arcade, Wyoming county. He was here about a year and married a Miss Robinson. Dr. French went to Chautauqua county, where he has developed into an eminent physician and surgeon.

Dr. Clements, a German doctor.—See Randolph.

Francis S. Comfort, another graduate (February 24, 1885) of the University of Buffalo and a Canadian by birth, began the practice of medicine in West Valley in the fall of 1885, remaining only a short time.

Willard H. Rogers acquired a large practice in West Valley and vicinity during his five years' residence here. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 11, 1876, came to Sardinia, Erie county, and thence here, and in 1879 went to New York city, where he died recently. He was an active Republican and a genial, highly respected citizen and physician.

Elbert L. Fish, since 1879 the practicing physician at West Valley, was born in Hume, Allegany county, September 18, 1853, and when two years of age moved with his parents to Centerville. Dr. Fish's education, after the district schools, consisted of one year at Olean Academy and two years at Pike Seminary. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, which he continued two winters, and in 1875 was census enumerator. In 1873 he began the study of medicine with Dr. A. B. Stewart, of Hume, and completed a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute, commencing practice at Centerville. In 1879 he removed to West Valley, which has since been his home. November 20, 1878, Dr. Fish married Mary Arabella, only daughter of Dr. A. B. Stewart, his preceptor, and niece of ex-Gov. Robert Stewart, of Missouri. They have three children—J. Blanchard, Glenn Russell, and Mildred Stewart. Politically Dr. Fish is a strong Democrat, but has never been an office-seeker. He is a member of Springville Lodges, No. 351, F. & A. M., and No. 588, I. O. O. F., and a member and examining physician

of West Valley Tent, No. 35, K. O. T. M. Dr. Fish is highly respected and enjoys a large practice.

Asher C. Porter was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vt., March 12, 1836. In 1840 his parents came to Cattaraugus county, locating in New Albion. In 1865 young Porter began studying medicine in the office of C. W. Babcock, of Cattaraugus, and one year later entered as a medical student with Dr. Northrup, of Otto. In the winter of 1866-67 he attended the Philadelphia University. Returning to Ashford he practiced medicine until 1869, when he again entered the Philadelphia University and was graduated from the Medical Department in March, 1870. In the winter of 1873-74 Dr. Porter attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Medical College in New York city, and has since then steadily followed his profession at Ashford village. His wife (deceased) was Samantha, daughter of Ephraim Smith, of New Albion, and by her he had three children—Emma A. (Mrs. John Zeilman) and Ada (Mrs. George P. Newkirk), of Ellicottville, and Alta M., at home.

#### CARROLTON.

James Nichols was the first resident physician in the town of Carrollton, locating in Limestone in 1856, but did not commence the regular practice of medicine until 1864. He was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, July 23, 1825, the eldest son of John and Sally Nichols, who came to Arcade in 1812. The family moved to Centerville, Allegany county, in 1837, and in 1844 young Nichols removed to Farmersville, where he taught the village school several terms. He began studying medicine with E. S. Stewart, and February 7, 1864, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. Owing to ill-health Dr. Nichols did not enter immediately on the active practice of his profession. He moved to Limestone in 1856 and engaged in the lumber business. He started, in 1871, the first drug store in that village; in 1876 the proprietorship was changed to Nichols & Paton, which continued until 1882, when Dr. Nichols removed to Bradford, Pa., where he is now located. He was twice elected supervisor from Farmersville and nine times from Carrollton. A war Democrat he was made a member of the Senatorial Committee and assisted in raising and organizing the 113th and 154th Regiments. For many years he was a member and several times president of the Board of Education of the Limestone Union Free School and was largely instrumental in effecting the organization of that and of the Limestone Academy. Dr. Nichols joined the County Medical Society in October, 1867, was its president in 1870, vice-president in 1869, one of its censors, and delegate to the State Medical Society in 1873. March 1, 1852, he married Mary Jane Wade, and they have had four children—Henry James (deceased), Jennie M., H. James, and John B. H. James Nichols, born September 16, 1859, graduated from the University of Buffalo on February 21, 1882, and began the practice of his profession in the village of Limestone with his

father, but removed with him to Bradford, where the two are still associated in partnership.

Mortimer C. Bissell, son of Aaron and Delilah (Pullin) Bissell, pioneers of Lyndon, was born in Lyndon, December 13, 1836, and was educated in the district schools and at hard labor on the farm. He attended Rushford Academy and taught school, and after five years was graduated from that institution, after which he entered the University at Ann Arbor, Mich. With his friend, H. D. Walker, he decided upon a medical career and became a student in the Medical Department of the University. After a year's work he was again obliged to resort to teaching to replenish his purse. He finally entered the University of Buffalo and was graduated from the Medical Department February 20, 1870, and immediately came to Limestone and began practicing medicine in partnership with James Nichols, which continued until the latter removed to Bradford, Pa., when Dr. Bissell succeeded to the business of the firm and still retains it. Dr. Bissell has been president of the village three years and during the greater part of his residence there has been a member of the Board of Education. June 24, 1868, he married Mary C. Dunn, of Lyndon, and they have had two children—one deceased and William Emerson, born May 28, 1877.

Malcolm Wayne Smith was born in Angola, N. Y., February 27, 1856, a son of E. P. Smith. Educated at the common schools and at the academy at Smethport, Pa., he early chose the medical profession as his life work and entered as a student the office of Dr. S. D. Freeman, of Smethport, and later that of Dr. J. G. Thompson, of Angola, and was graduated February 26, 1878, from the University of Buffalo. Dr. Smith entered that year upon his professional career in Limestone, where he has since enjoyed a large business. He is a member of the Lake Erie Medical Society and an honorary member of the McKean County (Pa.) Medical Society. He is a great reader, a thorough scholar, and a prominent citizen. He married, June 21, 1881, Maud R., daughter of Henry Renner, of Limestone. They have had two daughters and a son.

George P. Meecham.—See Randolph.

Theodore S. Quick was born in New Haven, Conn., April 27, 1833, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania in March, 1873, endorsed by the Eclectic Medical Society of Sullivan County, N. Y., July 14, 1874. He began practice in Callicorn, Sullivan county, and in June, 1889, removed to Carrollton village, where he has since been located. Dr. Quick is a member of the Sullivan County Medical Society (which he was instrumental in organizing) and of the New York State Eclectic Medical Society.

#### COLD SPRING.

Alson Leavenworth, the first physician to locate in the town, came here about 1836.—See New Albion.

Of the early practitioners succeeding Dr. Leavenworth scarcely anything is known. It is only of those in the last quarter century that I am able to write.

Dr. Butterworth was in Steamburg about two years following 1875. He came from Kinzua, Pa., and it is believed he returned there.

O. A. Tompkins and M. C. Hawley.—See Randolph.

Dr. Crandall was located in Steamburg about a year. He lived in Stockton and Lakewood, Chautauqua county, for a time. He went east.

W. W. Daniels.—See Dayton.

Dr. Miller was here from 1876 to 1879. He was a graduate of Buffalo and a very good physician. He went to Corydon, Pa., where he is now.

Peter W. Mosblech, a German, kept a drug store and practiced medicine at Steamburg in 1874, but how long he remained can not be ascertained.

David Bemus.—See Randolph.

Halsey D. Snover, born in Chemung, Chemung county, December 25, 1856, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 27, 1884, and in June of that year began the practice of his profession in Steamburg, where he has since continued. He is a Mason, a K. O. T. M., and in 1887 became a member of the County Medical Society.

#### CONEWANGO.

Sands Niles Crumb was not only the first physician in Conewango, but was one of the earliest in this part of Cattaraugus county. He moved into Rutledge as early as 1820 and about 1822 or '23 went to Gowanda (then Lodi). How long he remained there can not be determined. About 1830 he settled in Nashville, Chautauqua county, and while there did the first medical work in Perrysburg and Dayton. He went to Lockport, N. Y., about 1834, where he died on the street of heart disease August 9, 1839. Dr. Crumb was born July 18, 1793, and married, in 1825, Elizabeth Gray, a sister of Dr. Henry T. B. Gray, of Perrysburg.

Dr. Cheney is said to have come to Rutledge very early—just after Dr. Crumb left. Efforts to locate him definitely have proved futile.

Thomas Jefferson Wheeler acquired more than local prominence both as a physician and a citizen. He was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, November 16, 1803, received a common school education, was graduated from the Cherry Valley Academy, and studied medicine with that eminent doctor, Delos White, of Cherry Valley. He began and for six months practiced his chosen profession in Toronto, Canada, and came thence to Chautauqua county, practicing about a year each in Mina and Ellington. About 1826 he settled permanently in what was then Rutledge, where was ever afterward the pivotal scene of his enviable career. In 1833 or '34 Dr. Wheeler was appointed associate county judge, holding this position until the State constitution abolished the office in 1846. He was presidential elector from this district in 1836, was elected in 1845 State senator for the 6th District, and



from its organization until his death was president of the Randolph Bank. A Democrat of the old school he was a staunch upholder of his party's principles, and in public and private life was alike honest, faithful, kind, and true. In his profession he took a front rank. He was well read, skillful, talented, and scientific. He was a member of the old County Medical Society, was elected its president in 1834, censor in 1844, became a member of the present society December 4, 1867, was made its president in 1869, delegate to the State Society in 1867 and 1869, and delegate to the National Medical Association in 1868. He died in Conewango on February 8, 1875, leaving a widow and one daughter, the last representatives of the Wheeler family. His father was a physician and for a time resided with the son in Conewango, but did not practice medicine there.

L. S. Morgan, a homeopathist, minister, geologist, came to Conewango, practiced and preached several years, and died there about 1886. He was a graduate of a Boston school. He was small in stature, but possessed a brilliant intellect. A pioneer in the science of geology he both wrote and lectured on this subject, acquiring an eminence of wide recognition. For one year (1856-57) he edited and published the *Gowanda Phoenix*.

Fred C. Beals.—See Salamanca.

Edgar Rood was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 26, 1878, began the practice of medicine in Conewango, remained until 1885, acquired a large ride, and went to Cherry Creek, where he hailed from. He is now in Westfield, Chautauqua county. For one year he was in partnership with Will F. Gardner.

Will F. Gardner, son of George R. and Lurena F. (Crossfield) Gardner, was born in Conewango on September 20, 1853, graduated from the Chamberlain Institute in 1877, graduated February 26, 1884, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and began and still continues the practice of his profession in his native town. Dr. Gardner married, November 25, 1886, Josephine F., daughter of Robert H. Curtiss, of Conewango.

#### DAYTON.

Samuel Redfield, the first physician in the town of Dayton, located on lot 39 in 1821 and followed his profession here until his death in 1836. He was an old style apothecary and did a large practice for those days.

Dr. Sill followed his profession here for a brief period before the war, but did not obtain much business. He also practiced about three years in Perrysburg. He came from Franklinville.

Corydon C. Johnson.—See Persia.

Harrison Canfield began his medical career here, coming from Sherman, Chautauqua county. He went to Bradford, Pa., where he has attained a considerable reputation. He was here about a year.

Moses P. Roberts was born in Tyre, Seneca county, August 28, 1820. He

graduated from the Geneva Medical College June 1, 1852, and began the practice of medicine the same year in Dayton, continuing until his death on August 2, 1886. August 22, 1852, Dr. Roberts married Electa A., daughter of Avery and Lodema A. (Nash) Park, of Dayton, and had born to him two children, Alice V. and Altheus A. His widow survives him. It will be seen that his birth, marriage, and death occurred in August. Dr. Roberts owned and conducted a drug store from 1870 until near his decease.

Dr. Shuey came from Sherman, Chautauqua county, and remained about a year, going thence to Bradford, Pa. A German and well read he did not seem to succeed well here. He married a sister of Harrison Canfield.

James H. Fuller was born in Dayton, June 15, 1841, was graduated in 1867 from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and practiced here, at Franklin, Ind., and at Indianapolis. He has given up medicine and is now following farming in Dayton.

Chester Howard was born in Union, Broome county, June 25, 1847, and August 1, 1864, enlisted in Co. E, 50th N. Y. Vols. In 1877 he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating therefrom February 25, 1879. The following April he began his professional career in Dayton village.

Luther W. Tarbox, born in Arkwright, Chautauqua county, October 19, 1849, was graduated from the University of Buffalo, February 21, 1881, and followed the whole of his professional career in Pine Valley, whither he had removed in 1879, his death occurring there on October 23, 1891. He was the first physician to locate at that village. His widow survives him. He was an industrious, hard-working man, acquired his education by sheer force and perseverance, and died in the prime of life.

Dr. Kimball, for a short time a physician of the eclectic practice at Versailles, was likewise a brief time in this town at the hamlet known as Cottage. He was here somewhere about 1850.

Dr. Tibbetts succeeded Dr. Brazil at Howard's Corners, but where either came from or whither they went can not be determined.

Charles S. Cleland, a native of Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, and a graduate (March 16, 1887) of the Baltimore University, practiced medicine a year or so at Pine Valley and went thence to Collins Center, Erie county, where he is now.

William A. Putnam made a very brief professional stay at Pine Valley. He was born in Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, and received his diploma from the University of Buffalo on February 26, 1884.

Raymond M. Evarts was at Pine Valley a year, beginning his career, and moved to Irving, Erie county, where he has since been located. A native of Leon he was graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., March 2, 1882, and endorsed by the faculty of the University of Buffalo.

Henry W. Dye, born in Madison county, secured a license August 12,

1874, from the Eclectic Medical Society, and practiced first at Dayton village and latter and longer at Markham's, going finally to West Salamanca, where he died. He was a widower while here, and left at his death a family of smart children.

William Teft was born in South Dansville, Steuben county, March 19, 1858. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on March 25, 1890, and began practice in January, 1891, in Versailles, removing, however, the next November to Pine Valley, where he now is. In February, 1892, Dr. Teft was elected secretary of the Lake Erie Medical Society.

William W. Daniels was graduated from the American Medical College, St. Louis, January 23, 1878, and practiced at Pine Valley a few months.

#### EAST OTTO.

Dr. Ball, an old school doctor, is said to have been the first medical practitioner in East Otto. As no data can be produced to substantiate this statement it must be accepted as doubtful.

Dr. Mason succeeded Dr. Ball, going thence in 1834 to Michigan, where he became a minister of the Gospel. He was well read and a good doctor.

Dr. Barnes then came in from Massachusetts, followed his profession for a year, and removed to Lockport. He was a graduate of a Pittsfield, Mass., school and possessed a bright intellect.

Levi Bullis came here in 1825, or earlier, and settled three miles southwest of the village. He was born in Vermont in 1797, lived in Cooperstown and Hamburg, N. Y., and was educated as a physician of the old school. His wife Sally died February 13, 1877, aged 82 years. He lived until June 15, 1881. He was well read in medicine and considered by all a good physician.

Elijah Dresser, son of Elijah, was born in Paris, Oneida county, September 15, 1810. He was educated in the Geneseo Academy and the Fairfield Medical College, graduating from the latter institution in the spring of 1834, and the same year came to East Otto, which has since been his home and the central field of his medical career. He was supervisor of his town in 1859, the first commissioner of common schools for East Otto in 1855, a member of the old County Medical Society, postmaster under President Taylor's administration, census marshal in 1855 and 1865, town clerk, and town superintendent of schools. He became a member of the new County Medical Society on October 8, 1867, and its president in 1868. July 31, 1841, Dr. Dresser married Harriet M., daughter of John Prescott, of East Otto. Dr. Dresser has practically retired from professional life and enjoys the fruits of his labors in the quietude of a pleasant home.

F. W. Hawkins was "a physician and surgeon" in East Otto in 1874. Where he came from, where he went to, his length of stay, his *alma mater* can not be ascertained.

Elmer D. Williams, son of Solomon, is a native of Mansfield, being born there on August 23, 1859. He was graduated from the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, in 1882, taught school, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 22, 1886, and at once began his practice in Arcade, Wyoming county. In 1887 he went to Wichita, Kan., but returned the next year, locating in East Otto, his present home. Dr. Williams married, August 18, 1892, Milia, daughter of William Hammond, of this town.

A. B. Wilson.—See Ashford.

V. A. Ellsworth was born in Milford, Otsego county, was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College on February 23, 1876, and has since practiced his profession in East Otto, whither he had come in 1869. He joined the County Medical Society in 1887 and the same year was elected a delegate to the State Society.

W. A. Crandall.—See Salamanca.

#### ELLCOTTVILLE.

James Trowbridge, the first medical practitioner in Ellicottville, came here with his wife in the fall of 1816, remained six months, and removed to Great Valley and finally to Hinsdale.—See Hinsdale.

Alon Leavenworth came here in September, 1818, located on lot 57, built a log house, and afterward erected a hotel.—See New Albion.

Dr. Ward removed to this town from Hornellsville in 1827. He became quite popular and was regarded as a good physician, but somehow could not get a firm foothold. He remained about two years.

Thomas J. Williams was born April 29, 1806. He was graduated from the Geneva Medical College, began his life work in Ellicottville in 1829, and died here December 7, 1877. He married Abigail P., daughter of Judge Israel Day, who survived him until May 20, 1890. Dr. Williams possessed rare traits of manly character, which won for him hosts of friends. As a physician he was careful, skillful, and successful; as a citizen, neighbor, friend, he evinced those characteristics that go to make up a true gentleman. He was interested in politics, but never sought office. A member and a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian church he was an unassuming Christian, generous and forgiving to all, and with his purse and time assisted in every good movement, especially in the erection of the present church edifice in the village. Dr. Williams was a charter member of both the old and the present County Medical Society, and of the old organization he was president in 1844, secretary and treasurer in 1836, and censor in 1834 and 1844. Of the new society he was vice-president in 1868 and for some time one of its censors.

James I. Williams, son of Thomas J., was born in Ellicottville, July 31, 1845, received his degree of M. D. from the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, February 14, 1876, became assistant to the noted specialist, Dr.

Up de Graff, of Elmira, and settled in New Haven, Conn., where he acquired considerable success in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. Owing to his father's declining health he relinquished his practice and returned to Ellicottville, where he took up and continued until his death the large business established by the elder Williams. Dr. Williams, Jr., possessed a well stored mind, an excellent judgment, and a frank and generous nature. He died in the prime of life on February 25, 1884, unmarried. He joined the County Medical Society in 1879.

E. M. Shaffner.—See Great Valley.

Jonathan Brewster Staunton, son of John W., of English ancestry, was born in Massachusetts, November 12, 1813. He early registered as a medical student with T. J. Williams in Ellicottville and was two years in a doctor's office in Geneva, and received a license from the Cattaraugus County Medical Society on December 29, 1837. Dr. Staunton followed his profession wholly in Ellicottville. He had an almost intuitive knowledge in the diagnoses of diseases and rose rapidly to a front rank in medical jurisprudence. He was often called in consultation. He died February 11, 1875. He married, first, in 1835, Sarah Wilbur, who died two years afterward, and in 1839 he married her sister, Susan, who survives him. Dr. Staunton was a member, secretary, treasurer, and censor of the old County Medical Society.

Joseph M. Staunton, a brother of Jonathan B., grew to manhood here, practiced awhile his profession here, and removed to West Virginia in 1860.

J. Galusha Staunton, another brother of Jonathan B., also did some medical work in Ellicottville.

Augustus Crary was a man of marked character and great self-reliance. A son of William Crary, he was born in Wallingford, Vt., in 1788 and in 1809 moved with his parents to Tompkins county, where he studied medicine with Dr. Hanchett, of Groton. Here he began practice. Removing in 1827 to Yorkshire Corners he thence came in 1831 to Ellicottville, and shortly before his death, which occurred January 28, 1868, he went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Virgil Reed, in Humphrey, where he died. His wife was Priscilla Hale, by whom he had six children. A daughter, first the wife and widow of Dr. Calvin Chickering and later and now the same of Dr. Virgil Reed, both of Humphrey, survives them all. While in Yorkshire Dr. Crary built and operated a grist-mill and began the erection of a stone house. This latter he never completed. In some way he became financially entangled and upon his removal to Ellicottville was placed on the "limits of the town for debt," being allowed to practice outside these limits only on Sundays. He placed but little belief in books, but said: "God Almighty made me a doctor." He was a charter member of the old Medical Society. Tall and dignified, possessing excellent judgment, he made many friends and covered in his practice a wide territory. A leading feature of his success as an old school physician was his skillful use of opium.



Clark Crary, son of Augustus, studied medicine with his father and practiced in Ellicottville until his death. For one year (1843) he was in partnership with E. S. Stewart. He rode extensively and was very popular. He never married.

Dr. Squires practiced medicine in Ellicottville over fifty years ago, but for how long I can not say. He died here.

Horace B. Miller came here from Genesee county, remained a couple of years, and went to Buffalo, where he died. He had previously practiced in Great Valley and Franklinville. His medical education was acquired at Castleton, Vt., where he graduated, and at Buffalo and Philadelphia, where he took lectures.

Dr. Pruyn.—See Farmersville.

William B. Hartman moved here from Pennsylvania, whither he returned after a brief stay. He studied medicine in Philadelphia. While here his wife died and he married again, a Mrs. Rogers. He made considerable pretensions to surgery.

Burton M. Spencer, brother of Stephen J., was for a few years an eminent practitioner in Ellicottville. He was born in China, Wyoming county, was graduated, March 6, 1880, from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and began his professional career here soon afterward. He went finally to Hornellsville and established a sanitarium, which proved unsuccessful, and he soon came to Farmersville, where he died recently of consumption.

Dr. Davis.—See Ashford.

Harlan S. Smith, a native of Mansfield, received his diploma March 2, 1867, from the Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and from then until 1880 followed his profession in Ellicottville, going then to Kalamazoo and later to Schoolcraft, Mich., where he now resides. He held a position in the Treasury Department in Washington during the war. He was well read and popular. Dr. Smith joined the County Medical Society in 1868, was elected vice-president in 1874, secretary and treasurer in 1869, 1870, and 1871, and secretary in 1876.

Elihu S. Stewart, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Jefferson county in 1814. His father, Elihu, was born in Coleraine, Mass., whither his father had immigrated in early days from the north of Ireland. Capt. Leonard Proctor, Dr. Stewart's mother's grandfather, was also the grandfather of Secretary of War Proctor and a captain in the Revolution. Dr. Stewart's parents came to Cattaraugus county in 1831. He attended Denmark Academy and at sixteen or seventeen began teaching district schools winters. He took up the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Powers, and January 30, 1837, was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield. His practice began at Sugar Grove, Pa., but in 1842 he removed to Farmersville, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1860 he located in Ellicottville, which has since been his home. He married, in 1839, Mary A. Blodgett, and they have

had four children. Dr. Stewart was a charter member of the new County Medical Society, was elected its president in 1876, vice-president in 1879, secretary and treasurer in 1867-68 and 1873-75, treasurer in 1876, its censor a number of years, and delegate to the State Medical Society in 1867 and 1869. He has been a member of the Board of Pension Examiners, surgeon for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, and president of the Bank of Ellicottville since its organization in 1878. A Republican in politics Dr. Stewart was a delegate to the State convention in Syracuse that favored Greeley for president, and for many years he has served on the Board of Education. He has always been public spirited, zealous in the interests of the community, and highly respected for his many excellent qualities. He still retains an office practice and is called far and near in consultation.

Virgil Reed.—See Humphrey.

Horace S. Arnold, son of Samuel P., was born in 1826 and came with his parents to Ellicottville very early. He studied medicine with J. B. Staunton, was graduated as an M. D., and began and practiced here until his death February 8, 1869. As a physician he was careful and judicious and acquired a large business. He was a prominent figure in local enterprises. Dr. Arnold was a charter member of the new County Medical Society.

George Lattin.—See New Albion.

William B. Johnston, born in Ellicottville, July 14, 1856, received his literary education in the village Union Free School and his medical education with H. S. Smith and at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating as M. D. therefrom on February 21, 1881. To complete these studies he taught several winter terms of district school. From his graduation until June, 1881, Dr. Johnston practiced his profession in Ellicottville. He then moved to Ishpeming, Mich., where he had a good private and hospital practice for four years, when he went to Bessimer, Mich., and followed his calling two years. In September, 1887, he returned to Ellicottville and took a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital. Since then Dr. Johnston has continued the practice of medicine in his native village, being interested also in a drug store in partnership with R. E. Ward. In July, 1882, he married Katherine L., daughter of Hon. Arunah Ward, of Ellicottville. They have had one daughter. Dr. Johnston joined the County Medical Society in 1887 and is one of its censors. He is a member of the Salamanca Board of Pension Examiners.

Charles M. Walrath, son of Walter and Mary A. Walrath, was born in Humphrey, December 5, 1856, and reared in Great Valley, where his parents settled when he was an infant. He attended the Ellicottville Union Free School and Ten Broeck Academy at Franklinville, taught school a number of terms, was principal of the Franklinville Union Free School one year, began the study of medicine with Hiram D. Walker in 1881, and in September, 1882, entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating

therefrom February 22, 1885, and immediately settling in practice in that city, supplementing, meantime, his medical education by another course of lectures that year. In the spring of 1886 he removed to Ellicottville, which has since been the home of his professional and private life. He has a fine library, is a close student, and is interested specially in educational matters. He has served on the Boards of Education and village trustees. He became a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1887.

Fred C. Beals.—See Salamanca.

Stephen J. Spencer, a native of Arcade, Wyoming county, was born January 1, 1860, attended Ten Broeck Academy, studied medicine with his brother, Burton M., in Ellicottville, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 24, 1885. He commenced practicing his profession in Ellicottville, continuing until 1891, when he removed. June 30, 1886, he married Clara M., daughter of D. L. Wilson, of Erie county. Dr. Spencer was made a member of the County Society in 1886 and its vice-president in 1887 and 1889.

Alfred W. Smallman was born in New Haven, Conn., May 23, 1861, and at the age of four years came with his parents to Ellicottville. Receiving an academic education in the village Union School and in Chamberlain Institute he began the study of medicine with John P. Colgrove in Salamanca and was graduated from the University of Buffalo on February 28, 1888. He at once located in practice in Ellicottville. Dr. Smallman is self-educated. He earned his first money setting type on a local newspaper and taught thirteen terms of school to carry him through college. He joined the County Medical Society in 1888 and is one of its present censors.

#### FARMERSVILLE.

Dyer Coudrey was doubtless the first physician in Farmersville, locating here about 1825. In 1835 he went to Freedom, where he practiced with his brother James until 1840, when he returned and died here about three years afterward.

Joel Joy, a Thompsonian doctor, followed medicine here from 1832 to 1838, becoming well known and establishing quite a business. He was a good story teller. He went to Michigan and died there.

Spencer Crary, a nephew of Augustus Crary, began practicing medicine in Farmersville as early as 1835. He took lectures at the Fairfield Medical College and got a license from the Herkimer County Medical Society. His knowledge of medicine and his natural professional ability he seemed to inherit from his uncle, and his excellent qualities secured him a good practice. He finally moved west and died there.

Hiram Bond, energetic and successful, came to Farmersville from Pike. He retired from practice about 1842 and eventually died in Fon du Lac, Wis.

E. S. Stewart came here in 1842.—See Ellicottville.

Dr. Gilmore succeeded Spencer Crary. He also took lectures at Fairfield. Owing to the fact that he was once engaged in making calculations for almanacs he was familiar known as the "almanac maker." He went from here to Warsaw, N. Y.

Clinton W. Bond, son of Hiram, located in this town about 1862, practiced three or four years, and moved to Wisconsin, and died in Illinois. In October, 1867, he joined the County Medical Society and became one of its censors. He had good ability and was quite popular.

Dr. Pruyt practiced two years in Ellicottville and in 1860 moved into Farmersville, where he likewise practiced two years, removing thence to Herkimer county, where he died. Before all this, however, he had practiced a short time in Mansfield.

Dwight G. Hubbard was a medical practitioner here a few years succeeding Clinton W. Bond's brief stay, and became popular. He was a graduate of the University of Buffalo. He came from Wethersfield, Wyoming county, went to Pennsylvania, and is now in Buffalo.

Robert R. Seyse graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1886 and immediately began his professional career in Farmersville. He joined the County Medical Society in 1887. He finally removed to Bliss, Wyoming county, where he died.

W. E. McDuffie.—See Olean.

Dr. Dutton, a graduate of the University of Buffalo, followed medicine here awhile and went finally to Wyoming county.

Brayton N. Strong was born in Machias, May 20, 1865, was graduated from the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, on March 1, 1887, and commenced the practice of medicine in this town, dying here in 1891.

Cassar Smith, the present physician, was born in Pike, Wyoming county, October 3, 1867, and was graduated from the University of Buffalo, March 24, 1891. He located here in December, 1892.

#### FRANKLINVILLE.

John McClure has the distinction of having been the first medical practitioner to locate in Cattaraugus county and likewise the first physician in the town of Franklinville. He was also the first school teacher in the locality, and while here combined the two callings. He was doubtless a relative of the McClure family who first settled the town as early as 1804, for they all came from Massachusetts, the doctor, however, in 1806 or 1807. He was elected one of the first three assessors in the county in 1809, then the town of Olean. Possessed of more than ordinary intellectual ability he built up an excellent reputation. He erected the first framed house in the town, the frame of which is still standing, and the locality was for a long time known as McClure settlement. A brother was an officer in the War of 1812. Dr. McClure never married. He died here in 1811, the first death in the town.

H. Davidson was an early physician here, for he is on record as a charter member and one of the first secretaries, treasurers, and censors of the old County Medical Society. It is said that he also practiced a year or two in Ellicottville after leaving this town.

James Trowbridge came here from Ellicottville in 1817.—See Hinsdale.

Charles McLouth, born March 24, 1798, in Cheshire, Mass., was reared on a farm, attended school winters and worked summers, and read medicine with Dr. Smith, of Clyde, N. Y. He was licensed by the Seneca County Medical Society August 20, 1819, and began practice in Aurora, Erie county, where he remained two years, coming thence, in 1821, to Franklinville, where he practiced until his death July 26, 1870. He was a member of the old County Medical Society and its vice-president in 1837. He was ever foremost in educational matters and served both as county school commissioner and town superintendent of schools. Dr. McLouth was a man wonderfully endowed by nature. Possessing a robust constitution and a fine intellect he used both to good advantage, and was highly respected as a physician, a citizen, and a friend. He was brusque in manner and careless in dress, but prompt in decision and of unquestioned ability. He married twice and reared four children.

Charles D. McLouth, son of Charles, was born here, and August 12, 1874, was licensed by the Board of Censors of the Eclectic Medical Society of the 32d Senatorial District. His life has been spent in Franklinville.

A. B. Wilson.—See Ashford.

Isaac B. Emerson, dentist, physician, surgeon, a student of medicine in Kentucky and a graduate of the Medical Department of Yale College, followed his profession here from about 1835 to 1844, when he went to St. Lawrence county.

Lewis Riggs was one of the prominent early physicians who made Cattaraugus county their home. Born in Litchfield county, Conn., January 23, 1808, he early went to Homer, Cortland county, and began reading medicine in the office of his uncle and namesake, Dr. Lewis Riggs. He went thence to Yale College and was graduated from the Medical Department of that institution about 1830. He came immediately to Franklinville, where he practiced and lived until his death December 17, 1862. He bought a farm and soon became an extensive dealer in real estate, owning when he died over fifteen hundred acres in this vicinity. Dr. Riggs was a charter member of the old County Medical Society, its first vice-president, and its censor in 1834. He is well remembered still as a splendid physician. It was as a farmer that he enjoyed life most, and in this direction he was considered an expert. His widow survives him on the homestead.

Horace B. Miller.—See Ellicottville.

C. H. Newton came to Franklinville about 1841, remained two or three years, and removed to Ohio.

C. Ellsworth, later of pill fame, was the first to locate as a medical practi-



tioner in the village of Cadiz. He came there in 1834, practiced a year or two, and went to Corry, Pa., where he died, and where he manufactured large quantities of pills and other medicines. He was a charter member of the old County Medical Society.

Hon. Henry Van Aernam, M. D.\*—Of the many eminent men who passed their boyhood in Cattaraugus county not one has made so marked an impress upon its people as Dr. Henry Van Aernam. Born in Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y., March 11, 1819, he came to the present town of Mansfield with his father, Jacob B. Van Aernam, in the spring of 1822. His early life was that of the other pioneers of the county. A log school-house education, a close study of a very few standard books supplemented by a term or two as a district school teacher, made the rutted road to success in that period of self-denial and hardship. In the spring of 1834 Van Aernam, at fifteen, was a clerk in the store of William Elliott, and the August of the succeeding year found the youth in Virginia in the employ of William L. Perce & Co., who were engaged in the construction of the James River & Kanawha canal. He was the paymaster and confidential clerk of this company for two years. Returning home he attended school in Springville Academy from 1837 to 1841, and his academic course was barely ended when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Levi Goldsborough, of Waverly (now Otto). He attended the Geneva Medical College in the winter of 1842-43, but received his diploma from Willoughby College, Ohio, in 1845. After his graduation he began the practice of his profession in the present village of Allegany, remaining there until the spring of 1848, when he removed to Franklinville, where he has since continuously resided. On the 30th day of November, 1845, he married Amy M. Etheridge, and their wedded life of nearly forty-eight years has been marked by constant devotion.

Dr. Van Aernam early acquired prominence in the practice of his profession. Of excellent judgment, accurate in his diagnosis of a disease, with an intuitive insight into the mental characteristics of his patient, sympathetic in temperament and yet vigorous in his treatment, and with a willingness to ride with his pillbags to the hut of the poor as well as to the residence of the rich, were qualities that alike established his reputation as a skillful practitioner and endeared him to the people of eastern Cattaraugus. No physician ever retained for forty-five years the undiminished confidence of his neighbors in his medical skill to a greater extent than has Dr. Van Aernam. His decision on the pathology of a disease has been the *dernier resort* in difficult cases in the vicinity of Franklinville for more than a generation. And to-day, although crippled by disease and debarred on that account from active practice, his ripe judgment is still deferred to as the ultimate authority.

Dr. Van Aernam early turned his attention to politics. He was a charter member of the Republican party with most decided leanings toward

\*By Hon. Alfred Spring.

abolitionism. He had a most intense hatred of slavery and he rarely could brook a compromise. Local politics were then dictated by a coterie of politicians residing in Ellicottville, and his first reputation as a practical organizer was acquired in his successful endeavor to disrupt this political machine. Many an aspirant for political honors can tearfully certify that the doctor's ability as a convention organizer did not end in the 'fifties. In the fall of 1857 he was elected to the Legislature from the First Assembly District of the county. When the rebels of the south sought to dismember the Union Dr. Van Aernam was energetic and unequivocal in his fidelity to the Republic. August 20, 1862, he was mustered into the State militia service as surgeon of the 154th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and on the 26th of the following month into the United States service with the rank of major. On the 5th of October, 1862, he was assigned to duty as surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Eleventh Army Corps, and on the 28th day of December, 1863, surgeon-in-chief of the Division, and in April of the following year surgeon-in-chief of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of the Twentieth Army Corps, and was discharged at Atlanta, Ga., by reason of disabilities, November 7, 1864. This military life of Dr. Van Aernam, though compressed in a sentence, signifies much to the army with which he served. He came of fighting stock, for the two preceding generations of Van Aernams had shown their valor in their country's service—the one with the Continentals of '76 and the other in the second war with England. So the third in the descending line was not a theoretical surgeon, but was on the operating staff and became famous among famous experts with the knife. He gained the ardent affection of his comrades, and the few survivors of the 154th Regiment to-day have great respect and veneration for their old surgeon. If they are afflicted with hero-worship for him there is much in his conduct to warrant the devotion. In the fall of 1864, and while he was still with Sherman at Atlanta, he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from his home district and was re-elected to the succeeding Congress. No legislative body ever surpassed in ability these two Congresses. Stevens, Shellabarger, Bingham, Butler, Conkling, Davis, Blaine, Garfield and Boutwell were then in the prime of their stalwart manhood. They were confronted with problems the like of which were never presented for solution. Four millions of people whose intellects had been dimmed and ambitions repressed by continued bondage were to be exalted to citizenship. Their destiny was to be worked out in the south by the side of their former masters. Rampant hostility to the north and to the civil rights of the black men must be crushed out.

These were among the stupendous issues to be crystallized into legislative enactment. Dr. Van Aernam was soon in touch with the most eminent of this galaxy of statesmen. He was the intimate friend and medical adviser of the great war secretary, Stanton, a daily table companion of Henry Wilson



*H. Van Arman*



and John A. Bingham. An ardent radical he believed that civil rights to the colored people should be a reality, not a myth. That to reconstruct the south those who had engaged in rebellion must give unquestioning allegiance to the Union, and that mal-treatment of the former slaves should be followed by vigorous punishment. Dr. Van Aernam earnestly believed the attempt of the chivalrous southerners to disrupt the Union was treason, and before they were re-instated into the full privileges of citizenship they should give ample proof of repentance, and his whole bent during this period of his congressional life was to render effective this policy. After the inauguration of General Grant in 1869 Dr. Van Aernam was appointed commissioner of pensions—a position he held for upwards of two years. The affairs of the department needed systematizing and his previous service in Congress on the Committee of Invalid Pensions specially fitted him for this duty. Prior to his incumbency the pensioners were paid semi-annually and each pensioner was obliged to pay the expense of making and executing his vouchers and of collecting the pension. Under the legislation originated and pushed through by the commissioner the present mode was engrafted on the statute.

After leaving the Pension Department Dr. Van Aernam returned to Franklinville and sedulously practiced his profession. The faculty of money saving was never well developed in him and he followed his calling to earn a livelihood, although he had an abiding faith, which was almost eccentric in its sensitiveness, in the nobility of his profession and an affectionate regard for his fellow-workers in it. In the fall of 1878 he was again elected to Congress and re-elected in 1880. In the latter Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, and the economic agitation made his position important and arduous. The hearings to the representatives of all classes pertaining to the labor question were frequent and Dr. Van Aernam applied himself closely to a study of the problems growing out of the antagonism of organized labor and corporate capital. Returning home after his public service he again resumed the practice of his profession and continued in it until he was stricken with paralysis in 1889, and has since been an invalid. His house is a Mecca for the survivors of the war of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, and especially of his old regiment, and also of the politicians of the two counties. He is ever alert to aid the soldier in securing a pension, for he has no sympathy with the clamor now so fashionable against pensions, and he retains a deep interest in the welfare of the party with which he has so long been identified. Upon the death of Jonas K. Button in 1884 Dr. Van Aernam was appointed a trustee of Ten Broeck Free Academy in the village of Franklinville, the location and endowment of which were accomplished largely through his influence with its founder.

Dr. Van Aernam has always been zealously in favor of public improvements, and in all local matters has exercised a dominating influence for the elevation of the people of the community. He has two children: Mrs. James



D. McVey, who resides with him, and Charles D. Van Aernam, who is engaged in the practice of law in Franklinville.

William M. Smith, a native and a medical graduate of New York city, came here before 1840, established a splendid practice, and removed to Rushford, Allegany county, where he died.

Nathan B. Reed made his advent here in about 1844, read medicine with Charles McLouth, studied awhile at Willoughby Medical College in Ohio, and finally graduated from the Medical College at Geneva. He located here to follow his profession, but died in 1849 in young manhood. He married Emily Ferrington, of Farmersville.

Francis Findlay, son of Stephen and Sarah (Chapman) Findlay, early settlers of Freedom, was born there July 27, 1834, was reared on the farm, and in 1856 was graduated from the Rushford Academy in Allegany county. Teaching school and reading medicine was his employment until the winter of 1856-57, when he took a course of medical lectures at the University of Buffalo and graduated therefrom February 21, 1860. His practice began in Allegany as a partner of John L. Eddy. One year later he went to Bradford and four years afterward came to Franklinville, his present home. Dr. Findlay, aside from being a pension examiner, has never sought nor held office. He was a charter member and the first president of the present County Medical Society, and one of its censors. His only son, Morgan C., is professor of physics in Park College, Parkville, Mo.

Hiram D. Walker was born in Farmersville on the 12th of October, 1839, a son of Gideon D. and Sophia (Lawrence) Walker, pioneers. At seventeen young Walker entered the Rushford Academy and in 1861 registered as a student in a select course in the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. The following year he entered the Medical Department of that institution and in 1863 was a medical student in the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated February 23, 1864. The following March he located permanently in Franklinville. Dr. Walker has been coroner three terms, many years local health officer, and is now surgeon to the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. He is a member of the Buffalo Microscopical Club and of the County Medical Society, joining the latter in 1873 and becoming soon after one of its censors. For several months in 1885 he was in the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington; in 1883 he made quite an important scientific discovery in relation to the disease and prevention of gapes in fowls.

Gershom R. Staunton, a cousin of the Ellicottville family of this name, and a botanical doctor, came to Cadiz in the 'forties. His wife was an aunt of Dr. S. B. McClure, of Allegany. He had considerable ability, had a good practice and became popular, and finally went to Iowa, where he died.

H. W. Dye.—See Dayton.

W. J. C. Crandall, the seventh son of a seventh son, came to Franklinville from Allegany county in 1846 or '47 and remained until about 1852. At first

he lived in Cadiz. He had taken lectures at the Eclectic College in Cincinnati. He was a clever, harmless fellow, strong and athletic, and quite a wrestler. He went to Erie county.

S. W. Green, once a preacher and afterward a doctor, and a somewhat wandering physician, was located here a short time and went thence to Pennsylvania.

John W. Kales was born in Chemung county, October 16, 1850, was educated at Whitney Point Union School and Cortland Academy, graduated from the State Normal School at Cortland in 1873, was one year in the literary department of Syracuse University, the same time in the Detroit Medical College, and was graduated from the Long Island Medical College Hospital on June 24, 1879. He began practice that year in Union Springs and in 1884 removed to Franklinville, where he has since been located. Dr. Kales has evinced an inclination and considerable skill as an inventor, among his inventions being a surgical table and sofa combined and an automatic interlocking switch for railroads.

#### FREEDOM.

Elihu Cruttenden is credited with being the first physician in Freedom, coming here with Hurlbut Cruttenden and locating on Clear Creek about 1820. The doctor built on this stream, in 1822, the first grist-mill in town.

Warren Coudrey, the records have it, was located in the town of Freedom, "in the Fish Lake Settlement," as early as 1821. He was the first postmaster and in 1828 built the first brick house.

James Coudrey came in about 1835. He remained until 1840, when he went west and joined the Mormons.

Dyer Coudrey practiced in partnership with his brother James.—See Farmersville.

Dr. Powers was another early physician in this section. He married a sister of C. C. Mason and finally went to Pennsylvania.

D. L. Barrows is quoted as being one of the early physicians of the county as well as of Freedom, but aside from this I have not succeeded in establishing any reliable data.

Dwight Chase located in Sandusky about 1846, coming here from Cohocton. He became a surgeon in the army during the Rebellion. Returning here after the war he soon removed to Iowa. He was considered a most competent physician and surgeon and established a large country practice.

J. Warren Sawyer commenced his medical studies with Dwight Chase and succeeded to the latter's practice. His father, Col. Earl Sawyer, was an early settler (1811), built the first frame house in town, was the first town clerk, and did several other "first things." Dr. Sawyer was an able financier and endeavored to become a politician. He went south and finally to Indianapolis, Ind., where he is now living.

C. C. Mason, a student of Dr. Colgrove, of Sardinia, attended lectures in New York city and in Buffalo, and was located here a short time. Towards the latter part of the war he received an appointment as surgeon in a colored regiment. He finally went to Rushford, Allegany county, and died there in 1892. Dr. Mason was well read and an active member of the Baptist church.

E. J. Burlingame came here from Pennsylvania and removed after a number of years to Buffalo, where he still lives. He was made a member of the County Medical Society in 1874. He was once a preacher of the Christian denomination.

E. W. Earle, homeopathist, made his appearance in Sandusky about 1873 to begin his medical career, practiced some eight years, removed to Arcade, Wyoming county, and thence to Rochester, where he has sprung into prominence in his profession. He was a student of Baxter Sovereign, of Yorkshire.

B. B. Grover came from Wyoming county, remained a year or two, and went to Grimes, Iowa, of which place he has been postmaster.

Edward C. Barker hung out his shingle in Sandusky in 1884. He was a graduate (June 1, 1880) of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati and a native of Onondaga county, coming here, however, from Wyoming county. He went to Union City, Pa. He was "a regular Yankee for asking questions."

Arthur H. Wright.—See Yorkshire.

William Arthur Hubbard was born in Centerville, Allegany county, was graduated as an M. D. from the University of Buffalo on March 18, 1887, and immediately located in Sandusky. His stay was short, but creditable.

H. J. Ashley.—See Machias.

William Stanton, born in Portage, Livingston county, April 5, 1867, received his medical diploma from the University of Buffalo, and located in Sandusky in the spring of 1891. He left in July, 1892.

W. H. Leonard will be remembered more for his money making than for his professional career. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic College, came here from Onondaga county, and finally drifted around to Syracuse.

#### GREAT VALLEY.

James Trowbridge was the first physician to locate in this town. He was poor and visited his patients on foot. He located at Kill Buck and went finally to Hinsdale.—See Hinsdale.

A. S. Bonesteel was a native of this town. After practicing his profession here a few years he went to Corry, Pa., where he died. He also practiced in West Salamanca. He joined the County Medical Society in 1870. While here he married.

Dr. Clements, a German doctor, died here.—See Randolph.

Nathan F. Marble first located in Chapplesburg in Humphrey, and came to Peth in this town, where he died recently. He was licensed August 2,

1874, by the censors of the State Eclectic Medical Society. Dr. Marble was a native of Madison county.

Eugene Crary, son of Augustus Crary, of Ellicottville, studied medicine with his father and started on his career at Great Valley Center. After a few years he removed to Ohio.

Hale Crary, also a son of Augustus, studied medicine too with his father and did some medical work, living in Great Valley, where he died.

Horace B. Miller.—See Ellicottville.

Edward M. Shaffner was born in Ashford, June 5, 1854, was educated at Springville, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Jackson, of that place. After one year spent in the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor he entered the same department in the University of Buffalo and was graduated therefrom February 26, 1884. From then until January, 1886, he practiced first in Ellicottville and afterward in Humphrey, and since then has been located at Great Valley. He married Ella, daughter of Elam Chandler, of Ashford, and they have one daughter, Ethel I. Dr. Shaffner joined the Medical Society in 1889.

#### HINSDALE.

James Trowbridge was the first resident physician in Hinsdale. Moving about as he did he had the honor also of being the first practitioner in Great Valley and Ellicottville. He had been an assistant surgeon in the army and was poor and somewhat broken down from early excesses. With his wife he came to Ellicottville in 1816, boarded with a Mr. Leonard six months, and removed to Great Valley. Soon afterward he came to Hinsdale, where he remained until 1844, when he went to Ohio and died. It is claimed that he also practiced medicine for a time in Franklinville. He was considered a good physician and generally did an extensive business.

Edward Torrey.—See Allegany.

Paul Clark came here in 1836 from Friendship, Allegany county, and did a large practice until his health failed, when he sold to Dr. Brownson and returned. He shortly afterward died in Nile of consumption. He was a careful, quiet, judicious physician and highly respected. He was pre-eminently a family doctor. Dr. Clark was a member of the old County Medical Society.

Ira J. Brownson succeeded Paul Clark in January, 1853. He also came from Friendship, with a license from the censors of the Allegany County Medical Society, and resided here until his death December 18, 1889, practicing up to two or three years previous. The Cattaraugus County Medical Society, of which he became a member December 4, 1867, granted him a license September 2, 1874. In 1877-79 he was its treasurer. He was a Democrat in politics and in every position in life was greatly respected. During his professional career here he had several partners.

John Palmer, a native of Allegany, began his career here. He was assistant surgeon in the 85th N. Y. Regt. during the war. He went to Corry, Pa., and died there.

George Palmer, a nephew of John Palmer, read medicine with his uncle and with Paul Clark, and practiced here a short time.

Bradley Goodyear came to Hinsdale from Groton, Tompkins county, remained a few years, and went to Buffalo, where his sons are prominent coal dealers.

Alexis E. Willard, a son of the well known Dr. A. E. Willard, of Friendship, began his professional life here about 1868, remaining some six years. He was a graduate of the University of Buffalo and a partner of Ira J. Brownson. He joined the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in October, 1867, and was elected one of the censors. He returned to Friendship, where as well as here he built up an enviable reputation.

R. A. Drake became associated with Dr. Brownson somewhere about 1865. He was both a doctor and a minister, and while here it is stated he was pastor of the M. E. church. In the ordinary vernacular he was a "character."

Dr. Pruyn.—See Farmersville.

John Norton practiced here awhile with Ira J. Brownson. He came from Belmont, Allegany county, and returned there, dying there finally of consumption.

Dr. Hinman emigrated here from the central part of the State. He was for a time in partnership with Paul Clark, but afterward alone. He married a wife here, and finally went to California.

H. D. Hillman practiced in Hinsdale for a number of years preceding 1883, when he went into other business and is now a farmer in town. He came from Cuba, Allegany county.

Dr. Harvey followed medicine two or three years with Paul Clark. Aside from this nothing can be learned of him.

Dr. Kennedy was in practice here about 1855. He was in town only a short time and died.

Dr. Dana was an old physician in Friendship, Allegany county. He went into partnership with Ira J. Brownson, continued a brief period, returned, and died there. His big Newfoundland dog was one of his closest friends.

Hallett Fay came here from Hornellsville, whither he returned in less than a year.

Dr. Suydenham, whom many will remember, located and practiced in Hinsdale about 1878. He went to Dunkirk.

Adelbert W. Truman was born in Richburg, Allegany county, was reared at Alfred Center, where he began the study of medicine with his father, William M.; and was graduated in 1870 from the University of Philadelphia (eclectic). In 1871 he came to Hinsdale with his father, the two practicing in partnership for six months, when the father returned to Allegany county.



October 22, 1872, A. W. married Augusta, daughter of A. D. Salisbury, of Hinsdale. In 1873 Dr. Truman removed to Alfred Center and subsequently to De Ruyter, N. Y., where he now resides.

Appleton K. Corbin, a native of Waverly, Tioga county, and a graduate on February 28, 1879, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, began his medical business in Hinsdale, married here a daughter of Alfred C. Torrey, and was associated with Dr. Brownson for a time. He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1881. In the fall of 1881 he went to Clearmont, Pa., thence to Wilcox, Pa., and finally to Bradford, where he is now.

William H. Vincent, son of Hiram and Wealthy (Blakely) Vincent, was born in Persia, this county, April 3, 1854. His father was a soldier in the Civil war and died in Andersonville prison. The son spent his early years in caring for his widowed mother and her other five children, and finally succeeded in beginning a course of study at Friendship Academy, teaching school and studying alternately until he was graduated in June, 1877. Soon afterward he entered the University of Buffalo and was graduated as an M. D. February 21, 1881. Dr. Vincent began practice that year in partnership with Ira J. Brownson, his old preceptor, whose entire business he succeeded to upon the death of the elder doctor in December, 1889. A Republican in politics Dr. Vincent was chosen supervisor four times—from 1883 to 1886,—was one of the organizers of the Hinsdale Union Free School, and elected continuously a member of the Board of Education. He joined the County Medical Society in 1892. October 17, 1883, Dr. Vincent married Ada M., daughter of Henry Flint, of Friendship. They have one daughter, Genevieve, born January 28, 1888.

#### HUMPHREY.

Calvin Chickering was one of the earliest if not the earliest to settle as a physician in Humphrey. He was born in Amherst, N. H., was educated at Dartmouth College, and received a license to practice from the Cattaraugus County Medical Society. Beginning practice at Yorkshire Corners in 1829 he moved in 1831 to Ohio, but in 1836 returned to Cattaraugus county and settled for life in Humphrey, where he died in 1856. He combined the calling of a farmer with the professional work of a doctor, and succeeded in both occupations. He married Caroline, a daughter of Augustus Crary.

Virgilium Reed, a native of Connecticut, studied medicine with Dr. Powers, of Spencerport, Monroe county, was graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1854, and in 1857 came to Ellicottville and entered into practice with Clark Crary. In December of that year, however, he moved to Humphrey, where in 1858 he married the widow of Calvin Chickering, who survives him. Dr. Reed died in 1866. He had an extensive ride and was much respected.

James M. Andrews was born in New York city, March 10, 1837. He began studying medicine in Rochester in 1860, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in February, 1867, and began his professional life in Rochester, where he was sanitary inspector for four years. In 1875 he came to Humphrey, practiced here until his health failed in 1888, when he retired wholly from medical work and removed to Franklinville, where he now resides. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Co. E, 27th N. Y. Vols., in 1864 was appointed assistant to Surgeon Barnes, and in July, 1865, was honorably discharged. Dr. Andrews was justice of the peace four years in Humphrey and census enumerator in 1892 in Franklinville.

#### ISCHUA.

Dr. Ritchie was probably the first doctor to settle in this town, but when he came can not be determined. He moved here from Steuben county, whither he returned in 1842. He was not a regular practitioner.

Albert A. Simons spent the most of his life in Ischua. Born in Chaplin, Conn., February 2, 1819, he entered as a medical student the office of Richard Charles, of Angelica, Allegany county, read next with his uncle, Paul Simons, of Bridgeport, Conn., studied a short time at the Medical Department of Yale College, and began practice in 1841 in Cuba, but two months later removed to Ischua. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols. Dr. Simons received a license from the Eclectic Medical Society of the 32d Senatorial District on September 23, 1874. He had two sons who are physicians—one in Chautauqua county, the other in West Virginia. Dr. Simons retired from active practice some years ago and died March 31, 1893, his remains being buried at Scott's Corners. He married, in April, 1842, Marilla S., daughter of Benjamin Townsend, of Ischua, who survives him.

Dr. Frank, a Pole, came here about 1850 from his native country, remained four years or so, and went to Buffalo and thence west.

Ransom Terry, son of Elisha and Amy (Hawley) Terry, was born in Franklinville, April 14, 1838, studied medicine with A. A. Simons, of Ischua, and his uncle, M. Terry, of Painted Post, Steuben county, was graduated February 24, 1874, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and began the practice of his profession in Ischua, where he still continues. Dr. Terry was supervisor of his town in 1878, health officer from the organization of the board, and member of the Olean Board of Pension Examiners since October, 1892. In 1874 he became a member of the County Medical Society and afterward one of its censors. He married, January 25, 1877, Ellen G., daughter of Wellington Morris, of Franklinville.

#### LEON.

Samuel Daniels, a Thompsonian doctor from Vermont, was the first resident to practice medicine in Leon, but he did not make a business of it. He died here about 1855.

Joseph Wilson, the first regular practitioner, located here in 1834 and had an extensive ride for several years.

Everett Stickney was born in Reading, Vt., and received a medical license February 28, 1834, from the Herkimer County Medical Society. He settled in Leon in 1835, coming here from Erie county, and remained until his death on August 12, 1891. He partially relinquished his practice in 1869, when A. A. Hubbell took up his career. Dr. Stickney married, first, Lucy Green, of Erie county, and second, Emeline Wells, who survives him. He became a member of the old Medical Society and was one of its Board of Censors. He was widely known and quite popular, acquired a host of friends, and left an indelible impression upon the whole community.

Fred C. Beals.—See Salamanca.

A. A. Hubbell was born on a farm in Conewango, May 1, 1842, son of Schuyler Philip Hubbell and Hepzibah Farnsworth. His education was acquired at the district schools and Randolph Academy, interspersed with school teaching as a means of support, and in the summer of 1865 he registered as a medical student with G. J. Ackley, of Cattaraugus. Dr. Ackley died soon afterward and young Hubbell resumed his studies with Lyman Twomley, of Little Valley. He was obliged to practice economy, and to better do this he decided to enter the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in 1867, from which he was graduated January 4, 1869. February 1st, following, Dr. Hubbell began the practice of his chosen profession in Leon, but in a few years became dissatisfied with the reputation of his eclectic *alma mater*. He finally entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and was graduated as an M. D. on February 23, 1876. For his graduation thesis he received one of the Fillmore cash prizes. He has frequently contributed valuable scientific papers to societies and periodicals. About 1880 Dr. Hubbell resolved to make a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear and removed to Buffalo, where he now resides, and where he fills the position of professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the Medical Department of Niagara University. He was elected a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1878 and is a fellow of the New York State Medical Association. June 27, 1873, Dr. Hubbell married Evangeline, daughter of Capt. William Fancher.

Dr. Cornwell did some professional work here about the year 1830. Nothing further can be learned of him.

John E. Caneen, son of Frank, was born in Leon, August 20, 1855, and February 27, 1883, received his diploma from the University of Buffalo. He did his first medical work here from then until 1884, when he went to Chautauqua county and is now in Ripley.

A doctor named Eddy followed medicine in Leon a couple of years, but did not accomplish much business.

Fred E. Tuttle, son of Edmond D., was born March 30, 1857. His grand-

father, Stephen Tuttle, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a contractor on the Champlain canal. Fred E. Tuttle received his literary education at the State Normal School in Fredonia, began the study of medicine in the office of Robert E. Gifford, of Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, was graduated February 25, 1880, from the Medical University of Buffalo, and commenced his professional career in this town. He is a member of the Lake Erie and Cattaraugus County Medical Societies, joining the latter in 1884. He married Lillian M. Fisher, of Villenova, Chautauqua county, by whom he has had one daughter, Bertha L.

#### LITTLE VALLEY.

A. B. Wilder, tradition says, was the first settled physician in town. A native of Vermont he inherited strong New England characteristics. He was an old style apothecary, scholarly, and successful at first. Dr. Wilder was a member of the old County Medical Society. He was unmarried. He died at Little Valley before the war.

Alfred Ayres is said to have kept a store here prior to 1830. It is quite probable that he is the same Alfred Ayres who is recorded as being one of the first doctors in Ashford.—See Ashford.

Alson Leavenworth had the first brick house in town. It was valued in 1837 at \$500.—See New Albion.

Stillman Chase, an eclectic doctor from New England, settled quite early at the Center and kept hotel as well as followed medicine. He was also a farmer, and died here about 1856.

Dr. Irish located at an early day on what is now the Willis farm and practiced medicine a few years. He was considered a good doctor for those days.

Dr. French came to Little Valley Center from New England as a cotemporary and partner of Dr. Miner. He soon went west.

John H. Miner was from Madison, N. Y., and returned there. With Dr. French he established an excellent practice for those times—from 1835 to 1840. He was well educated.

Wellington M. Cheney was born in Yorkshire and came hither about 1873, remaining two or three years, and going thence to Washington, D. C., then to the Pennsylvania coal regions, and finally to Dansville, N. Y., where he is interested in the production of patent medicines. While here he was coroner a term.

Daniel Bucklin, son of Amos, was born in Wallingford, Vt., September 16, 1811, studied medicine in physicians' offices there and in Mansfield, Ohio, and about 1839 came to Salamanca, where he started in life as a doctor. In 1840, however, he moved to the town of Little Valley, where, in 1842, he married Cynthia, daughter of Abner Chase, who survives him, his death occurring July 23, 1881, at Little Valley village, whither they had come to live in 1856. He was licensed September 2, 1874, by the allopathic school. Dr. Bucklin for

a number of years owned a general store in partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles McG. Chase. He was supervisor in 1864, assemblyman in 1856, and held several minor offices. He possessed a strong and robust constitution, which carried him through a long and successful medical career, but at last his health gave way under the incessant strain forced upon it, and he was obliged to give up much of his business.

E. E. Davis, an eclectic, a nephew of Stillman Chase, was here from 1873 to 1876. He came from and returned to Forestville, Chautauqua county, where his father lived. He secured a good practice during his brief stay.

J. P. Powers began a five years' practice about 1857, but soon got into other business, owning a steam grist-mill with Daniel Bucklin at one time. He went west. He was a member of the old County Medical Society.

Dr. Grout married a sister of the wife of Dr. Miner. He did not succeed very well as a physician in Little Valley and finally removed to Pennsylvania.

Henry Van Aernam.—See Franklinville.

Dr. Carpenter, a Quaker and a queer old gentleman, well posted on both medical and general topics, odd even to eccentricity, but a great favorite withal, practiced his school of medicine here a few years and went to Jamestown, where he died. He had considerable ability as a doctor and treated successfully a number of cases of a chronic nature.

D. P. Baker had a large business here at one time as a homeopathic physician. He came from East Greenwich, R. I., and returned there, practicing there since.

Frank C. Davie was born in Bolivar, Allegany county, in 1856, was graduated June 22, 1876, from the Long Island Medical College Hospital, and began practice in Little Valley. He had previously studied and graduated in medicine at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After a brief stay here Dr. Davie went to Le Roy, Minn., and one year later returned to this State to Angelica, Allegany county, where he is now. He is a brother of C. D. Davie, the present surrogate.

Dr. Satterlee followed medicine here about 1871 for a year or two, but scarcely anyone seems to remember him.

Jacob D. Woodruff, a native of Westfield, N. J., and a medical graduate on February 21, 1882, of the University of Buffalo, registered as a resident physician on February 28th of the same year. He is also one of the forgotten ones, and probably did little business.

Seaver Z. Fisher, grandson of a captain of the War of 1812, was born in Bradford, Pa., January 14, 1845. His father being first a lumberman and then a farmer the son early became accustomed to hard work. His education he obtained in the State Normal School at Edenboro, Pa. March 4, 1864, he enlisted in Co. I, 78th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Resseca, New Hope Church, Pine Hill, and Mud Creek, receiving at the latter a severe wound. He was discharged in July, 1865. He finally took lectures at the



University of Buffalo and was graduated as an M. D. from the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, in March, 1878. From then until 1892 he practiced his profession in Little Valley. September 21, 1876, he married Lillie E., daughter of the late Ira Wood, of Little Valley, and they have had three daughters. Dr. Fisher joined the County Medical Society in 1885, became one of its censors, and in 1888 was elected delegate to the State Society. He was president of the Board of Education, health officer, county coroner, and five years treasurer of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society.

Samuel Learned.—See Salamanca.

George Albert Jameson was born in Ontario, Can., January 11, 1850, was educated in high schools and Albert College in Canada, was graduated in medicine from the University of Vermont, and began practice in Chateaugay, N. Y. In the fall of 1891 he came to Little Valley. Previous to his medical studies Dr. Jameson was for about fifteen years a Presbyterian minister.

Lyman Twomley was born in Lancaster, N. H., and came while yet a young man to the town of Machias. August 16, 1832, he became a clerk in the store of Holmes & Washburn at \$7 a month. In 1834 he married Urania M. Holmes, and in 1836 formed a partnership with Stephen Holmes at Machias. He very early formed the design to study medicine, but his plans were not easy of fulfillment. Nevertheless he began his studies and continued them as best he could, continuing, however, his mercantile pursuits. After a time he attended lectures at the Medical College of New York, graduating from that institution in June, 1851. He continued lectures after his graduation. While in Machias he was a very active man. He carried on a general country store. He was a justice of the peace, taking the oath of office the first time February 27, 1845, and again January 10, 1849, and his papers show that he did a large business. He also held the office of postmaster a long time, and was supervisor from Machias for four years (1841-44). He was also school inspector during a portion of the time. His business in Machias was continued until the spring of 1852. His books show the last entry for goods sold on the 13th of March, and on the 17th he notes his arrival at Little Valley. The first item for medical services was on March 19, 1852, and from that time until within the last year of his life he had a large practice, and ranked as one of the leading physicians of the county. He was supervisor of Little Valley in 1859 and again in 1868. He took an active interest in the removal of the county seat to Little Valley, devoting considerable time and money to the project. He joined the County Medical Society in 1868, becoming its vice-president in 1871, and was one of its censors. Dr. Twomley possessed literary ability of a high order, and wrote many poems, plays, and papers upon public, national, and social questions. He was to the last a thorough student of his profession, keeping abreast of the best thought and the latest discoveries in medical science. He was an indefatigable worker, and he carried with him wherever he went a confidence that was truly remark-

able. He was also very kind hearted and benevolent, ministering to rich and poor alike. His smile in the sick room was a benediction and his unfailing humor was an invaluable aid to his medicines. He died at his summer home at Chautauqua, N. Y., August 13, 1886, leaving a widow, since deceased, and an adopted daughter, Minnie D. Twomley.

Seba S. Bedient, a native of Mansfield, was born August 27, 1855. His father, Amos H., was an early settler of that town, but died in Little Valley, March 4, 1889, aged seventy-four. Receiving an academic education he began the study of medicine with Lyman Twomley, graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 27, 1878. He at once commenced his chosen profession in Little Valley. Dr. Bedient was the first physician in Cattaraugus county to register his name, etc., in the county clerk's office under the act of May 29, 1880. He registered August 4, 1880. He was made a member of the Medical Society in 1878. He married Kate Lamb, of Marilla, Erie county, and they have two daughters.

J. W. Mower, born in Schuyler, Herkimer county, December 9, 1824, attended Whitestown Seminary, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College on January 27, 1852, and from the New York Homeopathic Medical College on March 3, 1864. From 1852 until 1878 he was in practice in his native town; he then removed to Buffalo and in 1886 to Little Valley.

F. Granville Barnes was born in Paris, France, September 5, 1854. He studied medicine and was graduated February 21, 1875, from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago. He followed hospital practice until 1885, when he went to Syracuse as a physician and surgeon, and in the fall of 1892 removed to this town, where he is establishing a good business.

#### LYNDON.

Dr. Hotchkiss is given by an old writer as being "the first physician" in the town of Lyndon. No one seems to remember him, however.

M. C. Bissell.—See Carrolton.

Hattie B. Stevenson, although registered as from Franklinville, lived and practiced in Lyndon a short time. She was born in Farmersville, attended Ten Broeck Academy, and was graduated February 21, 1881, from the Eclectic Medical College of New York city. She soon went to Buffalo.

Augustus Hayden settled in the edge of Lyndon in 1824 or '25. He died in 1835.

#### MACHIAS.

Dr. Barber was the first physician to locate in Machias. Coming here about 1830 he remained two or three years, and was an unmarried man some forty years of age. Whence he came or whither he went can not be determined.

Dr. Kneeland, also unmarried, but young, succeeded Dr. Barber, after a brief interval, in 1833, and was succeeded himself by Isaac Shaw.

Isaac Shaw located here in 1835, coming from Cayuga county. He was some years inspector of schools and made some radical changes in the school system, and a marked improvement in its efficiency was manifest. About 1844 he sold out to Dr. Copp. Dr. Shaw was a member of the old County Medical Society.

John L. Eddy was in partnership with Dr. Copp a short time.—See Olean.

J. M. Copp came to Machias from New Hampshire about 1844 and practiced his profession here ten years. His first wife died here and at her request her remains were sent back to New Hampshire for interment; his second wife also died in Machias and was buried here. For a time he was in partnership with John L. Eddy. In 1854 Dr. Copp removed to Waterford, Pa., and later to Portville, and finally to the west. He was a good singer and prominently identified with the advancement of education. It is said that he was also a practitioner for brief periods in Franklinville and in Rushford, Allegany county.

Thomas J. King, A. M. and M. D., was born at East Hampton, L. I., June 4, 1825, and died in Machias, November 5, 1889, being the only child of Col. Samuel T. and Martha (Leek) King. Attending the public schools and Clinton Academy at Bridge Hampton, L. I., of which he afterward became principal, he entered in 1844 Williams College, graduating therefrom as Master of Arts in 1848. After teaching school for a time he began the study of medicine with Abraham Van Scoy, of East Hampton, and in 1885 was graduated as an M. D. from the Albany Medical College. In the summer of 1856 he settled permanently in Machias and resided and practiced there until his death. From 1875 until January, 1887, Dr. King had as a partner H. J. Ashley, and from then until he died his son was his medical associate and since then has assumed his practice. In 1860 Dr. King married Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wiggin M. Farrar, by whom he had two sons, Dr. Clarence and Harold S. Mrs. King died about three years after their marriage. In 1876 he was chosen member of Assembly and the following year re-elected. In the House he was made chairman of the Committee on Public Health and a member of the Committee on Apportionment. Dr. King became a member of the County Medical Society in 1870 and was the same year elected its vice-president. He had been pension examiner for many years, and at the time of his death was attending physician to the Cattaraugus County Alms-House and Insane Asylum and local surgeon for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. A neighboring physician has said: "Dr. King was as a father to us younger physicians, and as a consultant I regarded him a model. \* \* \* He explained our difficult cases to us so as to make them plain and corrected our mistakes in a way that half convinced us, as well as the patient, that we had not committed an error." A medical journal says: "Dr. King was regarded as a ripe scholar, was active in many philanthropic works, and very popular in the village where he had so long resided.

Without being a contributor to medical literature he wielded an extensive influence among his brethren by reason of his clinical knowledge, his philosophical turn of mind, and his power of diagnosis. His leanings were toward medicine, pure and simple, although his surgical operations were numerous."

Clarence King, son of Thomas J. and Mary E. (Farrar) King, was born in Machias, June 6, 1861, received his education at Chamberlain Institute and Ten Broeck Academy, for one year was a private pupil of Rev. J. L. Davis, now a professor in the Methodist school at Lima, N. Y., and finally began the study of medicine under his father, entering afterward and graduating February 24, 1885, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. His thesis, entitled "Hereditary Chorea," received honorable mention by the college faculty and was published in the *New York Medical Journal*. Dr. King has written and published a number of papers valuable to medical science, and all of them are considerably quoted as authority. In 1891 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic Medical College. The practice of his profession he began in Machias immediately upon his graduation at Buffalo, and in January, 1887, he formed a partnership with his father, which was only terminated by the death of the senior partner in November, 1889, since which time Clarence King has continued alone. He succeeded his father as physician to the County Alms-House and Insane Asylum and local surgeon to the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. With his brother-in-law he also conducts a drug and grocery store in the village. Dr. King is a member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons and in 1887 joined the County Medical Society, was elected its vice-president in 1890, and has been one of its censors. May 13, 1885, he married Altie S. Jackson, eldest daughter of Rev. M. D. Jackson, a Methodist clergyman then of Centerville, Allegany county. They have had two sons and a daughter.

Harmon J. Ashley, a son of Dennison and Lucinda (Gillett) Ashley, was born in Freedom on July 29, 1849, was graduated as an M. D. from the University of Buffalo in February, 1875, and that spring began his career as a physician in partnership with Thomas J. King. This continued until January 1, 1887, since which time Dr. Ashley has practiced alone. In the winter of 1886-87 Dr. Ashley took a special course in the treatment of diseases of women and children in the New York Polyclinic Medical College. In 1875 he joined the County Medical Society and has been a censor.

Madam Le-o-net-to, an Indian doctress, bought a house in Machias in 1891 and has since made this her central headquarters, from which she makes tours through adjoining counties.

The following persons have gone forth from Machias as legally equipped physicians and are not mentioned in other towns in Cattaraugus county: Fletcher Follett, 1864, Bradford, Pa.; Jesse O. Randall, 1882, Silver Springs, N. Y.; Edwin M. Baker, 1883, Clyde, O.

## NAPOLI.

Phineas F. Noble, the first doctor to locate in this town, and a school teacher as well, came hither from Ontario county in 1820, and afterward moved to Iowa, but subsequently returned to Ontario county, where he died. He was a military captain and the first militia officer in Napoli. He settled on lot 34, and his was the first marriage to occur among the pioneer settlers, but he went outside the town to find a proper officer to perform the ceremony. His wife was Statira Canfield.

Elijah Harmon was the first of two noted physicians to settle in Napoli. The second child of Rev. Elias Harmon, he was born in the town of Marcellus, N. Y., in 1805, and studied medicine first with Dr. Hoyt, of Aurora, and afterward with Dr. Hammond, of the city of Buffalo, from which city he "was graduated under Dr. Hamilton about 1830." About the year 1832 he located here and for some years was associated in practice with his brother-in-law, Samuel S. Wilcox, who came to Napoli in 1841. Dr. Harmon had an extensive business, often extending a distance of fifty miles. He was a man highly respected, strictly moral in character, honest and upright in all his dealings. For his first wife he married Mary B., only daughter of Rev. W. J. Wilcox, then pastor of the Napoli Presbyterian church. They had three children—Lysander Elias, born 1834, died 1835; Mary Jane (Mrs. Austin Harvey, of Little Valley), born May 9, 1842; and Martha L. (Mrs. C. B. Fairchild, of New York city), born October 1, 1844. His second marriage, to Saloma Wood, of Lowell, Mass., bore no issue. Dr. Harmon was a charter member of the old County Medical Society, its president in 1837, and its censor in 1834, and died in West Randolph in the spring of 1859. One of the tenderest traits in human nature was manifest in Dr. Harmon when his first wife died, leaving his youngest child a motherless babe two months old. To her he gave until his death a mother's tender care and a father's fond affection.

Samuel S. Wilcox was the second of two noted medical practitioners to make Napoli almost their life-long home. Born June 28, 1817, in Otisco, Onondaga county, a son of Rev. William J. Wilcox, one of the very earliest ministers in Cattaraugus county and the leading spirit in the organization of many of the first Presbyterian and Congregational churches in different towns, he began his medical studies in the Geneva Medical College, from which he received the degree of M. D., and his practice was commenced with Dr. Powers, of Spencerport, Monroe county, who for a brief period was his preceptor. January 27, 1841, he married Mary J. Bell, of Sodus, N. Y., and the following May located in Napoli. He had been here, however, in 1826, with his father, William J., who died in this town July 14, 1842, aged sixty years. From 1841 to 1849 he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, Elijah Harmon. Dr. Wilcox died here May 28, 1872. A few years before his death he retired from active practice. Richard D., his son, was a physician in Salamanca (see Salamanca). As a doctor and a gentleman Dr. Wilcox was



greatly respected. He acquired a wide practice and a host of friends, and was an honored member of the old County Medical Society.

Dr. Blodgett came into town about 1827.—See Randolph.

William C. Peaslee was a physician here in 1878, but how long before or how long after is not definitely known. It is certain he left prior to 1880 for Colorado for his health. While here he married Lena, daughter of John Damon.

Dr. Barnes, it is said, was first a preacher and then a doctor and combined the two professions during a short stay in Napoli.

#### NEW ALBION.

Dr. Brown is given the credit by former writers of being the pioneer physician in New Albion, and as nothing definite can be learned of him at this late day we will leave his name and record to the tender mercies of tradition.

William F. Underwood had quite a lengthy career here. He was an eclectic, popular; but ostentatious, yet he built up a very good practice, and went to Hornellsville soon after the war.

Theron L. Alling was born in Canaan, Conn., in 1800, studied medicine at Fairfield Medical College, began his profession at Harmony, Chautauqua county, and came to New Albion in June, 1839. Remaining until 1853, he returned to Chautauqua county, where he died February 20, 1875.

Gustavus J. Ackley was a physician in Cattaraugus during the closing years of the war. He died there in the winter of 1865-66. He was a medical student of Thomas J. Wheeler and a practitioner in Ellington, Chautauqua county, whence he came to this town, being a graduate of the University of Buffalo.

Dr. Devoe came to Cattaraugus village from the west and followed medicine here several years—a good physician, popular, well read, and scientific. A son practiced his profession in Buffalo and later in Seattle.

Albert D. Lake.—See Persia.

Alson Leavenworth,\* although he did not follow the practice of medicine after settling in New Albion, he nevertheless should go on record as a resident here, for here he ended his life, in itself a remarkable career. A physician in many towns in the county, a surgeon of recognized ability, a shrewd business man as well as a doctor, he became widely known and left to posterity a name that will live for generations to come. He was born in Woodbury, Conn., October 12, 1788, and acquired his preliminary education at the common schools and at farm work. Upon attaining his majority he commenced the study of medicine with local practitioners and in May, 1811, having passed the allopathic examination, was licensed to practice medicine and surgery in his native State. October 17th of that year he married Sally Canfield, of Woodbury. In the autumn of 1812 Dr. Leavenworth went to Philadelphia and

\* Condensed from a biography written by Hon. John Manley.

entered the University of Pennsylvania as a medical student. That institution was then in charge of that famous surgeon, Benjamin Rush, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Graduating in the spring of 1813 Dr. Leavenworth returned to Connecticut, resumed his practice, and soon after was appointed surgeon in the State militia and ordered to the service of the United States in the War of 1812-15. A dispute arose between the government officers and the officers of the army as to which should have the power of appointment, which resulted in Dr. Leavenworth not seeing active service under his commission. In the spring of 1818 he started with his family for western New York and on September 25th reached the village of Ellicottville, where he took up the practice of his profession as the first physician in that town. His ride extended from Corydon and Kinzua, Pa., to Collins, Erie county, among the Indians as well as the whites. Dr. Leavenworth rode horseback and carried an axe to cut browse for his horse and to "spot trees" to find his way back. Frequently he was obliged to sleep in the woods on hemlock boughs and remain away from home several days at a time. Being often called upon to perform difficult cases of surgery, a noteworthy event may be appropriately recorded here. An Indian had suffered several years with a lame knee that finally became so dangerous as to threaten his life. The Quakers residing at the Quaker Mission on the Allegheny river applied to Dr. Leavenworth for advice and he decided that amputation was necessary. Accordingly the doctor made (from necessity) his surgical instruments from a carpenter's chest of tools. John Green and another resident of Great Valley were selected as assistants, and as the doctor began his work the latter assistant fainted. Green made a brisk application of sole leather upon his nether person, and he speedily revived and left, and the doctor, assisted by Green, successfully accomplished the painful task. The Indian fully regained his health and lived to a good old age. In 1831 Dr. Leavenworth removed to Little Valley, and about 1836 to Cold Spring, where he became largely interested in timber land. He subsequently lived for several years in Randolph and about 1851 came to Cattaraugus in New Albion, where he erected the first brick house in the town, and where he died. January 25, 1823, he was appointed first judge of the County Court, which office he held until February 15, 1833, and in 1840 was appointed loan commissioner. He was commissioner to superintend the erection of the county buildings at Ellicottville, commissioner to lay out public roads on the Indian reservation, and was supervisor from Cold Spring from 1843 to 1846 and from New Albion in 1853 and 1854. He was also instrumental in procuring from the Holland Land Company an entire surrender of the accumulated interest on land contracts held by them against the early settlers, and was, besides, one of the original projectors of and a liberal contributor to the Randolph Academy (now the Chamberlain Institute), and was a member of the old County Medical Society. In all these positions he served with remarkable ability, evincing a well trained mind and a keen penetration. He

was an eminent physician, a skillful surgeon, a shrewd business man, a public spirited citizen, a good politician, a staunch friend, and a liberal benefactor.

Cyrus W. Babcock, a native of Persia, this county, graduated February 21, 1866, from the Philadelphia University, of Philadelphia, Pa., an eclectic school, and in the 'seventies located in practice in Cattaraugus village. He became quite popular during his few years' stay, and moved to Buffalo soon after 1880, where he still resides.

George Lattin, one of the present physicians in Cattaraugus, is a son of Linus and Julia (Root) Lattin, and was born in Mansfield, August 17, 1847. Linus Lattin settled in that town in 1831 and died there aged eighty-two years. The son attended Griffith Institute, Springville, and Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., taught school, and was graduated in medicine on March 1, 1875, from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city. Practicing then a year in Ellicottville he came thence to Cattaraugus. As a Republican in politics he served as supervisor in 1886 and 1887 and became a member of the County Medical Society in 1875. Of this he was vice-president two years (1884 and 1885), secretary in 1878 and 1879, was one of its censors, and in 1892 was elected its president. In February, 1874, he married Grace, daughter of Charles Harvey, an early settler of Mansfield. They have three children—Alice, born in 1876, and Berton and Benton (twins), born August 5, 1885.

Edwin H. Millington was born in New York city, January 3, 1846, where his father was for many years engaged in mercantile business. W. F., his only brother, is engaged as a physician in Brooklyn. Edwin H. began the study of medicine in New York in the office of Prof. R. S. Newton, taking in the meantime a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of New York city, from which he was graduated February 15, 1867. He was then appointed physician in one of the dispensaries and finally resigned to remove to Saratoga. From June, 1872, to April, 1881, Dr. Millington was located at Hancock, Delaware county, where in May, 1874, he married Miss Lou Hall. Since 1881 he has resided and practiced his profession at Cattaraugus. In 1886 he was for several weeks engaged in hospital practice in New York city.

Chauncey M. Jones was born near Ithaca in 1829, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, February 1, 1882, located in practice at Cattaraugus soon afterward, and died here. He married Sophia P., daughter of James Buffington, of Mansfield.

Sophia P. Jones, wife and widow of Chauncey M., was born in Mansfield in 1832, and was graduated from the University of Buffalo on February 27, 1887. She began practice in Cattaraugus and established here a sanitarium, which was continued two or three years. She then moved to West Salamanca, where she followed medicine with her son Wirt W. from his graduation until the fall of 1892, when both moved to Greenville, Mich. She became a member of the County Medical Society in 1884.

O. J. Stafford was here less than a year about 1886. On February 20, 1878,

he graduated from the University of Buffalo. He came from and returned to Canajoharie, N. Y., where he was born.

Henry M. Schall was here a few months, first with E. H. Millington and then alone. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 5, 1887, and likewise went to Rochester.

Dr. Angus came into this town from the west, was in partnership a short time with E. H. Millington, and went south. He was young, bright, and promising.

Lyman T. Wade, a native of Wisconsin, being born there February 14, 1867, was a graduate on March 20, 1888, of the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, came from that city here, and practiced first with E. H. Millington and later alone. In 1891 he removed to Rochester, where he has become a specialist.

#### OLEAN.

Norman Smith was the first physician to locate in Olean, coming hence from Pittsburg, Pa., about 1814. Born near Hartford, Conn., December 23, 1788, he married, January 7, 1808, Abigail Sanders, of Litchfield, Conn., where he pursued his medical studies, and where he received his diploma or license as a physician and surgeon on July 1, 1811. Soon afterward he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and thence to Olean, and in August, 1828, went to Elmira, where he died March 7, 1874. While in Olean Dr. Smith was made surgeon of a local militia regiment. He was also a dentist, and was the first and for some time the only one in this part of the country. Dr. Smith was a devout Presbyterian, and a man of sterling qualities, being also a noted fisherman. His first wife died in 1839 and he married, second, Mrs. Mary Ann Tompkins, who died in 1846. His two wives were sisters. His old clock, which he cared for a long number of years, and which stood in his room, stopped at the exact moment when he breathed his last.

Alanson C. Bennett, who located in Olean in 1816, was a good doctor and a man of fine appearance. With three other men he was drowned in 1820 in the Allegheny river while on their way to Ellicottville to attend court. Their boat upset.

Dr. Eastman, as far as tradition goes, might also be said to have been one of the first medical practitioners in Olean, coming in 1818 or before, but aside from this fact no definite knowledge has been gleaned of him.

Dr. Rue was doubtless the first Thompsonian doctor here, but when he came, except that he "came early," can not be determined. It is quite probable that he was here about 1820.

Andrew Mead was a man of considerable note. He was from Stamford, Conn., locating in Olean as a physician in 1820. He was a graduate of a medical college in New York city. He followed medicine steadily until about 1833. March 28, 1831, he became associate judge of the County Court and about the year 1840 was appointed examiner and master in chancery. After

this date Dr. Mead did little medical business. His library and practice finally passed into the hands of Lambert Whitney, who was at one time his student. His health failed or partially failed him, and it was principally on this account that he gave up his extensive ride and confined his practice to the village of Olean. Becoming a noted politician he was much of his life in office, living in his own as well as holding one. In 1845 he moved to Alleghany, where he was brutally murdered by Theodore Nicholas, a German, on December 18, 1869, aged nearly eighty years. Dr. Mead was a member of the old County Medical Society, was many years acting magistrate in Olean, and held many other positions of trust. He was a bachelor. Eccentric and talented, well read, a man of deep penetration, he was widely known and respected; he possessed a quick judgment and was decided and confident in his opinions. James G. Johnson, in his "Pioneer History of Olean," says of Dr. Mead: "As a physician who had received a thorough medical education, and had voluntarily supplemented it by two years' attendance in the principal hospitals of New York city, he was quick, skillful, penetrating, and discriminating, and in the early days of his practice was pre-eminently successful, and enjoyed to a more than usual degree the entire confidence of this community and a large section of country round about. Yet as time passed he alienated all his early friends by his intolerance, quarrelsomeness, and vindictiveness. He was an unreasonably warm friend and a bitter, relentless enemy. In contradistinction with the above I may mention that he contributed principally if not entirely to the education of two promising young men at Hamilton College for the ministry of the Baptist church, of which he was a member, and he did many other things equally benevolent and creditable to his goodness of heart." A further sketch of Dr. Mead may be found in Mr. Lincoln's chapter on the Bench and Bar.

Edwin Finn, son of Menzo White Finn, came from Cortland county to Olean in 1829. He had attended medical lectures at Fairfield, received a license from a medical society, and died here in April, 1842. Dr. Finn was not a brilliant man, but he was ambitious and industrious; his practice extended into adjacent towns. He was a charter member of the old County Medical Society and was elected its president in 1836.

Lambert Whitney, born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., October 10, 1812, received a common school education in his native town, removed in his youth with his parents to New Hampshire, and there commenced the study of medicine. In June, 1833, he came to Olean, being fourteen days making the journey by stage and the Erie canal. Arrived in Olean he resumed his medical studies in the office of Edwin Finn, finishing, however, with Andrew Mead, whose business and library he eventually acquired. After a course of lectures at Fairfield Medical College he was granted a diploma by the Medical Society of the State of New York in January, 1837, and at once settled in active practice in Olean. In 1837 he joined the old Medical Society of Cattaraugus



county and was later elected a censor. In 1884 he was made an honorary member of the present County Medical Society. In the early years of his practice Dr. Whitney rode horseback over a large territory. He says: "I did everything that a doctor then had to do." In 1834, while yet a medical student, young Whitney was appointed deputy sheriff for one term and in 1838 was elected justice of the peace, serving as a magistrate twelve years. He was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the village of Olean, was supervisor from this town in 1853 and 1854, and in 1860 was elected county treasurer for three years. He has also served as coroner and village health officer. In politics he is a Republican and in religion a Baptist, and for more than half a century has been a worthy member of that church. Dr. Whitney is highly respected as a physician, a public officer, and a private citizen. He enjoys a quiet home amid life-long friends and scenes, reaping the reward of an industrious, well-spent life. In May, 1834, Dr. Whitney married Sally Senter, who bore him six children. Two sons live in Olean, viz.: Lambert S. and Russell M.; a third, James O., resides in San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Whitney died April 15, 1891, aged seventy-five years.

Lyman Packard.—See Yorkshire.

Dr. Marshall came here in the winter of 1836-37 from Connecticut, remained a year, and went west.

Dr. Cleveland made his appearance in Olean quite early, and was in partnership with Edwin Finn for a time. He was also in Allegany, where he had a store on the river.

Dr. Bigelow is given the credit of being the first homeopathist in this town. He married here, and professionally was very successful. After several years he removed to near New York city.

David Bennie.—See Portville.

William S. Babbitt, the son of a Presbyterian minister, a brother of the inventor and manufacturer of the Babbitt steel pen, and a graduate of a New York medical college, pursued his profession in Olean eight or ten years, during which time his wife died. He was a student here of David Bennie. Careful, steady, and well educated, he acquired the reputation of being a skillful surgeon, and finally went to Lockport, where he died, his remains being brought back for interment by the side of his wife.

Charles S. Hurlbut, a native of this State, was a student of Dr. Babbitt and, after his graduation, a practitioner here some ten years, going finally to Pennsylvania, where he lately died. He married Eveline Barker, of Olean. Dr. Hurlbut was a good surgeon and a good scholar.

J. L. C. Cronyn.—See Portville.

Charles Austin Woodruff, born in Farmersville, February 7, 1840, was a soldier and was wounded in the Rebellion, and in 1866 entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating March 1, 1867. He also received certificates in auscultation and percussion from Dr. Austin Flint, from Dr. Alexander B. Mott,

professor of surgery at Bellevue, and from Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, professor of chemistry and toxicology in the same institution. Dr. Woodruff, on returning to Olean, succeeded to the practice of his old preceptor, Charles S. Hurlbut, and died here honored and respected. He joined the Medical Society October 8, 1867, and became one of its censors. His wife was Eliza M. Charles, daughter of John and niece of Richard Charles, M. D., of Angelica, Allegany county.

John L. Eddy, son of Dea. John C. and Samantha P. (Frost) Eddy, born in Mt. Holly, Vt., November 27, 1829, graduated from Ludlow (Vt.) Academy, taught common schools seven winters, and when twenty-one began the study of medicine in the office of F. M. Bliss, of Poultney, Vt., and finished with Prof. Middleton Goldsmith, of Castleton, Vt. In June, 1854, he was graduated from the Castleton Medical College, having previously attended a course of lectures at the Pittsfield (Mass.) Medical College. In August, 1854, Dr. Eddy settled in Machias and practiced until June, 1857, when he moved to Allegany, where he continued until July, 1867, when he located and has since continued in Olean, having had as a partner since August, 1878, his son-in-law and former student, Selden J. Mudge. While in Machias Dr. Eddy was in partnership with J. M. Copp. He has been pension examiner since 1864. August 8, 1867, he joined the new County Medical Society and was elected a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1873 and 1884. Dr. Eddy has been a member of the village Board of Trustees, president of the corporation, and a member of the Board of Education. He became a Republican at the organization of that party and has ever since staunchly adhered to its principles, but has never been a politician or an office-seeker. November 1, 1855, he was married to Elvire L., daughter of William Loomis, of Machias. They have had five children, of whom a son and daughter survive—Loren L. and Nellie S. (Mrs. Selden J. Mudge). Dr. Eddy is one of the best physicians and surgeons in western New York.

Selden J. Mudge, son of Rev. W. Mudge, a Baptist clergyman, was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., May 24, 1851, was educated at the Collegiate Institute of Nunda, Livingston county, and in 1871 followed civil engineering. He began his medical studies in the office of John L. Eddy in Olean in 1873 and finished at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine in February, 1877. In September following he located in Bradford, Pa., and in August, 1878, removed to Olean and became and has since remained a partner of his old preceptor, John L. Eddy. He joined the County Medical Society in 1881. Dr. Mudge is conceded to be a skillful surgeon, having performed successfully many difficult operations. He married a daughter of Dr. Eddy.

Melville C. Follett was born in Machias, September 29, 1838, a son of Nathan and Clarissa (Potter) Follett, attended the common schools, academies, and Oberlin College (Ohio), and commenced his medical education with

Thomas J. King. Six months afterward he was appointed house physician for the Erie County Alms-House, which position he held for over two years. In the meantime he had entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in February, 1865. Prior to his graduation Dr. Follett had been for six months a medical student of Prof. Thomas F. Rochester. He commenced practice in Rouseville, Pa., and in September, 1866, settled permanently in Olean, where he has acquired the reputation of being an eminent practitioner. He joined the County Medical Society October 8, 1867. He married, May 31, 1865, Mary A. Smith, of Kenosha, Wis.

W. Carl Dallanbaugh, a native of Niagara county, was born June 18, 1849, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, June 7, 1881, endorsed by the U. S. Medical College, New York city, June 11, 1881. He came to Olean, however, in 1878, and in 1880 married Ella E. Van Slyke, of Niagara county. He joined the County Medical Society in 1892.

Cornelius H. Bartlett is a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Waters) Bartlett. Born in Pine Plains, Dutchess county, May 10, 1825, he was educated in the district schools and in Groton and Cortland Academies. After graduating at the latter institution he taught school some five or six years, and while so engaged began studying medicine with Ashbel Patterson, of Homer, and later with Caleb Green, of the same place. He attended the University of Buffalo one year as a medical student and July 3, 1849, was graduated as an M. D. from the Geneva Medical College. The same year Dr. Bartlett commenced his professional career at Summer Hill, Cayuga county, and in 1853 moved to Portville as David Bennie's successor, remaining there until 1876, when he came to Olean, going into partnership both in practice and in a drug store with Melville C. Follett. Dr. Bartlett married, in June, 1850, Sylphia C., daughter of Dr. Bennie, of Portville. Their children are Mary D.; Kate E. (Mrs. George E. Ramsey), of Olean; and Frank H., of Olean. Since 1870 Dr. Bartlett has been curator of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He became a member of the County Medical Society on October 8, 1867, was elected its president in 1871 and 1877, its vice-president in 1875, a member of its Board of Censors, delegate to the State Medical Society in 1868 and 1884, and representative to the National Medical Association in 1878 and 1881. Dr. Bartlett is eminently qualified for these numerous positions, and in one and all has evinced sound medical knowledge and excellent judgment, and is frequently called in consultation. His once extensive country practice he has relinquished on account of approaching old age.

Frank H. Bartlett, son of Cornelius H. and Sylphia C. (Bennie) Bartlett, was born in Portville, April 9, 1856. On February 25, 1879, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and soon afterward took a special course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Olean, continuing until the winter of 1886, when he took a course on the eye, ear, and throat at

the Post-Graduate Medical School of New York. Since then he has given his attention mainly to the treatment of these organs. In 1881 he joined the Cattaraugus County Medical Society and was elected to its Board of Censors.

Wilfred Havland Sage, born in Angelica, Allegany county, November 19, 1853, attended Ten Broeck Academy, began the study of medicine with Melville C. Follett in December, 1874, and was graduated February 25, 1879, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. On the 1st of March of that year Dr. Sage formed a partnership with his old preceptor, Dr. Follett, which continued until 1881, since which time he has been alone. He was secretary of the Board of Health for three years and held also the position of registrar of vital statistics. In 1886 he was appointed chemist of the State Dairy Department for western New York, filling the office with eminent ability until 1891, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was then in California a year, and spent the college year in the Chemical Department of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. In 1886 he passed considerable time in the Chemical Department of the University of Buffalo and in New York city under Dr. Martin, of the Board of Health, taking up the study of fats and oils. Dr. Sage has made chemistry a specialty, though he continues to practice medicine to a considerable extent, treating principally acute diseases and diseases of children. November 29, 1880, he married Jennie, daughter of Peter Loughlen, of Hinsdale, and a sister of Dr. T. B. Loughlen, of Olean. Dr. Sage was elected a member of the County Medical Society in 1881.

De Vere M. Hibbard was born in Brookfield, Madison county, July 31, 1848. Attending Friendship Academy he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, graduated therefrom February 12, 1878, and the following September began his career as a physician in Olean. February 16, 1880, he married Mary E. Thomas, of Buffalo. They have one daughter, Marie.

John C. Richards was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 4, 1842, was graduated March 10, 1865, from the Jefferson Medical College of that city, and in 1870 married Carrie Van Syckle, of Milford, N. J. Dr. Richards was acting assistant surgeon in the Rebellion, began practice in 1866 in Lock Haven, Pa., and in 1882 came to Olean, where he was a physician until his death, which occurred in 1892. He was county coroner, secretary of the U. S. Board of Pension Surgeons, and supreme medical examiner of the E. A. U.

James V. D. Coon, druggist and physician, was born in Nunda, Livingston county, September 14, 1834, attended district school and Nunda Academy, read medicine with C. L. Harding, of his native village, and graduated February 5, 1856, from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. His practice was commenced the same year in Tuscarora, Livingston county, and the following year he moved to Nunda and formed a partnership with his preceptor. This was dissolved in 1860 and Dr. Coon went to Nile, Allegany county, but

two years later returned to Nunda, where he purchased a drug store. Coming to Olean in 1877 he bought his present drug store, and has never been in active practice here, but is often called in consultation. Dr. Coon married, January 13, 1858, Polly A. Robinson, of West Sparta, Livingston county, and their children are Harriet M. (Mrs. Joseph C. Clark), of Olean; Carrie D. (Mrs. C. S. Phelps), of Gowanda; and William R. and Faith J., of Olean.

Charles O. Chester practiced medicine in Olean about a year, being here in 1880. He was born in Buffalo, graduated at the Medical Department of the university of that city February 23, 1876, came to this place from there, and eventually returned.

J. J. Powers remained here some seven or eight years. He was a graduate of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving his diploma March 1, 1881, and commenced practice in Olean the same year, coming hence from Allegany county. His health failed, causing his removal to Denver, where he is now. He was a native of Hinsdale and a member in 1883 of the County Medical Society.

Warren F. Serles came to Olean in 1885, practiced a few years, and went to Wichita, Kan., where he is now engaged in his profession. Graduating from the University of the City of New York on March 3, 1883, he began business in Hornellsville, whence he moved to this place.

W. H. Dukeman, a Pennsylvanian by birth, graduated from the University of the City of New York, February 19, 1880, came to Olean in 1885, and moved about five years later to California. He came here from Hornellsville and proved a good physician. Dr. Dukeman became a member of the County Medical Society in 1883.

Luther H. Kitchel, young, talented, finely educated, and bright, a general favorite everywhere, came from Buffalo about 1873, remained a few years, and returned. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and soon after his advent here joined the County Medical Society and became a member of the Board of Censors.

Francis E. Watts, born in Euclid, Ohio, July 25, 1858, graduated from Alfred University in Allegany county as Ph. B. in 1880, was one year in the Medical Department of the University of Ann Arbor, and graduated as M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 20, 1883. He immediately located in Olean, leaving here in 1886 for Port Allegany, Pa., but returned in 1892. He was a member of the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Homeopathic Medical Society and has been health officer of Olean village. In October, 1879, he married Aria Bickford, a niece of William H. Vanderbilt.

Alexander M. Kinkaid was born in Butler, Pa., was graduated February 26, 1880, from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, came the same year from Kankakee, Ill., remained a couple of years, and moved west and engaged in manufacturing. He married his wife while here.



Eugene B. Burdick was born in Wirt, Allegany county, August 30, 1856, graduated at the Friendship Academy, June 17, 1880, received his degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 8, 1886, and began practice at Whitesville, Allegany county. In July, 1887, Dr. Burdick removed to Olean. Prior to his graduation in medicine he was four years a teacher of common and six years principal of union graded schools. In 1891 he was elected coroner for three years. He is a member of the Olean City, the Allegany County, and the Cattaraugus County Medical Societies, and a 33d degree Mason. Dr. Burdick makes diseases of children and heart and lungs a specialty.

William E. McDuffie and his father Angus were both born in the town of Otto, where Robert McDuffie, father of Angus, located in 1822. William E. was born July 23, 1859, completed his education at Ann Arbor in 1880, and for five years following was engaged in the dry goods trade. February 28, 1888, he was graduated as a physician and surgeon from the University of Buffalo, began practice at Farmersville, and in March, 1890, removed to Olean. August 12, 1885, he married Dell Losee, a native of Otto and a daughter of Sullivan Losee, a soldier in the Rebellion who fell in battle at Fair Oaks. Dr. McDuffie joined the County Medical Society in 1892, and now holds the position of chemist of the State Dairy Department of western New York.

Ambrose E. Smith, a native of New Troy, Mich., was born August 23, 1857, and at the age of nineteen began teaching school. In 1881 he was graduated as a B. S. from the Michigan State Agricultural College, spent the next two years as a commercial traveler, and February 17, 1885, was graduated as an M. D. from Rush Medical College, Chicago, and endorsed July 16th by the University of Buffalo. He commenced practice at Belmont, Allegany county, and in 1888 came to Olean as the successor of J. J. Powers. Dr. Smith joined the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1892. He married Altie Emerson, of Belmont, in December, 1884.

Thomas B. Loughlen, son of Peter and Mary Loughlen, was born in Hinsdale, April 13, 1868, graduated from the Olean High School in June, 1886, and began his medical studies with William H. Sage, receiving his diploma from the University of Buffalo on March 25, 1890. He began practicing that spring in Olean and became a member of the County Medical Society in 1892.

John D. Maloy, a native of Ireland, was born in 1844, was graduated February 23, 1875, from the University of Buffalo, began practice in Olean in 1891, and belongs to the County Medical Society.

Joseph C. Clark was born in Chester, Orange county, December 12, 1858, his parents being J. G. and Mary E. (Carpenter) Clark. He graduated from the Chester Academy, in 1877 became a medical student in the office of his uncle, Dr. S. G. Carpenter, and shortly afterward took up telegraphing in New York city. He was graduated March 6, 1885, from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and immediately entered the Sur-

gical Department of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained eighteen months. After practicing as a physician and surgeon in New York city two years he came to Olean in the spring of 1891. Dr. Clark joined the Medical Society in 1892. He married a daughter of Dr. Coon.

John F. Steyner, son of John J., of Olean, was born here July 30, 1859, studied medicine with De Vere M. Hibbard, graduated February 24, 1884, from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and began practice that year in Olean. He was appointed a member of the Board of Pension Examiners. In 1889 Dr. Steyner removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he now makes a specialty of diseases of the rectum.

Mary R. Evans was a graduate of the Electro Therapeutic Institute, Toronto, Can., receiving her degree September 4, 1876. She is registered from Olean, October 11, 1880, but how long she remained can not be determined. She was born in Rushford, Allegany county.

Mrs. Emma B. Steyner was born in Monroe county and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, February 24, 1884. She commenced practice in 1886 in Olean and two years later located in Rochester, where she makes a specialty of diseases of the rectum.

M. A. Sanford, who claims the double title of A. B. and M. D., says he is a "traveling tramp." He graduated from the Albany Medical College, December 23, 1861, was in practice a short time in Ellicottville, and came here in 1881.

Erwin M. Cass was born in Afton, Chenango county, February 9, 1853, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 26, 1884, and in July, 1891, registered in the county clerk's office as a physician in Olean.

Thomas L. Barnes was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of New York city March 25, 1886, and at once started to practice in Olean. He probably got no footing, for he is scarcely remembered.

James W. Peebles, a graduate of the American Eclectic College of Cincinnati on October 13, 1869, came to Olean in January, 1887, but doubtless soon removed.

G. Reve is registered as practicing in Olean in May, 1882; he was graduated December 23, 1862, from the Albany Medical College. Very little seems to be known of him.

Francis E. Comstock was another brief resident physician in Olean. Born in Andover, Allegany county, he graduated from the University of the City of New York, March 13, 1883, and at once came here.

Dr. Meecham, it is said, came here before 1876. He soon removed to Warsaw, N. Y.

James C. Earle graduated March 1, 1887, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and in 1889 located in Olean, coming here from Allegany county, whither he returned two years later.

John P. Boothe has recently come here to retire from active practice. He was licensed January 5, 1875, by the 32d Senatorial District Eclectic Medical Society, and for some time has followed his profession in Ceres, Allegany county. He is a Canadian by birth.

Dr. Reno was with Marshall J. Lincoln for a time. He went to Pennsylvania and finally to New York city, where he holds a responsible medical position.

D. M. Hillihan was a homeopathist in Olean in 1877, but how long he remained, whence he came, and whither he removed is not known.

Jacob Eugenio Kincaid Morris was born in Eldred, Pa., November 23, 1856, the son of Rev. Samuel D. and Elizabeth C. Morris. He received an academic education and in 1879 was graduated as an M. D. from the University of Buffalo, commencing practice at once in Eldred, Pa., and moving thence to Olean in 1886. In 1884 and again in 1891 Dr. Morris took courses at the Post-Graduate School of New York city; for six years he has been a member of the Board of Education of Olean, and in December, 1892, he joined the County Medical Society. July 2, 1881, he married Sarah Gillingham, of Olean.

J. K. Tretton was a short time physician in Olean, who succeeded in establishing a good reputation and a lucrative practice.

#### OTTO.

Edwin Putney, the first physician to come into the town of Otto, came there in the fall of 1823, boarded that winter with one of the settlers and practiced his profession in the neighborhood, and moved to Erie county in the spring.

Levi Goldsborough was a son of Thomas and Rebecca (States) Goldsborough and was born near Dover, Delaware county, N. Y., February 15, 1806. His early education was acquired at the common schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, and at home where he employed the little leisure he could obtain from the severe labors of the farm entirely in studying and reading the few books his parents' limited means afforded him. This work was done mainly at night, with no other light than that derived from the old fireplace, before which young Goldsborough lay upon the floor with his book in his hands. It is impossible to obtain accurate information as to the extent of his medical education prior to the beginning of practice. Even the name of his preceptor has passed into oblivion. It is learned, however, that he attended lectures at and possibly graduated from Fairfield Medical College and was a member of the Herkimer County Medical Society. In 1830 he located in Otto, where he began the practice of medicine, and some years afterward joined the old Cattaraugus County Medical Society. He was married in 1829 to Almira Prentice, who died April 25, 1846, leaving three children—Charles Goldsborough, now of Fort Collins, Col., Mrs. James Porter, now of Marshall,

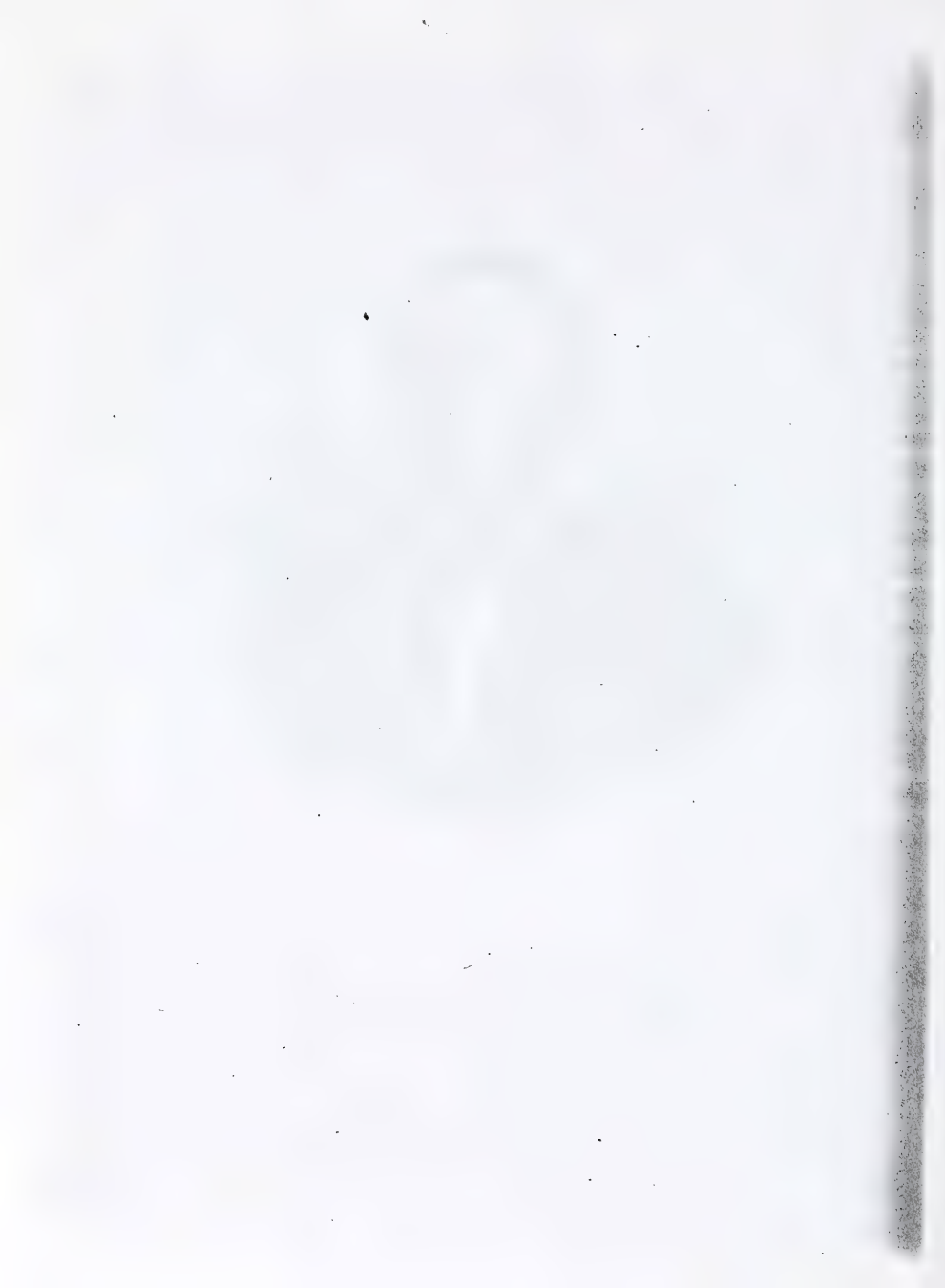
Wis., and Mrs. John Becker, now of Collins, Erie county. September 13, 1846, he married for his second wife Maria Cheney, who with two children by her—Mrs. Maryette Marsh (since deceased) and Mrs. Ell G. Burger, of Cattaraugus—survive him. Dr. Goldsborough's death occurred in Otto, February 17, 1886. He was of marked personality. Coming into the county early, by his pronounced skill and thorough attention to his patients he speedily acquired the confidence and esteem of all the people over a large extent of country. Through three generations his welcome appearance in every household was a herald of hope in sickness and distress. His cheerful countenance and pleasant stories were often an inspiration to the weary settler. He was a sturdy, vigorous man, a philosopher who received his knowledge and developed his mind more from a study of men and all natural things than from the literary acquirements which were denied him. Still from the few books he possessed he carefully gleaned more knowledge than many men succeed in obtaining from large libraries. His acquaintance with current literature was varied and extensive. His conversation was brilliant, fluent, full of eccentric expressions, and so characteristic that his witticisms were often quoted and helped to form a fund of anecdote that is still extant. He was bluff and brusque with his patients, but withal sympathetic and kind hearted. In politics he was first a Whig and later an uncompromising Republican, but never sought office, and being once elected supervisor he promptly resigned, the duties of that position interfering with his professional work. Through his well-trained judgment and his minute observation of symptoms and signs he became unusually accurate in diagnosis and prognosis. Consequently his assistance was often asked in consultation, and many of the then younger practitioners still bear in grateful remembrance his kindness in advice and the valuable hints in treatment which he gave them. He was preceptor of Hon. Henry Van Aernam, whose biography appears in this chapter. During the war, by his influence and means, he assisted largely in the local organization of troops, and whenever called upon to treat a soldier's family no charge was ever made.

Phipps Lake was born in Windom, Herkimer county, July 19, 1818. He was a son of David Lake, Esq. His father moved from Windom to Hamburg, Erie county, when Phipps was about three years of age. He received his education in the district school of this place and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed until his marriage with Rebecca Jaques in 1841. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Davis, of Eden Center, N. Y., supporting himself and family by working at his trade. He graduated, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from an eclectic school in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1848, and began the practice of his chosen profession in Gowanda the following year. In 1855 he changed his residence to Otto. After remaining at this place for four years he removed to North Evans, returning in 1860 to Otto, which town remained his home until his death.



*Ernst Goldschmidt*





Although a graduate of an eclectic school he never followed any exclusive system of practice, and in 1873 he joined the Cattaraugus County Medical Society. In 1861 he enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols., of which regiment he had previously been surgeon, having vacated the position by his removal from the regimental district. While the regiment was in barracks at Elmira he was appointed sergeant-major, and in a few days was commissioned as first lieutenant of Co. D, being promoted captain when the regiment reached Washington. His health became seriously impaired after about one year in the service and he was compelled to resign. After his return he was appointed medical examiner of recruits, which position he filled for two years, and after the completion of his army service he resumed the practice of medicine, but the affection of the heart, originating during his army life, had slowly grown worse, and it became impossible for him to endure the labor and fatigue of a country practice. After his retirement from the active work of his profession he was elected justice of the peace of the town of Otto, which position he filled for twelve years. His disease gradually increased in severity and he died, after many months of suffering, May 23, 1887. His wife and two sons, Dr. Albert D., of Gowanda, and Frank P., of Otto, and three daughters, Mrs. William Cox, of Cattaraugus, Mrs. Herman Carter, of Mauston, Wis., and Mrs. Silas Long, of Hornellsville, survived him. Mrs. Lake died at Hornellsville, October 23, 1891. Dr. Lake was a popular physician, enjoying the confidence of the community and the respect of his medical associates. He was a man of large intellectual development. In the diagnosis of disease his intuition and judgment were seldom at fault, and in his active professional life he was known as a skillful and successful practitioner. He was an enthusiastic Mason and was a past master of Clinton F. Paige Lodge, F. & A. M.

Dr. Irish emigrated here from Hamburg, Erie county, about 1842, followed the botanic school, was quiet and pleasant, and remained until 1850 or thereabouts.

Elisha Johnson was born November 8, 1793, and died here July 27, 1870. He was a merchant in Ellicottville and went thence to Ashford, where he studied medicine and secured a license from some medical society, when he came here and lived until his death, following his profession up to about 1860.

Bradley H. Northrop came from Wyoming county in 1862. In 1870 he removed to Gainesville, N. Y. He was thoroughly well read, popular, and established a good practice.

B. F. Eggleston, a graduate of the Medical University of Buffalo, receiving his diploma therefrom February 21, 1882, came to Otto the following April, but left within a year. He was born in Kendall, Orleans county.

Hon. Simeon V. Pool was born in Springville, Erie county, March 14, 1837. He is the eldest son of Dr. E. C. Pool; for forty years a successful medical practitioner, and who while yet a lad came with his own father at an early day to western New York. Simeon V. Pool received his literary education in

Springville Academy and at about the age of twenty began his medical studies in the University of Buffalo, taking two preliminary and one full course, and interspersing these by teaching school, prior to 1862. September 26, 1862, he enlisted at Jamestown and became first lieutenant of Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vol. Inf., participating at Chancellorsville, previous to which he had been promoted captain. At the next engagement (Gettysburg), on July 1, 1863, he was captured and confined nine months in Libby prison, three months at Macon, Ga., six weeks at Charleston, S. C., five months at Columbus, S. C., and finally at Charlotte, N. C., where, after twenty months in all, he escaped on February 17, 1865, entering the Federal lines one month later at French Broad River. A concise account of Dr. Pool's army career appears in the Military Roster. Returning home after his discharge from the service he resumed the study of medicine and was graduated February 23, 1866, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He commenced his practice in Colden, Erie county, and in 1867 settled permanently in Otto. In 1872 he took a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Pool ranks high in the medical profession. In a civil capacity he is also highly esteemed. He was for three years town supervisor and in 1878 and 1879 represented the Second Assembly District of Cattaraugus in the State Legislature. He joined the County Medical Society in 1868, became its vice-president in 1876, has been a member of its Board of Censors, and was elected a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1887, 1890, and 1892. Dr. Pool married, in 1865, Esther M., daughter of Constant B. Allen, of Otto, by whom he has two children: Anna E. (Mrs. Mark F. Bensley), of Buffalo, and C. Bret, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo.

#### PERRYSBURG.

Henry T. B. Gray, the first resident physician in the town and village of Perrysburg, was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., in December, 1801, and died in Perrysburg, December 23, 1874. His parents were Sturges Gray and Elizabeth Wood, natives of Boston and New York city respectively. He married Mary, daughter of Samuel and Hannah Parkman, of Perrysburg, who died here in 1890, aged seventy-eight years. Dr. Gray was graduated from the New York Medical Institute in 1828 and came to Perrysburg in 1830, living and practicing here until his death. A son, Henry B., has been station agent here for thirty-five years.

Albert D. Lake.—See Persia.

Dr. Mix practiced at this place some two years and finally moved to the oil regions.

John David Davis was born in Cassadaga, Chautauqua county, was graduated February 23, 1886, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and came to Versailles as a physician in the fall of 1887. When the

small-pox broke out among the Indians on the reservation. Dr. Davis volunteered and was authorized by the State Board of Health as official vaccinator and physician to the Indians, and in this work he spent three months among them. He finally removed to Westfield, Chautauqua county, where he still resides.

Enos T. Lazell, who was born in Stockton, Chautauqua county, was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, February 12, 1866, located in Versailles for the practice of his profession somewhere about 1875, and died there some five years later.

Dr. Sill.—See Dayton.

Dr. Hazeltine practiced medicine at Versailles a short time, and moved thence to Jamestown.

Dr. Beals followed his profession several years in the village of Versailles and finally became a manufacturer of botanic medicines there.

Guy B. Crandall.—See Randolph.

Peter Wilson was a full blooded Cayuga Indian who received an excellent preliminary education, was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and began practice in Versailles in this town about 1850. He was a man of large intellectual development, a first-class physician, and his reputation as a surgeon extended over a wide territory. In fact he performed all of the more important surgical operations which were required in his vicinity. During the war he was sent south by the Sanitary Commission and rendered very efficient service, having a record both on the field and in the hospital of being one of the best operators in the army corps to which he was attached. On his return he resumed the practice of his profession at Versailles, still maintaining the excellent reputation which he had gained. There he suffered the great misfortune of the loss of his wife, who was an estimable white woman. He married for his second wife an Indian woman and spent the rest of his life on the adjoining reservation, where he died in 1872. To his splendid qualifications as a physician and surgeon Dr. Wilson added a large amount of Indian eloquence. His reputation as an orator extended throughout the State. At the opening of the Erie railway he was appointed to respond to an address by Daniel Webster at Dunkirk, in which the doctor used this expression: "When the white man comes through the woods with his iron horse, drawing his train loaded down with people, the very trees bend in obeisance to his power."

#### PERSIA.

Sands Niles Crumb is given the honor of being the first resident physician in this town, coming here about 1822 and living in Lodi (now Gowanda).—See Conewango.

T. P. Whipple was a student of Dr. Crumb and followed him in practice. He was an interesting man, kind hearted, and during his stay became highly

respected. Selling his practice to his partner, Seth Field, Dr. Whipple moved in 1834 to near Buffalo and thence to Elgin, Ill., where he died. He was a charter member and one of the first censors of the old County Medical Society.

Dr. Benjamin came here soon after Sands N. Crumb removed, but how long he remained, where he came from, or whence and when he left can not be determined.

Dr. Merrick was a medical practitioner in what is now Gowanda prior to 1833. His first wife died here, and he finally moved to Canada, where he married a wealthy widow.

Seth Field was born in Leverett, Mass., March 20, 1797. He was educated at Amherst Academy and Dartmouth College, graduating from the Medical Department of the latter institution the first in his class. Beginning practice in Barre, Vt., Dr. Field came in 1833 to Gowanda, where he followed his profession until his death August 11, 1855. Upon his arrival he became a partner of T. P. Whipple, which was terminated at the end of a year by the latter removing. Dr. Field was elected a member of Assembly in 1845 and served his constituents faithfully and well. He was chosen supervisor in 1843, and was a member of the old County Medical Society. In politics he was an old line Whig. May 14, 1833, he married Eliza R., daughter of Joab Kimball, of Peacham, Vt., who survives him at the age of over ninety years. She is remarkably bright and active. Dr. Field was eccentric, but a good practitioner, and possessed a fund of general information. During the latter part of his life he owned and ran a drug store in Gowanda.

Dr. Merritt made his appearance in what was then Lodi soon after Dr. Field arrived. He was also a Methodist minister, was poorly read, and soon moved away.

Dr. Fritts came here quite early, practiced a few years, went west and contracted the ague, returned to Gowanda, and went thence to Versailles, removing finally to Collins, Erie county, where he died.

Stephen B. Green was another early old-school physician in Gowanda, coming before Dr. Field, practicing a few years, and removing about 1835 to near Buffalo, where he died.

Dr. Davison followed here the Thompsonian method of prescribing before and after 1833, but was more of a business man than a doctor. He went to New York city and died there.

Samuel G. Ellis, son of Barzilla Ellis, was born in old Plymouth, Mass., July 17, 1811. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Chautauqua county, locating near Forestville, where he was reared on a farm and educated at Fredonia Academy. He read medicine and surgery with Amos R. Avery, of Forestville, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Locating in practice in Fairfield, Herkimer county, he removed thence in 1838 to Gowanda (then Lodi), where he resided



until 1856, when he went to Lima, Livingston county. There he lived and practiced until February, 1881, when his wife died and he removed to Syracuse to educate his grandchildren, and still resides there. Dr. Ellis married Natalia H. Waterman, of Forestville. He was appointed by the Legislature to superintend the erection of the Thomas Orphan Asylum on the Cattaraugus reservation and remained the president of its Board of Trustees until he resigned to remove to Lima. He was elected a trustee of Genesee College and served eleven years as Regents examiner. He was a member of the old Cattaraugus County Medical Society, is a member of the State, the Central New York, the Onondaga County, and the Syracuse City Medical Societies, and has been a member and a delegate to the National Medical Association. Dr. Ellis has done an immense amount of hard work in the medical profession and holds a high place in the science of its practice.

Horace Babcock is a son of John C. Babcock, one of the early settlers of the town of Persia. He was born here in a log cabin April 12, 1825, was educated in the common and select schools of the day, studied medicine with Dr. S. G. Ellis, was graduated in February, 1851, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and at once began the practice of his profession in Gowanda. In 1856 he removed to Weyauwega, Wis., where he remained until 1867, when he returned to Gowanda and has since resided and practiced here. In 1863 Dr. Babcock became a surgeon in the Union army, but was obliged to resign about a year later on account of ill health. He was medical examiner of drafted men for Waupacca county, Wis., during the first of the war and later served there as pension examiner. While in Wisconsin he bought and for twenty-seven years continuously rode a black horse, which he brought around the lakes when he returned to Gowanda. May 14, 1856, Dr. Babcock married Mary, daughter of James and Lucinda (Wheeler) Locke, of Persia. They have had three children—Blanche (Mrs. W. R. Smallwood) and (Katharine (Mrs. W. W. Chaffe), of Gowanda, and Louis L., managing clerk for Rogers, Locke & Milburn, of Buffalo.

Corydon C. Rugg was descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather was a soldier in that war and his father, Jonathan G., was a soldier in the War of 1812, where he distinguished himself at Sackett's Harbor. Jonathan G. Rugg was born near Lake George in 1795 and died May 12, 1877. Corydon C. Rugg, born in Perrysburg, May 13, 1822, passed his youth on the farm and in attending the district school, supplementing his rudimentary education by nearly two years' work at Fredonia Academy and teaching school three winter terms. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Cyrus Thompson, of Syracuse, a son of Samuel Thompson, founder of the Thompsonian system of medicine. In 1844 he was appointed colonel of the 168th Regiment Infantry, 54th Brigade, 26th Division, of New York State militia. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was captain of Co. A, 64th N. Y. Regiment, which was organized in 1853 as the New

York militia. In 1847 he married Fidelia Goodell, by whom he had six children: Adella D., Loella V., Corydon A., Estella F., Clayton A., and Minnie M. In 1848 he was graduated from a medical college in Cincinnati and located in practice in Meadville, Pa., removing one year later to Gowanda, where he followed his profession until the war of the Rebellion, when, on the organization of the 154th Regiment, he volunteered as a private and on November 3, 1862, was appointed by Governor Morgan its assistant surgeon. In this position Dr. Rugg was exposed to great danger, but always performed his duties bravely and faithfully, and acquired the unqualified esteem and respect of all—soldier and superior officer alike. Failing health compelled him to resign on January 3, 1864, and return to Gowanda, where he resumed his practice, which he continued till February, 1874, when he removed to Rutland, Vt. Four years later Dr. Rugg removed to Jamestown, where he continued practice until a short time previous to his death, which occurred there January 14, 1891. Dr. Rugg was endowed by nature with a splendid physique. He was charitable and generous to a fault, and his industry and self-sacrifice were remarkable.

Corydon C. Johnson was born in Dayton on July 7, 1833. His parents, Gile and Philena (Salisbury) Johnson, were pioneer settlers of that town, coming hence from Fairfield, Herkimer county. After attending Fairfield Academy and Chamberlain Institute he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, January 28, 1864. He began his professional career the same year in Gowanda, continuing it uninterruptedly to the present time. September 20, 1860, he married Grace M. Randall, a native of Brookfield, Madison county, and to them have been born four children: Burnell R., January 11, 1862, a medical graduate of the University of Buffalo and now a practitioner in Gowanda; Fred E., April 18, 1865, since 1886 cashier of the Bank of Cattaraugus; Grace P., a graduate of the Gowanda Academy, now preceptress of the Cattaraugus High School; and Burt C., a graduate in 1890 of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, for one year house physician and surgeon of the General Hospital, and now a practicing physician in Buffalo. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Lake Erie Medical Society, the Northwestern Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, and the New York State Eclectic Medical Society. He has been for fifteen years president of the Board of Education, and in other capacities has interested himself in the betterment of his town and county. He is a representative citizen, a firm friend, and an excellent physician.

Phipps Lake.—See Otto.

George W. Barr came from Evans, Erie county, with his father some time before the war. He was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. Upon the organization of the 64th Regiment as State militia in 1853 Dr. Barr was made its regimental surgeon; in this same regiment he enlisted as surgeon November 20, 1861, and did honorable service in



C. C. Johnson



the late Rebellion. He was a staunch Republican, a cultured gentleman, and a bright physician, and finally removed to Titusville, Pa., where he is now located.

George C. De Lameter came here from Fredonia, Chautauqua county, in 1845. He evinced about as vacillating a character as can be found among humanity. A tailor by trade, a doctor from choice, he lived a life of constant activity, acquiring one of those reputations for oddity that are almost imperishable. Dr. De Lameter was not a graduate. Nevertheless he was thoroughly versed in the genuine botanic school of medicine, and in its practice acquired a large ride and a good reputation. In religion he was first a Methodist, then a spiritualist, and subsequently a Methodist again, and died in this belief in Gowanda, August 6, 1876. During the war, when excitement ran high in the village and enlistments were going on, he played a snare-drum to arouse patriotism. Taken all in all Dr. De Lameter was a curious man, but possessed many noble qualities which endeared him to a wide circle of friends.

J. G. Rugg, son of Jonathan G. and Ann M. (Tousey) Rugg and brother of Corydon C. Rugg, was born in Perrysburg in 1838. Receiving an academic education he began to read medicine with his brother, and on May 11, 1875, was graduated from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. He began practice in Gowanda that year. March 18, 1863, he married Mandane Muzzy, of Dayton, who died August 28, 1891.

Ransom E. Moss is a son of Ransom W. and Eliza J. Moss, and was born in Collins, Erie county, October 14, 1854. In 1875 he began his medical studies with Dr. J. H. Shugert, of Gowanda (Erie side), and in 1877 entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating therefrom February 28, 1880, and locating in Gowanda the following month for the practice of his chosen calling. June 2, 1880, he married De Etta, daughter of James Cole, of Gowanda. Dr. Moss was for two years secretary and treasurer of the Lake Erie Medical Society and since March, 1892, has been its president. He has served four years as health officer of the village of Gowanda and in December, 1890, being a K. O. T. M., was elected great commander for the State of New York, which office he held about two years, when he resigned.

John D. Zwetsch, a native of Sheldon, Wyoming county, was born April 30, 1858, moved with his parents in 1867 to Corning, and one year afterward to Buffalo, where he attended private school. The family finally removed to Akron, Erie county, and when nineteen years of age John D. began teaching school. In August, 1878, he took up the study of medicine with the late F. S. Bosworth, of Akron, and a year later with H. C. Frost, of Buffalo, remaining with the latter until he completed his course in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, from which he received his diploma March 8, 1882. He then came to Gowanda, where he has since followed his profession. Dr.



Zwetsch has been surgeon to the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad several years, is a member of the New York State and the Western New York Homoeopathic Societies, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Association of Erie Railway Surgeons, and in May, 1893, was appointed attending physician to the Thomas Orphan Asylum. November 19, 1885, he married Kate Schwink, of Gowanda.

Albert D. Lake was born in North Collins, Erie county, February 22, 1846. His father was Dr. Phipps Lake, a long-time physician in the northwestern part of Cattaraugus county, and a sketch of whom appears in this chapter in the town of Otto. Receiving a good English education at Springville Academy Albert D. entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he pursued the study of medicine for two years (1866-67). He then registered as a student at the Cleveland Medical College and received from that institution his degree of M. D. March 4, 1868. For a period of two and a half years succeeding his graduation Dr. Lake practiced his profession in the village and town of New Albion, and in 1871 located in Perrysburg, where he remained as a physician until 1891, when he removed to Gowanda, where he has since followed his chosen calling. Dr. Lake served as supervisor of Perrysburg for three terms (1885, '86, and '87) was for fifteen years physician to the New York State Indian Agency and Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children on the Cattaraugus reservation, Fellow of the New York State Medical Association since August 28, 1888, and in June, 1891, was appointed chairman of the Board of Pension Examiners at Salamanca, a position he still holds. He joined the Cattaraugus County Medical Society in 1870, was for some time a member of its Board of Censors, was chosen its secretary in 1877, was elected president in 1878 and 1879, delegate to the State Medical Society in 1884, and representative to the National Medical Association in 1878 and 1881. He was also a charter member and for one year president of the Lake Erie Medical Society and is one of the present Board of Examiners for the Medical Department of Niagara University, Buffalo. May 15, 1867, he married Eliza M., daughter of Ralph Dewey, of Otto. They have one daughter, Nellie J.

#### PORTVILLE.

Dr. Willard, it is quite safe to say, was the first resident physician in this town. He came from Friendship, Allegany county, not far from 1840, and established a successful practice; how long he remained or whither he removed it has been impossible to ascertain.

David Bennie, a Scotchman by birth and parentage, was born June 13, 1794, came while yet a boy to America with his father, studied medicine in Auburn, and began his professional career in Cayuga county. He also practiced in Tompkins and Cortland counties, and removed to Olean in 1840, where he

followed medicine until 1848, when he moved to Portville. Here he practiced till his death September 11, 1873. Possessing many sterling qualities he was widely known and highly respected. His daughter married Dr. Cornelius H. Bartlett. Dr. Bennie was a member and in 1844 vice-president of the old County Medical Society.

Dr. Rouse was an early physician in Portville. Aside from this fact his career seems to have been quietly consigned to oblivion.

Cornelius H. Bartlett.—See Olean.

Thomas S. Jackson was born in Oneida county, September 14, 1820, received his medical education at Castleton, Vt., and located in Portville in 1850, being licensed July 8, 1874, by the censors of the Steuben County Medical Society. He died here October 29, 1882.

Charles P. Jackson, son of Dr. Thomas S., was born in this town December 21, 1854, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (Medical Department), March 14, 1879, and began practicing medicine in Portville. He is now a physician in Hampton, N. H., going there after his father's death.

Wallace Sibley was reared in Cuba, Allegany county, began his career as a doctor in Ischua, went thence to Eldred, Pa., and came from there to this place, removing finally to Rochester. He graduated from the University of Buffalo on February 27, 1875, and became a member of the Cattaraugus County Medical Society the same year.

E. Burdick came to Portville in 1876 as C. H. Bartlett's successor. He was born in Little Genesee, Allegany county, was educated at Alfred, studied medicine with Dr. Crandall, of Andover, graduated, and began practice in Michigan, whither he came from and returned after a year or two. He was an adept in athletic sports. Dr. Burdick became a member of the County Medical Society in 1875.

R. H. Goodrich came into town in 1882 from Rhode Island. He was graduated from the University of Vermont on June 27, 1876, and went first, after a brief stay, to Turtle Point, Pa., and finally west.

J. L. C. Cronyn, a native of Fort Erie, Can., and a son of Dr. Cronyn, of Buffalo, received his medical diploma February 23, 1876, from the University of Buffalo, and came first to Olean and then to Portville, but remained in neither place long. He married here and finally returned to Buffalo.

John C. Young came here from Little Genesee, Allegany county, where he was born, and began his medical studies in the office of C. H. Bartlett in 1867. In 1871 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and then became a partner with his old preceptor for two years, removing at the end of that time to Cuba, Allegany county, where he still resides. In 1892 he was graduated from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England. Dr. Young is emphatically a self-made man.

R. F. Rowley, born in Freetown, Cortland county, April 24, 1858, removed to Cuba, Allegany county, in 1865, studied medicine with John C. Young, was

graduated February 26, 1884, from the University of Buffalo, and began his career in Salamanca in May, but removed to Portville in September, both in the same year, and has practiced here since. In 1884 Dr. Rowley joined the County Medical Society.

George W. Winterstine, son of Henry and Lydia (Ebner) Winterstine, was born in Montour county, Pa., March 22, 1852. At the age of fourteen his father died and at the age of twenty-two he entered a dry goods store. One year later he began his medical studies with Dr. C. M. Martin, of Sunbury, Pa., and March 12, 1878, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He practiced first at Paxinos and afterward at Hickory Corners, Pa., and in April, 1884, came to Portville. In March, 1875, he married Hannah E. Root, of Danville, Pa. They have three daughters.

M. J. McCarey was born in McKean county, Pa., May 25, 1861, was educated and graduated in 1885 from the State Normal School in Tioga county, Pa., was graduated in 1886 from the Northern Indiana Normal School, and received his diploma of M. D. from the medical college at Columbus, Ohio, March 4, 1890. Soon afterward he settled in Portville.

#### RANDOLPH.

Benjamin Blodgett, as near as can be ascertained, was the first physician to take up his residence and business in Randolph. He came to Napoli in 1827 and to East Randolph village in 1829, dying in the latter place in 1832; his widow married John Converse. Dr. Blodgett was a good practitioner for those days and covered a wide territory in his ride.

Oliver Guernsey was the first disciple of medicine in Randolph village. His father, Oliver, Sr., was an eminent physician and surgeon in Mt. Holly, Rutland county, Vt., where the son was born January 6, 1804. Oliver, Jr., studied medicine with his father and an elder brother, was graduated from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, and began the practice of his profession in Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, where he remained until the spring of 1831, when he settled permanently in Randolph and died here July 3, 1864. October 26, 1827, he married Sally Crowley, who was born in Mt. Holly, Vt., May 23, 1806, and who still survives. They had twelve children, of whom five are living. Dr. Guernsey practiced over several towns, among both Indians and whites, and was highly respected everywhere. He was very public spirited in religious and educational affairs, was one of the original incorporators of Randolph Academy, and was a charter member of the old Cattaraugus County Medical Society. His father came here in 1836 and died the following year.

Alson Leavenworth.—See New Albion.

K. V. R. Lansingh was born at Albany in 1794, attended medical lectures and was graduated at Philadelphia, and began the practice of medicine in Amber, Onondaga county. Moving thence to Dansville and afterward to

Penn Yan he came to Randolph in 1834 and followed his profession here until near 1850, when he returned to Albany, where he died about 1877. Dr. Lansingh was a partner for a few years of William Giles. He was a distinguished physician and a popular citizen, and was a member of the old County Medical Society.

Luther P. Cowles, a physician of the homeopathic school, came to Randolph in 1835, but a few years later removed to Chautauqua county. His brother, Rev. Sylvester Cowles, formed the first Congregational church of Randolph, the meeting effecting the organization being held in the doctor's house.

William Giles located in Randolph village in 1841, and for many years followed the medical profession, first with K. V. R. Lansingh and afterward alone, combining it also with business enterprises. With two brothers, Lyman and Benjamin, he conducted a dry goods store at East Randolph. He was born in Oneida county and died in this town about 1870, marrying late in life a daughter of Mr. Eggert, of Randolph, who still survives him at Lakewood, Chautauqua county. Dr. Giles had considerable swamp land near the west village and with two brothers owned a lumber interest in Napoli. He was an honest man and a skeptic in religion.

A. H. Davis made quite a stir here for four or five years. He came in 1845 and moved to Madison, Wis., where he has accumulated a competency. He was an eclectic, and was interested in a saw-mill near Falconer, Chautauqua county. On the organization of the Eclectic Medical College of Randolph Dr. Davis was elected to the chair of materia medica and pharmacy.

Isaac Hill made his appearance here about the same year and continued until his death in 1860. A physician of the old school, energetic, and somewhat popular, though inclined to jealousy, Dr. Hill built up a large and successful practice, and was something of a politician as well. His widow married a Mr. York and went to Corry, Pa., and finally to Jamestown.

E. G. Cook settled in Randolph as a physician a little prior to 1850. After a two years' stay he went to Fredonia, thence to Buffalo, and is now in New York. He was a homeopathist and was well liked.

Amos Paul Jones, son of Judge Alfred Jones, of Monroe county, was born in Rush, N. Y., April 22, 1816, and was graduated from the Albany Medical College in January, 1840. After practicing a few years in his native county Dr. Jones returned to Albany and took a post-graduate course, and in 1847 settled as a permanent resident of Randolph, where he died April 3, 1880. In 1841 he married Emeline S. Hurlbut, of Avon, Livingston county, who died four years later, and on January 1, 1851, he married, second, Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Eunice (Wood) Hunstead, of Fredonia, N. Y., who survives him. Dr. Jones was a well read, scientific physician, a skillful surgeon, a specialist in diseases of the eye, and a good counselor. He was an excellent citizen, a close friend, and a kind neighbor.

D. S. Van Rensselaer was born near Albany in 1797 and at an early age entered the mercantile trade in the employ of a relative in Amber, Onondaga county. He married and followed that business in Amber some years and in 1833 removed to Penn Yan, Yates county. In October, 1835, he settled in Randolph, where he was engaged for a short time in mercantile business, which he finally sold to Swan & Scudder. He then followed farming and merchandizing until about 1853. In the early part of his life Dr. Van Rensselaer was associated much with his brother-in-law, K. V. R. Lansingh, and had imbibed a taste and some useful knowledge of the medical profession. He prepared himself for college lectures and in 1852 was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, beginning his professional labors that year in Randolph, where he continued them until old age warned him to cease. He died here in December, 1880. Dr. Van Rensselaer was for many years an active member of the M. E. church, organized the first Sabbath school in Randolph, and was its superintendent for some time. In politics he was an old school Democrat, but on the agitation of the slavery question promptly sided with the Free Soil party, and later became a pronounced Republican. He early became a Mason, was a Knight Templar at the time of the Morgan excitement, and in 1862 received the 33d degree. His father was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge established in Albany, while his brother William H. attained to the highest position and honors known to the craft in this country. His mother died in Randolph village at the great age of nearly one hundred and two years. Dr. Van Rensselaer was descended from the Van Rensselaers who settled in and about Albany in 1651. He was the fifth in descent from Jeremias, who was the first of the name to permanently locate in America, and from whom all of the name in this country descended. His father, Henry K., was before the Revolution a soldier in the Colonial service, holding a major's commission under King George III. At the outbreak of hostilities he sided with the patriots and was severely wounded early in the war, carrying the bullet in his body until his death. The family in some of its branches has been represented in civil affairs and in every war in the country since 1660.

Nelson Saunders is the son of Harvey and Sarah (Hanford) Saunders, who settled in Farmersville in 1831. Harvey Saunders died about 1871; his widow survives and lives in Randolph. Three of their sons became physicians—John, who graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, settled and for over forty years practiced in Belfast, Allegany county, and died there; Charles W., who was graduated at the Medical University of New York city in 1860, became a partner with his brother and afterward practiced alone in Belfast, and died there recently; and Nelson. Nelson Saunders was born in Norwalk, Conn., December 2, 1823, received an academic education, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo in February, 1849. He took up his profession and has since continued in Randolph, hav-



ing enjoyed a large ride and a high reputation both as a practitioner and a consultant. For over twenty years he has been local surgeon to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and for some time one of the directors of the Randolph Bank. He joined the County Medical Society in 1874.

Elijah Harmon.—See Napoli.

Samuel Foote became a resident about 1842 as a physician of the old school. He removed some three years later to Waterboro, N. Y., and finally to Cincinnati, where he became a homeopathist. He eventually came to Jamestown, where he died suddenly while sitting in his chair in his office. Dr. Foote was particularly and specially a surgeon, in which science he became considerably celebrated. He was a rough, blunt man, but made many friends.

Charles J. Kenworthy, a native of Philadelphia, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of that city, and upon his settlement in Randolph about 1847 he became a partner of A. H. Davis, which relationship was soon dissolved. Before coming here Dr. Kenworthy had become an eclectic, and upon the formation of the Randolph Eclectic Medical College he was appointed to the professorship of surgery. He had also delivered lectures at a medical college in Petersburg, Va., and after leaving here he became professor of surgery in an eclectic college in Syracuse. He went to New York city and finally to Australia, but returned to America and married. He was well read and quite a writer, and it is said of him that he was more of a medical scientist than a practitioner.

Frederick Larkin came to Randolph in 1841. The son of Edmund Larkin, an early and a prominent physician of Thompson, Conn., he was born there February 12, 1814, and studied medicine with his father. When the Randolph Eclectic Medical College was organized Dr. Larkin was given the chair of physiology, and when this institution was merged into the Central New York Eclectic Medical College at Syracuse he had conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. A more extended sketch of Dr. Larkin will be found in the history of Randolph. He has never practiced medicine.

A. B. Parsons was born in Fairfield, Vt., took lectures in New York city, and came to East Randolph in 1851. His wife was Marietta, daughter of William Hurd, of Bridport, Vt., and sister of J. C. Hurd, a druggist of East Randolph. Dr. Parsons went to Springfield, Mass., after more than twenty years' practice here, and shortly afterward removed to Jamestown. He died in 1874 in Atlanta, Ga., while on a trip for his health, leaving a widow and two daughters. He was a strong Democrat, a true Episcopalian, and a generous hearted citizen. For some time he was local surgeon for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and in all his professional life he distinguished himself by a thorough and scientific knowledge, close application, and sound judgment. In fact he ranked as one of the best physicians and surgeons in Cattaraugus county. Dr. Parsons in 1870 joined the County Medical Society.

Henry Neville and his wife, Mrs. A. S. J. Neville, *neé* Abbie S. Jones, daugh-

ter of Perry Jones, of Randolph, commenced a homeopathic practice here in 1872 and three or four years afterward went west and finally to Jamestown, where Mrs. Neville died. She was bright, well educated, and after leaving here acquired a large practice. He still lives in Jamestown, where he has married again.

Arthur H. Southwick was a physician in East Randolph a number of years ago. His father was a druggist. He was a graduate of Ann Arbor. After a two years' stay he went to Pennsylvania and practiced in Corydon, Warren, and Bradford, and finally removed to Syracuse.

O. S. Martin.—See Salamanca.

A. A. Whipple was in Randolph for two years from about 1877, secured a large practice and a good reputation in the homeopathic school, which he followed, and removed thence to Cuba, Allegany county, where he went into partnership with his father-in-law. He finally located in Quincy, Ill., where he devotes much of his time to the practice of surgery.

David Ward, author, druggist, and physician, located at East Randolph not far from 1850. Here he conducted a drug store and practiced medicine some six or eight years, devoting most of his time, however, to his mercantile business. He wrote several works on medicine.

George W. Whittaker was born in Windsor, Vt., came to East Randolph about 1849, and followed the botanical system of medicine in connection with mercantile trade for several years. He removed finally to New Rochelle and thence to Andover, N. Y., where he practiced and had a drug store. Late in life he returned to East Randolph and opened a small office and drug store, and here he died in 1883. Dr. Whittaker was somewhat of a medical writer and published a volume entitled "The Sick Man's Friend."

David Bemus, related to the Bemuses of Jamestown, followed his profession here a couple of years and moved to Steamburg. After residing there a year he left on account of ill health and finally died in Bradford, Pa.

Hector S. Bowen, a native of Conewango, a student of A. B. Parsons, and a graduate of one of the medical schools in New York city, formed a partnership with his preceptor, but was only permitted to follow his chosen calling for a brief period. The germs of consumption developed in his young body so thoroughly that a trip south produced no benefit, and he died here in the flower of youth. Dr. Bowen, in 1870, joined the County Medical Society. He had a bright and promising future.

Dr. Clements, a German, practiced his root and herb system first in Ashford a year, whence he came to Randolph, and finally removed several years later to Great Valley, where he died. He never mastered the English language enough to make himself understood. He was termed a "good doctor" and had many followers.

Parthenia Williams, familiarly known as "Dr. Parthenia," began her profession in East Randolph at a time when women were just entering the field of

medicine and people were prejudiced because of her sex. She acquitted herself quite creditably, but did not succeed in establishing a large practice.

Mrs. M. L. Maxon, a hydropathic doctor, practiced her calling here for a short time about 1874, but did not seem to gather many supporters of that mode of treatment into her "professional" net.

Dr. Kahle practiced medicine in Randolph a few months, and leaving here went to Kennedy, where he was both successful and popular. He finally removed to Lima, O.

Orrin A. Tompkins, son of Amos D. and Emily (Hale) Tompkins, was born in Ellery, Chautauqua county, February 2, 1841. After teaching school a few terms he entered the office of George S. Harrison, of Sinclairville, as a medical student and on February 27, 1865, was graduated as an M. D. from the University of Buffalo. He settled the same spring in Randolph, where he has since practiced his profession with the exception of a three years' residence in Steamburg. From 1872 to 1884 he lived in East Randolph; since then he has resided in the west village. Dr. Tompkins is a member of the New York State Medical Association and the Cattaraugus County Medical Society, joining the latter in 1874, and being elected president in 1887, vice-president in 1878, and one of its censors. In 1865 he was appointed pension examiner, which position he held ten years. He married, in 1868, Frances P. Marsh, by whom he has one son.

Emory M. Cheney was a graduate of the University of Buffalo, receiving his diploma of M. D. February 25, 1873. He was born in Poland Center, Chautauqua county, coming hence to this town about 1880. Seven or eight years later he went to Kennedy, where he had become interested in farming and lumbering to the abandonment of his profession. Dr. Cheney became a member of the County Medical Society in 1875.

Archibald H. Babcock is a son of Erastus and Doroleski (Perkins) Babcock, and was born in Scio, Allegany county, November 3, 1853. Receiving a common school education, supplemented by three years at the Union School in Jamestown, where he began the study of medicine in the office of C. Orms & Son, young Babcock finally entered the Homeopathic Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in March, 1879, and in June of that year located permanently in Randolph. October 7, 1882, he married Emma L. Parmenter, of Cambridgeport, Mass., a niece of Mrs. J. T. Edwards.

John H. Sackrider, son of David and Julia (Maybee) Sackrider, was born in Geauga, Ohio, in 1847, and is descended from a prominent Dutch family of the name who settled early in the Mohawk valley in this State. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution and his maternal grandfather was in the War of 1812. In 1852 his parents settled on a farm in Napoli, in whose common schools he was educated, finishing, however, his literary studies in Randolph Academy. He also taught twenty-nine terms of district

and graded schools. February 26, 1878, he was graduated as a physician and surgeon from the University of Buffalo and immediately began his professional career in East Randolph in partnership with Orrin A. Tompkins. Six years later the firm was dissolved and Dr. Sackrider assumed the entire practice, and since then he has continued alone. In 1878 he married Hattie F., daughter of James Senter, of Olean, who has borne him one son. Dr. Sackrider joined the County Medical Society in 1884.

Myron C. Hawley was born in Brant, Erie county, November 7, 1856; his parents were Alonzo M. and Lucy W. (Clough) Hawley, farmers. He was educated at Angola Academy, was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on February 21, 1881, and began practice at once in Steamburgh. In the spring of 1884 he removed to East Randolph. In July, 1878, Dr. Hawley married Kittie A. Beals, of East Randolph, by whom he has two sons. He was made a member of the County Medical Society in 1884 and since 1889 has served as its secretary.

Guy B. Crandall is a graduate of the University of Buffalo, receiving his medical diploma from there March 1, 1887. He is a son of Etsel and Mariette (Conklin) Crandall and was born in Little Valley, July 24, 1858. He attended Ten Broeck Academy, was graduated in 1882 at the Chamberlain Institute, and afterward took a course of both Greek and Latin at Chautauqua. Dr. Crandall began the practice of his profession in Perrysburg in copartnership with Dr. Lake, but a few months later removed to Randolph, where he became the attending physician of the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children. In September, 1883, he married Addie Thorp, of East Randolph. They have one son. Dr. Crandall became a member of the County Medical Society in 1887. He has recently relinquished his practice and become a commercial traveler, but still resides in Randolph.

Elton S. Rich was located at East Randolph about a year. He was born in New Albion, received his diploma from the University of the City of New York on March 6, 1886, and the next July began practice here. He removed to Kennedy, Chautauqua county, where he now is.

Robert A. Carson, a native of Sacramento, Cal., was graduated March 20, 1877, from the Chicago Medical College, and commenced his profession in Randolph. His brief practice here marked a brilliant man and a thorough scholar.

Andre L. Cowles received his diploma from the Columbus (Ohio) Medical College on February 27, 1878, located at once in Randolph village, and followed his profession until about 1882, when he removed to Pennsylvania. He was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, and was a well read physician.

Edward Wallace Lee was born in Perrysburg, O., July 21, 1859, came to Randolph with his parents in 1866, was graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, and began practice here in 1882, removing two

years afterward to Omaha, Neb., where he has acquired a reputation and a business not often accorded so young a man. Indeed his success there has been almost phenomenal. Prior to these studies Dr. Lee was a cadet at the West Granville (N. Y.) Military Institute, from which he was graduated in 1878. He married a daughter of A. Wentworth, of Randolph.

George P. Meecham was born in Kingston, Ontario, Can., May 1, 1860, was graduated from Queens University, April 28, 1891, and commenced as a physician in Limestone the following June. He came to Randolph a year later as Guy B. Crandall's successor.

Edward C. Lyman, born in New York city December 24, 1869, came to Randolph with his parents in 1875, was for three years a cadet at the military school at Sing Sing, was graduated in medicine from the University of Michigan in June, 1892, took a post-graduate course and received a diploma November 29, 1892, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, and has commenced his profession in Randolph village.

#### SALAMANCA.

Daniel Bucklin was doubtless the first resident medical practitioner in Salamanca. He came in 1839 and removed to Little Valley in 1840.—See Little Valley.

H. M. Gale, it is learned from good authority, was the first permanent resident physician in Salamanca. He located at the west village, where he practiced his profession many years with excellent success, leaving about 1870. Dr. Gale was a charter member, the first vice-president, and one of the first censors of the County Medical Society, and in both civil and professional life was highly respected.

E. A. Chapman, a regular graduate, came to Salamanca as a clerk for the Erie railroad. His wife died and he took up the practice of his profession, but shortly afterward removed. He was here in all some four or five years, and joined the County Medical Society in 1874.

M. M. McDonell followed medicine at West Salamanca for a few years prior to 1870. Little is known about him, however.

A. S. Bonesteel.—See Great Valley.

James Wright, an eclectic, came to West Salamanca from Missouri, whither he finally returned. He did little professional business, but confined his attention mainly to a drug store. He removed about 1876.

Henry W. Dye.—See Dayton.

W. W. Drake, another eclectic physician in West Salamanca, was reared at what is called Drake run in that town, his father being Warren Drake, from whom the locality was named. Dr. Drake, I think, began his practice here, but removed shortly to the west.

Dr. Fisher practiced the eclectic system of medicine at West Salamanca a brief period.



Dr. Westbrook was at one time located in practice here, but aside from this little is known of him.

Dr. Kimberley also followed medicine at the village of West Salamanca a short time.

Henry Learned did some medical business and ran a saw-mill for a time. He finally went to Florida, where he is growing oranges.

Julian G. Smith, son of T. L. and Catherine (Nelmes) Smith, was born on the island of Bermuda, January 17, 1845. When eleven years of age his parents sent him to Clinton, N. Y., to attend Dwight's High School; he afterward completed a scientific course at Bisbee's school in Poughkeepsie, and returning to Bermuda remained there until 1867, when he began a medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated March 1, 1870. Dr. Smith commenced the practice of his profession in Plainfield, N. Y., but one month later, on August 1, 1870, came to Salamanca, where he has since pursued his chosen calling, being now the longest resident physician in the village, of which he has served as trustee. In 1873 he married Sarah C., daughter of De Lancy King, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living.

John P. Colgrove is a son of Francis and Amanda (Pitts) Colgrove, of Hornellsville, where he was born April 19, 1833. Reared a farmer and educated in the common schools and Alfred University he early chose the medical profession as his life-long vocation, and combined his primary studies in medicine with teaching school. He was a medical student under his uncle, Dr. James Pitts, and for one year (1860-61) pursued his studies at the College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, immediately afterward passing the State examination which entitled him to practice in Ohio. From then until November, 1862, he followed his profession with another uncle, Dr. John C. Pitts, of Rushford, Allegany county, and at the solicitation of John L. Eddy assumed the latter's practice in Allegany. There he remained until 1866, when he removed to Clearwater, Minn., where he practiced until 1870, and where he married his wife, Salina Parker, a native of Allegany. Returning to Allegany Dr. Colgrove resumed his practice there and continued until the fall of 1874, when he took lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, graduating therefrom February 23, 1875. He then located in Salamanca. Dr. Colgrove is a member of the Salamanca Board of Pension Examiners, was for several years local surgeon to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, and was one of the founders and continuously a director of the First National Bank of Salamanca. He joined the Medical Society in 1883 and in 1885 and 1886 was its president. He also has a drug store.

Salina Parker Colgrove, born in Allegany, May 27, 1850, is a daughter of J. W. Parker, Esq. Receiving her education in the local district schools and in Olean Academy, from which she was graduated in 1866, she followed teaching for two years and for the same period pursued a course of normal

studies at the University of Michigan. In 1870 she was married to John P. Colgrove, then practicing medicine in Clearwater, Minn., but who returned to Allegany with his bride that year, following his profession there until 1875, when the couple moved to Salamanca, where they settled permanently. Mrs. Colgrove was graduated as an M. D. from the University of Buffalo on February 28, 1888, and the following year from the Department of Pharmacy of the same institution. She is a charter member and was elected the first president of the Buffalo Medical Club, is a member of the Educational and Industrial Union of the City of Buffalo, and an honorary member of the Buffalo Medical Society.

Charles Oliver Day, son of Chauncey and Almedia (Oliver) Day, was born in South Dansville, N. Y., April 13, 1846, was graduated in June, 1867, from the Rogersville Union Seminary and Collegiate Institute, received his degree of M. D. from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, March 1, 1870, and began practice in Cohocton, Steuben county, in partnership with Dr. L. B. Healy and continued it with Dr. J. L. Acomb in Tidionte, Pa., two years in each place. In 1874 he came to Salamanca, becoming a member of its first Board of Village Trustees, and remained until his death November 18, 1891. Dr. Day was an excellent surgeon, and for many years bore that official relation to the Erie and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroads. He became a member of the County Medical Society in 1874, was its vice-president in 1877, was one of the censors, and in 1883 was a delegate to the State Medical Society. November 12, 1873, he married Lucy S. Healy, who bore him three children, and who survives him.

Fred C. Beals was born in Gowanda, April 18, 1852. His parents were Samuel P. and Sarah E. (Holcomb) Beals. He attended Chamberlain Institute, was graduated as a physician and surgeon on February 23, 1875, from the University of Buffalo, and that spring hung out his shingle as a practitioner in Conewango. In December, 1878, he removed to Ellicottville, and in April, 1880, came to Salamanca. He is local surgeon for the Western New York & Pennsylvania, Erie, and Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroads. In 1875 he was made a member of the County Medical Society, has been one of its censors, and became its vice-president in 1892. Dr. Beals married, in 1875, Lucy I. Beardsley, of East Randolph. They have one son.

W. A. Crandall, a native of Mansfield and on February 17, 1883, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, began his chosen calling in East Otto that year, moved thence to Michigan, returned and practiced two years in Salamanca, and finally located again in Michigan, where he now resides. He is the inventor and patentee of a rubber obstetrical pan.

Samuel Learned, father of Henry, died in this town, yet he performed most of his professional work while living in Elkdale in the town of Little Valley, where he practiced four or five years.

Charles S. Boyce, son of Charles S., was born in Westfield, Chautauqua

county, December 24, 1855, was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 11, 1877, and began his practice in Fredonia, N. Y. He removed thence to East Aurora, Erie county, and in 1881 came to Salamanca. October 30, 1878, he married Elba Ralyea, of Pennsylvania.

Two doctors by the name of Baker, one a regular, the other an eclectic, but not related, followed their professions here a year each in 1876 or '77.

H. L. Ensworth, a native of Independence, Allegany county, was licensed by the Cattaraugus County Medical Society, June 4, 1867, thus becoming its first licentiate and a charter member, and is said to have been one of the first practitioners in West Salamanca. He still resides in town incapacitated for practice.

Richard Dewees Wilcox, son of Dr. Samuel S. Wilcox, of Napoli, was born there February 6, 1842. He studied medicine under his father and in 1863 enlisted in the army, being detailed as hospital steward. Returning home he engaged in mercantile business in Jamestown, and June 11, 1867, he married Fannie D. McCoy, of Ellicottville, who survives him. He was then one year a medical student in the University of Buffalo, and was graduated in March, 1871, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. From then until 1880 he practiced his profession in Corry, Pa., but in that year came to Salamanca, where he resided until his death January 5, 1892. For two years he served as county coroner and for some time was a prominent Odd Fellow. He was also a trustee of the Congregational church; his brother S. Darwin was a professor in Hamilton College and died March 31, 1874.

Charles M. Hamilton, born in Harpersfield, N. Y., August 30, 1856, began his medical studies in the Albany Medical College, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont on June 26, 1877. He practiced in Gladwin, Mich., and Seapo, Kan., and in 1881 came to West Salamanca, moving thence in 1883 to Salamanca village. Since coming to this town Dr. Hamilton has been wholly engaged in the drug business.

Mrs. E. H. Stevenson, a graduate in 1878 of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, came to Salamanca in 1882, and remained only a short time.

W. R. Sitler came here also in 1882, and was a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his diploma March 12, 1875. He was local surgeon for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad and removed after about eight years' practice to Binghamton.

R. F. Rowley.—See Portville.

Lyman Lewis Deck, son of Abram and Helen (Moore) Deck, was born in Stark, N. Y., June 10, 1850. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, March 27, 1878, began the practice of medicine in Ripley, Chautauqua county, continued it in Duke's Center, Pa., and in 1882 came to Salamanca, where he has given his attention quite largely to the use of the microscope in diagnosis and has also made a specialty of diseases of the eye. He is a member of the Chautauqua and the Cattaraugus Counties

Medical Societies; of the latter he was president in 1889 and '90, secretary and treasurer in 1886 and '87, and one of its present censors.

Weldon Dickson is a son of Rev. Alfred and Eveline B. Dickson, and was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, February 7, 1857. He was graduated from Allegany College, Meadville, Pa., in 1882, began the study of medicine with Laban Hazeltine, of Jamestown, received his degree of M. D. from the Baltimore College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1886, and began practice the same year in Jamestown. In 1889 he removed to Cuba, Allegany county, and in August, 1891, located in Salamanca. On January 2, 1889, Dr. Dickson married Anna, daughter of Charles Hevenor, by whom he has one son.

W. C. Peaslee.—See Napoli.

Abner P. Reeher was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1855, was educated in the High School in Clarksville in his native county, became a medical student in the office of Dr. G. T. Monroe, of Mercer, Pa., and was graduated February 28, 1883, from the Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, O. After practicing one year in Massillon, O., and three years in Johnstown, Pa., Dr. Reeher came to Salamanca in 1887, where he has since followed his profession.

Frank C. Davie.—See Little Valley.

Garret V. W. Cox, a native of Sparta, Livingston county, was born in 1852, was graduated in 1875 from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and began practice as a physician in Portage, N. Y. In 1877 he removed to Bradford, Pa., where he was in copartnership with C. E. Sayles until 1882, when he took a post-graduate course at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, and states that he was graduated therefrom in the fall of that year. He settled in practice in Red House and in 1890 removed to West Salamanca, where he is still in active business.

T. L. De Nike was born in Chautauqua county and received his medical diploma from the University of Buffalo on February 26, 1865. He located in Salamanca in 1885 and has since devoted his attention almost wholly to a drug store.

W. F. Seaman was graduated from the New York City Eclectic Medical College on March 4, 1882, and registered as from Salamanca on May 25, 1886.

La Rue R. Colgrove, a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo on April 30, 1887, began his practice with his uncle, John P. Colgrove, but soon removed.

Jeremiah K. Bowers was born in Reading, Pa., March 17, 1840. He was graduated from the "Philadelphia American University" on December 22, 1873, and located in Salamanca in the summer of 1889.

Mrs. Sophia P. Jones.—See New Albion.

Philip H. Bourne is a native of Leavenworth, Kan., being born there April 5, 1869. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, June 26, 1891, and came to Salamanca in 1892.

Wirt W. Jones, son of Dr. Chauncey M. and Dr. Sophia P. Jones, of Cat-

taurus, was born there in May, 1867, was graduated May 3, 1892, from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, and commenced the practice of medicine in West Salamanca, but removed within a few months with his widowed mother to Greenville, Mich. For sketches of his father and mother see New Albion.

Theodore L. Hazard was born in Napoli, was graduated June 28, 1883, from the Homeopathic College of the University of Michigan, and began practice as a physician in partnership with Dr. O. S. Martin in Salamanca. He moved after a brief stay to Iowa.

O. S. Martin, homeopathist, practiced in Randolph a few years and moved to Jamestown, where he came from. For a time he itinerated between there and Salamanca.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Dr. Patterson has the distinction of being the first resident physician in Yorkshire. The early settlers here were attended by Dr. Colgrove, of Sardinia, Erie county. Where Dr. Patterson hailed from or what became of him can not be ascertained.

Augustus Crary erected in 1884 a grist-mill and a storehouse at Yorkshire Corners, but it is not probable that he resided here and engaged in practicing medicine.—See Ellicottville.

Ambrose Thomas came to the Center from Niagara Falls about 1832. He was an old school physician of excellent attainments and became very popular. After a four years' stay he returned to Niagara Falls.

John Thomas, a brother of Ambrose, moved into town about 1835 and also remained some four years. He did not acquire an extended practice.

Calvin Chickering.—See Humphrey.

William Langmaid used roots and herbs in his quite general practice at an early day and did for those times a good business. He died here.

Dr. Powers was another early physician in Yorkshire who located at the Corners and moved thence to Wyoming county.

Dr. Ives, a student and a brother-in-law of Dr. Colgrove, of Sardinia, settled at Yorkshire Corners quite early, and practiced only a few years.

Henry Sheppard, another student of Dr. Colgrove, had a large and successful business here as a physician at one time. He was popular and greatly esteemed, and finally went west.

John Cheeseman did some professional work in town prior to 1875. A son of his is also a physician. Dr. Cheeseman finally died in Eldred, Pa.

Dr. McCarthy practiced at the Corners a short time and died there. His widow has married again.

L. A. Cornwell succeeded Dr. Sheppard at Yorkshire Corners and followed his profession there during the war. He was skillful, shrewd, and successful, and moved to Alden, Erie county, of which county he was a native.



Benjamin Hunt, a homeopathic doctor and a Universalist preacher, followed medicine some at the Center prior to 1870. He removed to Erie county, where he died; he is said to have been a sound reasoner, and was decisive, stubborn, and skillful.

Lyman Packard, a native of Yorkshire, began his professional career in Olean and thence came here, remaining some ten or twelve years—probably through the seventies. He was a regular graduate, a scholar, well read, even scientific, but was not successful, and finally went to Michigan.

George St. John was engaged in practicing medicine at the Center a few years before 1865. He was a charter member and one of the first censors of the present County Medical Society. Aside from this little is known of him.

Isaac K. Richardson, a native of Windham county, Vt., a Universalist preacher too, came here in 1884. He received a diploma from the Eclectic Medical Society of the Southern Tier dated May 5, 1875. He had a drug store at the Center, and left in 1892 for Corfu, Genesee county, where he has discontinued the practice of medicine.

Alonzo Wiltse was born in Saratoga county, February 22, 1814, began studying medicine with John Allen, an old school doctor, and finally took up the botanical system of practice. He removed to East Ashford in 1847 and commenced his profession there as the first physician in the village. He also had a farm there which he carried on. In February, 1871, he came to Yorkshire Center, where he still resides. Dr. Wiltse was licensed August 12, 1874, by the Eclectic Medical Society of the 32d Senatorial District, and has held a number of town offices and has been coroner two terms.

Frederick Krehbiel, born in Clarence, Erie county, October 4, 1843, attended Williamsville Academy, and was graduated in medicine from the University of Buffalo on February 23, 1875. He had previously read medicine with his brother in New Haven, O., and with J. F. Miner, of Buffalo. Dr. Krehbiel began his career at Yorkshire Center in 1875. His brother, a graduate also of Buffalo, was formerly a prominent practitioner in Cleveland, O.

Baxter Sovereign, son of Maurice and Hannah Sovereign, was born in Almer, Middlesex county, Ontario, Can., attended Ann Arbor University one year (1867), and in 1869 was graduated from the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College. He practiced one year each in Canada, in Washington, D. C., and in Pasadena, Cal., and then located in Yorkshire. Dr. Sovereign married, in 1877, Lula Thomas.

Arthur H. Wright, a native of Canton, St. Lawrence county, was born December 30, 1836. He was educated at Newbury (Vt.) Seminary and at Castleton, Vt., and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, 3d Vt. Vols., being detailed as hospital steward. After practicing in Vermont and in Livingston county, N. Y., he came to Sandusky in 1886 and thence in 1891 to Yorkshire Corners. He is a member of the Erie County Medical Society and of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York.

## CHAPTER XV.

THE MILITARY: THE OLD STATE MILITIA. THE COUNTY IN THE VARIOUS  
WARS. THE DUTCH HILL EXCITEMENT.

[By COL. E. A. NASH.]

TO COLLABORATE material for a complete military history of any county is a herculean if not an impossible task. Accurate data covering the principal wars can be obtained from documentary sources, but much information of individuals and a full account of the old State militia prior to 1853 are almost wholly buried in oblivion or storied in the uncertain realms of tradition. In fact, what appears in the following pages down to the war of the Rebellion has been gleaned mainly from personal interviews, supplemented now and then by a reference to an old paper or commission to substantiate a statement. The account of the State militia, incomplete as it necessarily is, will be interesting and valuable from the fact that comparatively few are living who were once active in its general trainings or musters; that scarcely any one of the present generation has the least idea of how our fathers annually trained in the manual of arms and in the arts of mimic war; and, finally, that it is the *first* attempt in Cattaraugus county to collect and preserve a record of the events of those times and occasions when youth and age assembled regularly for fun and drill.

It is eminently desirable at this period of our county's history to systematically arrange and record its whole military data in a manner to which it is properly entitled, and in this article space is devoted to the various subjects as nearly as possible in chronological order. The plan was arranged by W. Stanley Child and myself. Mr. Child has faithfully and ably assisted in gathering the material and in preparing it for the press.

An earnest effort was made to secure the names and brief data of the Revolutionary veterans and soldiers of the War of 1812-15 who settled at one time or another in this county, but how futile has been this task is glaringly shown by the appended lists. In the absence of records it has been necessary to rely largely upon tradition. The veterans credited to Leon, however, were obtained by the assistance of E. C. Durfee, Esq., whose knowledge is derived from the fact of his having procured bounty lands or a pension for almost every soldier or his widow who ever lived much time in the town. In 1840 there were "sixty-two persons residents of the county who were pensioners for Revolutionary or other military services."

Nearly all of these brave veterans were pioneer settlers in the various

towns; a few subsequently moved westward or to other portions of the State. The majority of those who immigrated to Cattaraugus county died within its borders and sweetly sleep on its sunny hillsides or in its green valleys, revered in memory and sacredly remembered each glorious Memorial Day. Their heroic deeds are immortalized on the pages of national history, but much of their individual action is buried in the misty past. In the following lists, incomplete as they are, appear the names of all whom it has been possible to secure:

## SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

- Adye, Caleb, died in Napoli in January, 1849; Napoli.  
 Beckman, Frederick, died in Freedom aged 109; his wife also died there aged 105; Freedom.  
 Biglar, Nicholas, served under General Herkimer at Oriskany, pension pending at time of death, died 1841 and buried in Napoli; Leon.  
 Blackman, Zachariah, settler 1825, died here; Farmersville.  
 Boutwell, John, early settler, died September 12, 1847, aged eighty-five; Otto.  
 Brooks, Cornelius, taken prisoner at battle of Long Island, died in Olean in 1854; Olean.  
 Burt, Edward, pensioner; Machias.  
 Chamberlain, Benjamin, father of Judge and Gen. C. T. Chamberlain, enlisted as "Benjamin Chambers"; was at Lexington, Yorktown, Bunker Hill, Stillwater, Valley Forge, and others; was also at Quebec, where he was captured and confined in irons; died in Great Valley, February 4, 1847, aged nearly ninety-two; Randolph and Great Valley.  
 Champlin, —, widow pensioner; Freedom.  
 Coleman, Bennett, born in Ireland, August 1, 1754, came to this country in Lord Howe's army, but deserted at the battle of White Plains and immediately enlisted in the American army as "Benjamin Cole," serving until the close of the war; he died in Humphrey, Jan. 2, 1834; Humphrey.  
 Coston, Bishop, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Crook, Charles; Cold Spring.  
 Davis, Joseph, died in New Albion in the 'forties, aged over eighty; New Albion.  
 Day, Anthony, enlisted at Danbury, Mass., pensioner, died 1827; Leon.  
 Farrar, John, member of Boston tea party, pensioner; Machias.  
 Fay, Moses, Sr., pensioner; Hinsdale.  
 Frank, Henry, Sr., scout, died in Ashford; Ashford.  
 Franklin, James, enlisted from Chelsea, N. H., under Colonel Warner, was at the battle of Bennington, pensioner, built the first house in Leon, died in Leon 1834; Leon.  
 Freeman, Elisha, enlisted from Saratoga county, N. Y., was in campaign against Burgoyne and afterward in Washington's army, pensioner, died before 1820 and buried in Napoli; Leon.  
 Fuller, —, widow pensioner; Freedom.  
 Gould, William, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Gowing, Jonathan, pensioner; Hinsdale.  
 Grant, Thomas; East Otto.  
 Hitchcock, Otis; Randolph.
- Hoard, Samuel, removed to Chautauque county; Conewango.  
 Hollister, Josiah R., pensioner, died in Mansfield; Mansfield.  
 Hoops, Adam, major on Washington's staff, pensioner, died in Pennsylvania in 1845; Olean.  
 Howe, Zazaiah, died in Gowanda in 1838; Persia.  
 Hufstrader, John H.; Ashford.  
 Lane, Matthias, early settler, pensioner, died 1850; Farmersville.  
 Larabee, Eleazer, died January, 1837, aged eighty-seven; East Otto.  
 Ludden, Enos, pensioner; Hinsdale.  
 Morey, Samuel, died 1874; Otto.  
 Mosher, John, —.  
 Murray, Elihu, captain, see also War of 1812-15; Hinsdale.  
 Nichols, John, pensioner; Freedom.  
 Norton, Zera, pensioner; Freedom.  
 Noyes, Dudley, enlisted from Dedham, Mass., was at battle of Bunker Hill, pensioner, came to Leon in 1828, died in Leon 1835; Leon.  
 Odell, Richard, pensioner; Machias.  
 Parish, Jeremiah, early settler, pensioner; Farmersville.  
 Parish, Nehemiah; Farmersville.  
 Parish, Shubael, early settler, pensioner; Farmersville.  
 Parkerson, Sylvanus, early settler, removed to Collins, Erie county, where he died; Otto.  
 Plumb, Elisha, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Pratt, Jonathan, died here; Napoli.  
 Quackenbush, John H., captured by the Indians, taken to Niagara, and ran the gauntlet; Ashford.  
 Randall, Elisha, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Redfield, Samuel, Dr., enlisted from Old Guilford, Conn., came here 1821, died 1836; Dayton.  
 Rickard, Abner, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Scudder, Ezekiel, died in Randolph; Randolph.  
 Smith, Oliver, pensioner, buried at Eddyville; Mansfield.  
 Squires, Ambrose, pensioner, died in Leon; Leon.  
 Taylor, Gad, pensioner; Machias.  
 Warner, Moses, Sr., born in Vt., came here 1806; Farmersville.  
 Whitcomb, Samuel, settled at New London, Conn., was there when that city was burned by the British under Arnold, died in Leon 1840; Leon.  
 Winters, Jacob, pensioner; Yorkshire.  
 Woodworth, Jos., died in Conewango in 1844; Napoli.

## SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812-15.

- Ames, David, served a short time; Little Valley.  
 Austin, Benjamin, came from Washington county 1830, died April 14, 1852, aged 67; Otto.  
 Austin, William, settler 1827, died here 1884, aged 89; Farmersville.  
 Badger, Frederick L., pensioner, died in Allegany; Allegany.  
 Barge, Jacob P., was at Sackett's Harbor; Ashford.  
 Barge, Joseph H.; Ashford.  
 Barton, Grosvenor, received bounty land; Conewango.  
 Beach, Henry, died 1847, aged 58; East Otto.  
 Beardsley, Wheeler, lived many years in Napoli, died in Little Valley, December 25, 1872, buried in Napoli; Napoli and Little Valley.  
 Bennett, Daniel, sergt. in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land, died in Leon; Leon.  
 Berry, Alonzo, served four months; Humphrey.  
 Beverly, James, settled about 1820, died here; Otto.  
 Bigler, John, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, removed to Ohio; Leon.  
 Bigler, Philip, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, widow given bounty land, removed to Pa.; Leon.  
 Blodgett, Xury, enlisted from Tompkins Co., sergent in Capt. John Ellis's and Samuel Jones's companies in 1813, served in Canada six months, given bounty land; Leon.

- Boon, Jonathan, died 1837, aged 70; Otto.
- Botsford, Daniel, born 1782, came from Conn. 1825, died in 1876, aged 94; Otto.
- Brace, Calvin, died in Iowa; Machias.
- Brace, Norman, died in Erie county; Machias.
- Brokaw, Isaac, officer, widow pensioner; South Valley.
- Brown, Hosea, pensioner, moved to Oregon; Mansfield.
- Brown, John, early settler; Yorkshire.
- Bull, William, born 1771, died Nov. 12, 1863, aged 82; Otto.
- Burchard, Joseph, six weeks in service, participated in capture of St John's; East Otto.
- Burlingham, Palmer, died here; Machias.
- Bush, Samuel, died here; Machias.
- Butler, Harvey, given bounty land; Leon.
- Butler, Hervey, born 1794, came from Otsego Co. 1823, died 1881; Otto.
- Button, Charles, was at Plattsburgh, died here; Machias.
- Carpenter, Elias, received bounty land; Conewango.
- Carpenter, Stephen, enlisted in Capt. Atwell's company from Onondaga Co., served at Sackett's Harbor, given bounty land, removed to Ohio; Leon.
- Carver, Sylvester, died here; Machias.
- Chase, Robert, died in Humphrey; Humphrey.
- Cheney, William, removed; Cold Spring.
- Comter, Jonathan, enlisted from Otsego Co.; Mansfield.
- Corwin, Jesse, born in N. J. in 1780; East Otto.
- Crosby, Stephen, died in Mansfield, Aug. 30, 1869; Little Valley and Mansfield.
- Crowell, Seth, early settler; Otto.
- Culver, Noah; Little Valley.
- Dake, Edmund, served through the war, was at Lundy's Lane, Queenstown, and Fort Erie, came from Monroe Co. 1832; Little Valley and Otto.
- Darling, John, received bounty land; Conewango.
- Darling, Thomas, received bounty land; Conewango.
- Davison, Abial, given bounty land; Leon.
- Day, Ebenezer, enlisted in Capt. Amos Wilcox's company in 1813, was at Sackett's Harbor three months, given bounty land; Leon.
- Dean, Lyman, sergeant in Capt. Davis's and Harding's company under Colonel Van Rensselaer, served six months in Canada, given bounty land; Leon.
- Delap, George, at Sackett's Harbor, died in Wisconsin; Mansfield.
- Durfee, Abner, enlisted in Capt. Isaac Brown's company at Albany, served at Sackett's Harbor four months, given bounty land; Leon.
- Durfee, Robert, enlisted in Porter's volunteers at Buffalo, crossed into Canada, was a short time in service; Leon.
- Durfee, Zephaniah C., enlisted in Capt. McMahon's company from Chautauqua Co., served three months, was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land; Leon.
- Earl, Silas, died here June 26, 1863; Napoli.
- Everts, John, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land, died in Leon; Leon.
- Ewens, Asa, served three months in Capt. Smith's company from Onondaga Co., widow given bounty; Leon.
- Fairbank, Joshua, service could not be proven; Leon.
- Farrar, Wiggan M., pensioner; Machias.
- Francis, Edwin, given bounty land; Leon.
- Frank, Andrew; Ashford.
- Franklin, Andrus, enlisted in Capt. Richard Hanson's company, served at Buffalo; Leon.
- Franklin, Asa, enlisted at Rochester in Capt. Peter's and Stone's cavalry in 1814, served nine months, given bounty land; Leon.
- Franklin, Eber, served in Capt. Kelsey's and Capt. Elias Streeter's companies four months, from Monroe Co., given bounty land; Leon.
- Franklin, Henry, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, died in 1852; Leon.
- Franklin, James, Jr., enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, widow given bounty land, died in Leon; Leon.
- Frantz, Peter; Hinsdale.
- Frisbee, George, received bounty land; Conewango.
- Fuller, moved west; Otto.
- Harmon, Simeon, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, widow given bounty land, died in Leon; Leon.
- Hibbard, Arunah, colonel, wounded in arm at Lundy's Lane; Yorkshire.
- Hill, John; Conewango.
- Hill, Valentine; Conewango.
- Hitchcock, Manna, musician, removed; Otto.
- Hizur, John, enlisted in Capt. John R. Cherrytree's company, served three months at Brooklyn, given bounty land; Leon.
- Holbrook, Sheldon, wounded at Bridgewater, died here; Machias.
- Hollister, Josiah K., Jr., died in Mansfield; Mansfield.
- Holmes, Eber; Freedom.
- Hubbart, Levi B., enlisted Sept. 1814, at Remsen, N. Y., in Capt. Sheldon's company, served 40 days at Sackett's Harbor, given bounty land; Leon.
- Hall, William, served a few days in Capt. John Moss's N. Y. company; Dayton.
- Huntington, John, died in Conewango, March 23, 1869; Conewango.
- Hurlburt, Caleb, died here aged 95; Great Valley.
- Ingraham, Humphrey W., died Sept. 13, 1870, aged 72; Otto.
- Johnson, Daniel, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, died in Leon; Leon.
- Johnson, John, given bounty land; Leon.
- Kearstead, John N. C., enlisted in Capt. Conrad Van Goebeck's company in 1813, served three months near Brooklyn, given bounty land; Leon.
- Knight, Gorton, served to close, settler 1837; Freedom.
- Lamb, James, early settler in Otto, died in Mansfield; Otto and Mansfield.
- Larkins, Nathan, served under General Wool, died 1880, aged 67; East Otto.
- Lewis, Laban, settler 1832, died 1861; Freedom.
- Lingenfelter, Baltus, died here; Machias.
- Low, Abraham, ensign in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land; Leon.
- Low, Ten Eyck, was at Queenstown Heights, died here; Franklinville.
- Luce, Robert, received bounty land; Conewango.
- McKay, Silas, died in Mansfield in 1848; Mansfield.
- Miller, William, musician, removed; Otto.
- Moon, Jonathan, early settler; Otto.
- Moran, John; Conewango.
- Morris, John, died Oct. 1, 1852, aged nearly 79; Otto.
- Murray, Elihu, captain, see also Revolutionary war, died in Chenango Co., N. Y.; Hinsdale.
- Newcomb, Thomas, early settler; Dayton.
- Nichols, Caleb, service could not be proven; Leon.
- Nichols, Stephen, service could not be proven; Leon.
- Older, Jerry, stationed at New York city, died in Iowa 1874; Farmersville.
- Orne, Stephen, was at Bridgewater, died here; Machias.
- Orr, Phineas, sergeant under Colonel Riddle, in one or more battles in Canada, present at the burning of Buffalo, died 1870, aged 84; East Otto.
- Osterstuck, John; Hinsdale.
- Owens, Robert, received bounty land; Conewango.
- Paddock, Benjamin H., served in 1814 and 1815 in the navy on Lake Ontario under Commodore Chauncey, given bounty land; Leon.
- Pennock, Joseph; Conewango.
- Pope, Elvathan; Conewango.
- Post, Groves, served from Trenton, N. Y., on northern frontier, pensioner, died at Washington in 1868; Farmersville.
- Reynolds, John; Franklinville.
- Rivenburgh, Peter, early settler, removed to Oramel, N. Y., and died there 1875, pensioner; Farmersville.
- Roberts, Ebenezer, under Captains Lilly and Campbell, received bounty land; Dayton.
- Root, Ira, came from Otsego county 1832, died in 1876, aged eighty-five; Otto.
- Ross, David, service could not be proven; Leon.
- Ross, Reuben, given bounty land; Leon.



Ross, Jesse, enlisted in 1814 from Pennsylvania in Captain Frederick Builey's company, served one month, given bounty land; Leon.  
 Russell, Benedict, enlisted in Capt. William Pennock's company from Monroe county, was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land; Leon.  
 Satterlee, Joseph, died December 15, 1863, aged seventy-four, buried in Otto; East Otto.  
 Scott, Edward; Franklinville.  
 Searl, Isaac; Franklinville.  
 Searl, Jeriah; Franklinville.  
 Sherman, John, served in Mass. Heavy Artillery, given bounty land; Leon.  
 Sickles, John, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe Co., was at burning of Buffalo, given bounty land, died in Leon; Leon.  
 Smith, Alvah; Leon.  
 Smith, Amasa; Mansfield.  
 Smith, Gideon, service could not be proven; Leon.  
 Snow, Nathan, captain; Conewango.  
 Spaulding, Jeremiah, died 1836, aged 65; East Otto.  
 Streeter, Hazeltine, enlisted in Captain Elias Streeter's company from Monroe county, was at burning of Buffalo; Leon.  
 Stryker, John L., died here 1873; South Valley.  
 Sweet, Ephraim, served three years, enlisted in Capt. McChesney's Co., given bounty land; Leon.  
 Sykes, Levi, enlisted in Capt. Elias Streeter's company from Monroe county, was at burning of Buffalo, died 1830; Leon.  
 Tarbell, James, volunteered from Vermont, came here 1825, pensioner, died 1870; Farmersville.  
 Trowbridge, Dr. James, assistant surgeon, see Med.  
 Valentine, Stephen, settler 1839, died about 1858; Farmersville.

Nearly all the agents who procured bounty lands for veteran soldiers or their widows under the congressional acts of 1850 and 1855 are now dead, and it is to be regretted that their descendants have forgotten the material facts in connection with their heroic service. In the War of 1812-15 the county evidently contributed generously, considering the population (about five hundred), but no organizations were recruited here, the volunteers joining companies and regiments in counties north and northeast.

The participants in the Mexican war (1846) who either enlisted from Cattaraugus county or became residents afterward were few, and efforts to secure the names of all such soldiers have resulted in the following list:

#### SOLDIERS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Ames, Milo, wounded in hip, enlisted from and returned to Little Valley; Little Valley.  
 Bush, Jacob; Machias.  
 Bush, Peter; Machias.  
 Fancher, William, enlisted in regular army at Albany, July 13, 1841, honorably discharged in July, 1846, as 1st sergeant Co. F, 2d U. S. Inf., was at the capitulation of the City of Mexico; was also in Florida war; was recruiting officer for U. S. army after Mexican war; re-enlisted in naval service, served four years, promoted 1st lieutenant, discharged 1850; died in Leon on May 24, 1862, from fever contracted in the Civil war, in which he served as captain; Leon.  
 Farley, Peter, lost an arm in service, given bounty land; Leon.

Van Aernam, Jacob B.; Mansfield.  
 Ward, Eliza, enlisted in Berkshire Co., Mass., stationed at Boston and Cambridge, died in 1861, aged seventy-seven; East Otto.  
 Waring, William, was present at the surrender of Hull at Detroit, died in Lima, N. Y., 1835; Farmersville.  
 Warner, Moses, Jr.; Franklinville.  
 Washburn, Howland, Jr.; Franklinville.  
 Wasson, Thornton, captain; Hinsdale.  
 Wheeler, David, born in Conway, Mass., served six months, died here; Humphrey.  
 Willcoxon, Alanson; Dayton.  
 Willoughby, Ebenezer, musician, settled here about 1819, came from Washington Co.; Great Valley.  
 Willoughby, Reuben, musician (?), came from Washington Co. 1819; Great Valley.  
 Winchester, Elhanan, enlisted from Marcellus, N. Y., musician, was at Sackett's Harbor and others; East Otto.  
 Winship, Benjamin, given bounty land; Little Valley.  
 Wixon, Seth; Carrolton.  
 Wood, Emory, prisoner twice; Hinsdale.  
 Wood, Wheelock; Hinsdale.  
 Woodford, Samuel, captain at Lundy's Lane and Kingston, served under Gen. W. H. Harrison, died in East Randolph January 10, 1857; Ellicottville, Napoli, and Randolph.  
 Woolward, Ayres, enlisted from Vermont in Capt. Briggs's company, served three months at Burlington, given bounty land; Leon.  
 Wright, Abraham, musician, came from Washington Co. 1819; Great Valley.  
 Yates, Emory; Hinsdale.

In the first Seminole Indian war (1817-18) a Mr. Day enlisted under General Jackson as a musician, and after the war accompanied the latter to his home in Tennessee, where he resided until Jackson became president, when he was appointed collector of customs at Dunkirk. Mr. Day finally settled in New Albion and died there. In the last Seminole war (1856-58) Jeremiah S. Harrington, of Leon, participated and was severely wounded. Whether or

Howard, George M., enlisted in 10th N. Y. Vols., served six months; was also in the Rebellion; Persia.  
 Kelly, Bradford; East Otto.  
 Long, Samuel, also in 15th Regt. in Rebellion, died in Soldiers' Home in Bath; Otto.  
 Rowley, Emmett; Machias.  
 Walker, Chauncey; Mansfield.  
 Winship, Oscar F., first cadet to U. S. Military Academy from Cattaraugus county, entering in 1836; 1st lieutenant in regular army; brevetted captain for meritorious conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca, made asst. adjt.-gen. July, 1846, promoted major December, 1847, served much on the General Staff of the army, died December 13, 1855; Persia.



not any other citizens of Cattaraugus county saw service in these or similar struggles can not be determined.

It is a recognized fact that all who fought in these several wars, and either volunteered from or afterward resided in this county, served nobly, faithfully, and creditably, and deserve a prominent place in all history. Their descendants and the present inhabitants may well feel proud of the honorable record so justly accredited to those brave men. In the more recent events of the great Rebellion let us not forget their heroic deeds and individual worth.

Time often obliterates unrecorded conditions and incidents. A generation passes away and they become amusing anecdotes of a former period. Another generation steps upon the stage of activity and finds them buried in tradition or oblivion, from which it becomes the arduous task of the historian to resurrect and preserve. An excellent example of this human characteristic is the old State militia, of which scarcely a remnant of history has hitherto been recorded. Its organization and variegated equipment, its annual trainings or drills, its crude manoeuvres, its power and decline—all are little more than historied in vague remembrance by a few old men still living who thus prepared themselves in peace to defend their country should occasion demand.

The long struggle for American Independence; the close proximity of the sparsely settled districts to the Indian country; the absence of a national navy and regular army; and the impending disputes between the colonies and other nations very early created a general desire for armed security. In fact it was not only a desire but a necessity. To effectually and inexpensively protect and maintain the dignity of the young republic soon became a subject of legislation, and on May 8, 1792, Congress passed an act authorizing the systematic and uniform organization of local military companies, regiments, and brigades throughout the United States. On April 23, 1823, the New York State Legislature for the first time availed itself of the authority reserved to the several States by enacting a law to organize, officer, and drill all persons liable to military duty in conformity with the old congressional act. This law was practically a re-enactment of the act of Congress of 1792, adding, however, a few minor provisions in detail.

The popularity and effectiveness of the militia was attested by the speediness with which a good sized army was raised and marched to the front at the outbreak of the War of 1812-15. After that struggle ended the necessity of armed organizations, properly drilled and accoutred, was more evident than ever, and public interest in their maintenance increased proportionately. Hence the enactment of the law in 1823 by the State Legislature as previously mentioned. Punctual attendance at the annual trainings was considered a privilege and a duty; an election to any official position, even to a non-commissioned rank, was given and received as an honor. Indeed all military offices were generally sought after—not for the remuneration they

gave, for only the brigade inspector received pay for his services, but rather for the respect and fame they brought the incumbent.

The militia laws down to about 1850 required the enrollment of every able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except national and State officers, preachers, teachers, students, and Quakers. The latter, however, were required to pay each year a commutation of \$4. Each man was obliged to arm and equip himself at his own expense with a musket, bayonet, belt, two spare flints, knapsack, cartridge box, and ammunition, all of which were exempt from seizure for debt or taxes. Commissioned officers were uniformed and accounted consistent with their rank. Officers' drills were held once a year, in August, at convenient points, and lasted three days, on at least the first of which the brigade inspector superintended the manœuvres. On the first Monday in September the company trainings took place in their respective beats, and on an appointed day between then and October 15th occurred the annual regimental muster or "general trainin'." This was for many years the day of days; it was anticipated by young and old as an occasion for fun and frolic; even the Glorious Fourth scarcely surpassed it. Everybody was there—men, women, and children. Every boy who could raise ten cents was on the ground soon after sunrise, even if he had to walk a distance of fifteen miles. He was considered "rich" if he possessed twenty-five cents with which to buy refreshments; occasionally one of them "had n't a red penny." Some carried their dinners in their spacious pockets, but generally their pennies were exchanged for great chunks of old-fashioned gingerbread, new cider, and apple pie, and sometimes a piece of watermelon. The tavern near by dispensed hard drinks to those who indulged in the cup, and also furnished the customary officers' dinner, never complete without a roast-pig and rice-pudding.

The parade ground was carefully reserved for military manœuvres. Trespassers were liable to arrest. Fines and penalties were imposed by court-martial according to the nature of the offense and the rank of the offender. Non-appearance at the general musters and lack of personal equipment were punishable by money fines; disobedience and insubordination by both money fines and penalties. Cooper's & Macomb's, Steuben's, and Hardy's tactics were used.

Until the new code went into effect the militia was composed of two elements,—uniformed and ununiformed, the latter being the "militia" proper,—formed into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies. A town, known as a "beat," produced a single company of ununiformed soldiery, which was somewhat derisively dubbed "floodwood," "flood-trash," or driftwood" because of their motley appearance. Besides these there were an indefinite number of "independent" uniformed companies, but each brigade was obliged to have at least one artillery and one cavalry company and every battalion one company of grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen,—all in uni-

forms which varied in color, material, etc, according to the prevailing fancy and wealth of the organization. These independent companies were composed of volunteers, principally from the ranks of the militia, and furnished at their own expense their uniforms, accoutrements, horses (cavalry), etc.

The first tangible evidence of a movement in Cattaraugus county to form her pioneer settlers into armed and drilled soldiery, under the statutes, was in the summer of 1818, when the 173d Regiment was regularly organized, and the first militia officer to subscribe to the constitutional oath was Isaac Lawton, ensign, on June 19th. Just how much territory this regiment covered can not be ascertained, but in all probability it comprised at least the eastern half and perhaps the whole of the county of Cattaraugus.

The 198th Regiment, 25th Division, was evidently organized in 1821, and during that summer this and the 173d had each an active existence here, the former taking in the west half and the latter the east half of the county. In 1822, however, it would appear from the registry book in the county clerk's office that the 173d Regiment was either disbanded or its numerical designation changed. From that year until 1840 it is impossible to obtain much documentary data of the State militia in this county. Under the amended constitution of 1822 military officers were not compelled to subscribe to the constitutional oath as they had theretofore. In 1840 the law was re-enacted, but the militia had fallen into such disrepute as a body of armed resistance that few names appear upon the book.

Following is a list of the officers of the 173d, the 12th, and the 198th Militia Regiments, from 1818 to 1822, with the dates of the subscription to the oath as they appear in the previously mentioned book kept in the county clerk's office:

*The 173d Regiment Infantry.*—Lieutenant-Colonels (commandants): Solomon Curtis, Aug. 1, 1818; Peter Ten Broeck, July 12, 1821.

Majors: Timothy Butler, Aug. 13, 1818; Royal Tefft, Aug. 1, 1820; Peter Ten Broeck, Aug. 5, 1820; Samuel McClure, July 12, 1821.

Adjutants: Peter Ten Broeck, Aug. 28, 1818; Daniel Hodges, Aug. 5, 1820; Phineas Spencer, Sept. 11, 1820.

Captains: Royal Tefft, July 18, 1818; Horatio Orton (Riflemen), Aug. 10, 1819; Samuel McClure, Aug. 24, 1819; Benjamin Chamberlain, Aug. 24, 1819; Jeremiah Pratt, Sept. 14, 1819; Jonathan Dodge, July 21, 1820; Moses Chamberlain, Aug. 12, 1820; Isaac Lawton, June 30, 1821; Solomon Curtis, Jr., July 12, 1821; Levi Peet, July 12, 1821; Harvey Parker, Aug. 25, 1821; Griswold E. Warren, Sept. 4, 1821.

Lieutenants: Moses Chamberlain, July 18, 1818; Samuel McClure, Aug. 1, 1818; Jeremiah Pratt, Jr., Aug. 14, 1818; John T. King, Sept. 15, 1818; Walter Wood (Riflemen), Aug. 10, 1819; Isaac Lawton, Aug. 24, 1819; Harvey Woodworth, Aug. 24, 1819; Harvey Parker, Aug. 24, 1820; Amos Ingalls, Sept. 11, 1820; David Farnum, June 26, 1821; Manly McClure, July 12, 1821; Robert P. Blackmer, July 12, 1821.

Ensigns: Isaac Lawton, June 29, 1818; Nathan Bumpus, Aug. 14, 1818; Harvey Woodworth, Aug. 29, 1818; W. I. Wood (Riflemen), Aug. 10, 1819; Amos Ingalls, Aug. 24, 1819; David Farnum, Aug. 24, 1819; William Blasdel, Aug. 27, 1819; Simon Waterman, Sept. 15, 1819; Spencer Fisher, Aug. 15, 1820; Robert Hinds, Aug. 29, 1820; Robert P. Blackmer, Sept. 9, 1820; Henry Gross, June 18, 1821; James Greene, June 26, 1821; Samuel Barrows, Sept. 4, 1821; Wheelock Wood,

September 4, 1821; Henry T. Lighton, Sept. 4, 1821. Quartermasters: Griswold E. Warren, Aug. 24, 1819; James McGlashan, Sept. 10, 1820 (battalion); Robert Hinds, Sept. 4, 1821.

Surgeon: Dr. James Trowbridge, July 31, 1818. Paymasters: Samuel G. Sutton, July 10, 1818; Levi Peet, Aug. 24, 1819; Richard Tozer, July 14, 1821.

*The 12th Regiment Cavalry.*—Captain, James Adkins, July 17, 1819; first lieutenant, Wyllis Thrall, July 17, 1819; cornet, Benjamin Seely, July 17, 1819; second lieutenant, Richard Tozer, Aug. 24, 1819.

*The 198th Regiment Infantry.*—Colonel: Benjamin Waterman, July 5, 1822.

Lieutenant-Colonels: Benjamin Waterman, July 6, 1821; James McGlashan, July 5, 1822.

Majors: James McGlashan, July 12, 1821; John T. King, Aug. 24, 1822.

Captains: Dr. Phineas F. Noble, June 10, 1821; Enoch Close, Jr., June 30, 1821; Bela H. Redfield, July 5, 1821; Simon Waterman, July 6, 1821; John T. King, Aug. 20, 1821; John Fairbank, Aug. 31, 1821; William Blasdel, April 23, 1820.

Lieutenants: Heman Waterman, June 9, 1821; John Frary, Jr., June 13, 1821; William Blasdel, June 16, 1821; Ebenezer Edwards (?), July 18, 1821; Abner W. Wise, Aug. 31, 1821; Gulsion Morgan, Sept. 1, 1821.

Ensigns: Harvey Parmelee, June 13, 1821; Edwin Farnsworth, July 6, 1821; Rowland Thurston, July 18, 1821; Peter Cook, July 6, 1822.

Paymaster: Simeon Seward, June 30, 1821. Quartermaster: Robert P. McGlashan, Aug. 1, 1821.

The first general muster of the 198th took place at Fish hill, two miles west of Ellicottville, in Mansfield, near Nathaniel Fish's tavern, where the annual reviews were held until 1827, when James McGlashan was promoted colonel in place of Benjamin Waterman, resigned, and the militia trained that year at Rutledge, Colonel McGlashan's home, but in 1828 drilled again on its old grounds. The 198th was then divided and a regiment formed in the territory comprising what is now the towns of New Albion, Napoli, Cold Spring, Elko, South Valley, Randolph, Conewango, and Leon, with James McGlashan colonel, and for many years the general trainings occurred at Rutledge. Colonel McGlashan was made brigadier-general of the 54th Brigade, 26th Division, about 1830 and at his death, about 1840, was a major-general. His brother Charles succeeded him as colonel; subsequently Solomon G. Wright, Ebenezer Seely, — Williams, Lyman Town, George Shannon, and perhaps one or two others, it is said, held the position. Colonel Shannon is now living in Napoli.

In the year 1830 Cattaraugus county was included in the new or re-organized militia district comprising the 54th Brigade, 26th Division, which also took in China, Java, and Wethersfield in Wyoming county and Collins and Concord in Erie county. The brigade was composed of seven regiments, whose annual rendezvous were as follows: (1) The 198th at Gowanda, Col. Jehiel Hill; (2) at Rutledge; (3) at Ellicottville, Col. Daniel I. Huntley; (4) at Olean or Hinsdale, Colonel Layton (?); (5) at Franklinville; (6) at Yorkshire, Colonel Pingrey (?); and (7) at Springville, Colonel Cook. James McGlashan was brigadier-general; his brother Peter was inspector and the only paid officer in the organization. Peter McGlashan received \$5 per day and his salary aggregated about \$75 annually. Col. Jehiel Hill, of Zoar, upon General McGlashan's promotion to the position of major-general in 1838, was made brigadier-general, and in 1840 became major-general, being succeeded as brigadier-general by Col. Daniel I. Huntley. General Hill's staff consisted of Byron Cochran, of Springville, and Thomas J. Parker, of Gowanda, aids; Dr. Levi Goldsborough, surgeon; and John P. Darling, of New Albion, and Enos Austin, of Otto. Thomas J. Parker enlisted September 12, 1833, in a uniformed company of riflemen, under Howel W. Parker, captain, attached to the 198th Regiment. Colonel Hill's successors in command of the 198th were Col. Sylvenus Cook, Col. Joseph H. Plumb, Col. George S. Hickox, and Col. Titus Roberts. Among the independent uniformed companies attached to this regiment were the East Otto Rifles, Captains Charles F. Mallory, William Bonesteel, Hammond, Eli D. Cox, and Hugh Orr; the Otto Riflemen; and the Collins Rifle Company. Capt. Jasper Waterman also had a company of artillery and Capt. Amasa L. Chaffee a company of riflemen.

It would seem that a general re-organization of militia districts was made about 1830, particularly in Cattaraugus county. Apparently there were six, viz.:

*Rutledge District.*—All the towns south of the north boundary lines of Leon and New Albion, as previously mentioned.

*Gowanda or Zoar District.*—Perrysburg, Dayton, Persia, Otto, and East Otto, and Collins and Concord in Erie county.

*Olean District.*—Ischua, Hinsdale, Portville, Olean, and Allegany.

*Ellicottville District.*—Ellicottville, Great Valley, Humphrey, Carrolton, Red House, Salamanca, Little Valley, and Mansfield.

*Franklinville District.*—Franklinville, Lyndon, Farmersville, and Machias.

*Yorkshire District.*—Ashford, Yorkshire, and Freedom.

*Springville District.*—Attached to the 54th Brigade. Some of the towns in Wyoming county.

Prior to this re-organization the eastern half of the county was embraced within the 226th Regimental District of New York State Militia, the general trainings being held at Franklinville as early as 1822, with Joseph McClure colonel. Emory Wood was lieutenant-colonel and Solomon Curtis, major. Wood succeeded Colonel McClure about 1825. The opposition element manifested itself strongly and arrogantly. Julius C. Underwood placed himself at the head of what was facetiously dubbed a "barefoot" company of "oppositionists" and industriously ridiculed and mocked the militia and defied the courts-martial.

In the new Olean district general musters were held first at Hinsdale and then at Olean, and at first were in command of Col. Frederick L. Martin, whose successor was Colonel Gross. It was under the latter that the last review in the district took place, in 1846, in Olean. The spectators became so bold in mocking and deriding the militia, especially the ununiformed companies, and in guying Colonel Gross, who had made himself somewhat unpopular, that a clash occurred and the review broke up into a small sized mob.

Among the uniformed companies attached to the regiment in the Olean district were the Hinsdale Rifles of about 100 men, organized in 1833, under Capt. Neri Wilson, whose successors were Captains Daniel Hickox and Abraham Miller, the latter holding the position from 1837 to 1845, when it disbanded; the Five Mile Rifles from the town of Allegany, organized in 1834 or 1835, under Captain Clark and commanded subsequently by Captain Kenyon; and an artillery company organized and commanded by Captain Gross, but disbanded upon his promotion to colonel. William G. Todd, of Hinsdale, was also a local militia captain. George P. Bascom, of Allegany, was at one time lieutenant-colonel.

Of the Ellicottville and Yorkshire districts nothing definite can be given. In the former Daniel I. Huntley was an early and a prominent officer, and finally became brigadier-general.

The Franklinville district is almost equally destitute of reliable data. Marvin Older, a local captain, still living, states that the last general muster was held there about 1837. Solomon Curtis, Jr., was colonel and Pardon T.



Jewell was lieutenant-colonel. As near as can be ascertained the district had two independent companies commanded respectively by Captains Jerome B. Jewell and Marvin Older.

Perhaps some further light may be thrown upon the early militia organizations in Cattaraugus counties by the appended list of officers who, according to law, subscribed to the constitutional oath at the county clerk's office between 1840 and 1845. At any rate it shows the existence (probably in the Ellicottville district) of a regiment designated the 238th, officered during that period as follows:

*The 238th Regiment Infantry.*—Colonels: W. W. Willoughby, May 26, 1843; Geo. W. Moore, June 24, '44. Lieutenant-colonels: Alonzo A. Gregory, August 26, 1841; George W. Moore, May 24, 1843; William Cross, July 3, 1844.

Captains: Nathan Crosby, May 26, 1840; George W. Moore, July 28, 1840; O. F. Willoughby, April 30, 1841; Edwin O. Locke, August 26, 1841; William Cross, August 26, 1841; James L. Smith, August 24, 1842; Archibald S. Clarke, August 20, 1843; Luke B. Lattin, September 11, 1844.

Lieutenants: Dwight Covell, August 4, 1840; Lester Granger, September 16, 1840; H. Hale Cray, April 17, 1841; T. Mattocks, August 26, 1841; W. E. Fellows, August 26, 1841; Chauncey Butterfield, August 24, 1842; Draper Jackson, August 24, 1842; W. H. Niles, July 25, 1845.

Ensigns: Seth Wheeler, May 26, 1840; Edward Low, July 28, 1840; Dexter G. Williams (artillery), June 12, 1841; Homer Chase, August 24, 1842; Stephen Smith, August 24, 1842; Archibald C. Cray, October 18, 1843.

From the same source is obtained the following names of the 54th Brigade officers with their respective dates of muster: •Brigadier-general, Daniel I. Huntley, July 16, 1840; aid-de-camp, Addison G. Rice, September 27, 1843. Brigade inspector, Solomon Cummings, August 24, 1844. Adjutants, Nelson P. Willson, August 27, 1841, and P. R. Skinner, June 27, 1844. Paymaster, N. Searle, July 13, 1844. Major, M. L. Brewster, June 24, 1844. Quartermaster, J. H. Mudgett, August 24, 1842.

According to the report of Adjutant-General Levi Hubbell in 1835 there were in the State 39 divisions, 80 brigades, 361 regiments, 2,687 companies, and a total of 192,083 persons enrolled for military duty. Of these, Cattaraugus county had a total rank and file of 2,423; in 1845 the census gives 2,650.

Like many another compulsory duty to which man is forced by law to bow the annual muster finally became an onerous burden. The peaceful condition of the country diverted men's minds into channels of industry, and these mimic preparations for national defense appeared unnecessary if not ridiculous. The "spirit of '76" had bowed in obedience to peace and prosperity. The almost utter uselessness of these crude military organizations on a real battlefield caused considerable discussion. From bodies of proud soldiers they deteriorated to scarcely more than crowds of ungovernable humanity. Their fall into disrepute was gradual; their decline and ultimate demise was rapid and final. From the close of the Revolutionary war to 1830 or '35 the old militia system fulfilled its purpose with comparative dignity and generally commanded universal respect. With the beginning of that decade appeared the first signs of a feeling of popular revolt, which steadily intensified until it developed into open defiance. Between 1837 and 1846 the various regimental districts and organizations were not disbanded, but one by one abandoned. The latter year saw the last general training in this county under the old compulsory law.

Various acts were promulgated from time to time, but in vain. In 1846 the laws empowering civil officers to arrest and imprison military delinquents were repealed. In 1849 all former acts were annulled and a new one enacted authorizing a commutation of seventy-five cents in lieu of active service, and some of the commissioned officers were entitled to pay out of the fund thus created. Notwithstanding the several concessions and the numerous inducements thus granted by the Legislature the old State militia in Cattaraugus county could not be revived. Its manoeuvres and evolutions, its days of festivity and drill, its popularity, decline, and fall—all are storied in remembrance and tradition.

In closing a history of the old militia it is pertinent to add a brief sketch of that bloodless victory—the Dutch Hill war: the first and last agrarian collision occurring within the limits of Cattaraugus county. To intelligently recount the incidents of the memorable Sabbath of January 26, 1845, and of the few days just before and after, it is necessary to revert briefly to a previous chapter, for on that hang the links in the chain of connecting events.

The extreme liberal treatment accorded the early settlers by the Holland Land Company produced improvidence and carelessness in those who, under more exacting creditors, would have been compelled to become thrifty and independent. The Devereux Land Company, successor to the Holland Company, was almost equally as lenient and thus unwittingly fanned the embers of agrarianism, which flamed into manifest disaffection in a few of the eastern towns of the county in the period immediately preceding and including the year 1844. Hinsdale seemed to be foremost in the open manifestation of this unreasoning agrarian spirit, and the historic eminence between that town and Ischua, known as Dutch hill, shortly became the theater of a disturbance which took its name from the locality.

Jacob and George Learn, brothers, settled on Dutch hill in 1823, upon a tract of over three hundred acres of land, which they had bought of the Holland Land Company for \$2 per acre, and for which they took a single contract. They paid a nominal sum down and obtained credit for the balance for ten years, but in this agreement they defaulted, and July 29, 1837, secured from the Devereux Land Company (the new owners) two new contracts, running six years, for which they paid \$50 each. A few years later the lands of the Devereux Company were divided among the several proprietors, and the contract of Jacob Learn fell to Gould Hoyt and that of George Learn to Russell H. Nevins. Shortly after the expiration of the contracts the brothers were called upon by the agents of Hoyt and Nevins and asked for a settlement, or at least partial payments on their lands, but were "met by pretended doubts of the company's title, refusal to pay, and open defiance." In the hope that the Learns would reconsider their decision and fulfill their agreements the proprietors refrained from further action until March, 1844, when they reluctantly commenced suits of ejectment.

The writs were placed in the hands of Sheriff George W. White for execution and on June 12th he proceeded to Dutch hill to serve them. He was directed, however, to give the Learns the privilege of coming to the land office and enter into new contracts, but this alternative he found unavailing and immediately begun the fulfillment of his duty. The *Cattaraugus Republican* of that time says: "The sheriff, who had only six or seven unarmed persons as assistants in removing the furniture from the house, was surrounded by a mob, numbering from 100 to 150 men, many of them armed and disguised as Indians. The rioters commanded the sheriff to leave the premises, but he resolutely persevered in the performance of his duty until his person was violently assaulted and seriously injured. Finding the contest hopeless against such overpowering force he was compelled to leave the premises in the possession of the mob."

This collision caused great excitement, particularly in the eastern part of the county, and a few days afterward a public meeting of the malcontents was held in Hinsdale, at which the landowners were bitterly denounced, their titles discredited, and resistance to their claims recommended. This was followed by similar gatherings and proceedings in adjoining towns. "Associations were formed for the avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the laws," particularly "in certain cases." Threats were made that in case the officers should arrest and imprison any one caught taking timber from the company's lands the jail and land offices would be destroyed. The feeling prevailed, though seemingly without just cause, that the Holland Land Company and its successors could give no valid title to the lands in that section and was therefore simply robbing the settlers of their hard earnings. Events were rapidly developing, however, which brought the insurgents to their senses.

Soon after the collision between the sheriff and the mob at Dutch hill eleven of the rioters were indicted and bench-warrants issued for their arrest, but their execution was postponed, which ultimately created a suspicion of timidity on the part of the authorities and a feeling of boldness and defiance on the part of the malcontents. On January 20, 1845, Sheriff White and First Judge Benjamin Chamberlain went to Hinsdale and endeavored to persuade the indicted persons to submit quietly to arrest, but they refused, and the sheriff commanded them to follow him to the village, where the judge was prepared to accept bail. This they also refused to do, and the officers finally returned to Ellicottville. The following Friday night, January 24th, William Gallagher, Henry Smith, and Alexander Chambers were deputed to make the desired arrests, and their work can best be told in a quotation from a newspaper printed at the time:

"The next morning they found the rebels ready on Dutch hill to receive them, but in separate squads, as guards to the several indicted persons. They attacked one squad of eight men, and had a parley, struggle, and fight of about half an hour, when, finding themselves likely to be overpowered, they

drew their pistols, scattered the enemy, and secured their prisoners. The 'Indian' alarm signal was soon given, and the arresting party had not proceeded far before they found their road filled with men to oppose their progress and rescue the prisoners; but the speed of their horses and the determination of the party, seconded by their display of arms, broke the ranks of the enemy."

The party returned to Ellicottville about one o'clock Sunday morning with Thomas McWilliams in custody. Meanwhile Sheriff White had been active in preparing for the security of the prisoners and the safety of the village (the county seat). He promptly ordered out the militia from all parts of the county and even called on Colonel Cook, of Springville, Erie county, who responded with a body of over fifty armed men. On Saturday and Sunday a formidable force collected in Ellicottville, "armed and panoplied with the majesty of the law, standing guard to the temple of justice and in its very shadow, and the ermine itself, in the person of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, was present in the midst of the embattled host." The *Republican* a few days later said: "Sentinels were stationed on the various roads leading to the village, three pieces of cannon were ranged in front of the court house, and every necessary preparation for the warm reception of the threatening invaders was duly attended to by the sheriff."

By Sunday evening the forces at Ellicottville numbered about eleven hundred men. The situation presented all the appearances of a coming battle. Gen. Daniel I. Huntley was in charge as the commanding officer. Rumors of all kinds were freely circulated, one being that the Allegany Indians had joined the Dutch hill people as allies. All day Sunday, cold and bleak, the expected attack was eagerly watched for, but not even a scout nor a skirmisher made his appearance. Visitors were plentiful. "Many of the insurgents and their sympathizers visited the village for the purpose of observation, to avail themselves of the first opportunity to make demonstrations of hostility." Fortunately a large number of smoked mutton-hams had been stored in Ellicottville awaiting shipment, and these were appropriated for the use of the soldiers. Without them there would have been a famine.

On Sunday evening it was decided to take the aggressive, and an expeditionary corps of some three hundred men was detailed for active service. These were loaded into about fifty sleighs and at 10 P. M. began the transportation to their destination, twenty miles away, where they arrived about daylight on Monday morning. Chambers, Gallagher, and Smith led the column; the sheriff accompanied the main body, behind which came the reserves. Chambers's party, anxious for distinction, pushed ahead, and "arrested three of the men, but while securing his prisoners, one of whom made a hard fight, the sheriff came up with his guard, one of whom fired a gun by accident or design. This alarmed the country, and the rest of the men sought for ran away and could not be found."

Notwithstanding the differing accounts given of the occurrences at Dutch hill it is certain the troops encountered no armed resistance. The premises of the Learns were quietly surrendered to the land agents, who generously permitted the occupants to remain; both Jacob and George Learn signed an agreement to take new contracts from the proprietors within ten days. The return movement was then begun, and after a weary march the victorious corps re-entered Ellicottville. But a new calamity was in store for them. They were tired, cold, and hungry. First of all they wanted something to eat, but to their dismay and disgust it was learned that the last mutton-ham had been devoured by the garrison left in charge of the village. A few hours later the forces were relieved and quietly dispersed to their several homes. On Tuesday all the remaining indicted men surrendered themselves and gave bail for their appearance at the June term of court. Thus ended the Dutch Hill war, one of the most memorable incidents that ever occurred in Cattaraugus county.

The excitement caused by these events had scarcely subsided when bitter recriminations were heard from the fallen forces of the foe. Dutch hill sympathizers accused the authorities of upholding the land agents and compelling tenants to sign contracts at the point of the bayonet. They criticised the necessity of calling out the militia, mainly because of the paltry expense (some \$700) it incurred. An effort was made to have the Legislature authorize the

NOTE.—Like other events of some renown the story of the Dutch Hill war was quickly immortalized in poetic verse. The following clever narrative was written by the Hon. George A. S. Crocker, of Onewango, and published in the *Cattaraugus Weekly* of January 1, 1846:

Lo! in the morn, departed year,  
The signs of woe and war appear,  
Fair freedom's flag to shield us all  
Hangs floating from the court-house wall,  
And loud on echoing breezes borne  
Comes clarion shrill of bugle horn.  
Tall soldiers arm'd with cannon come,  
And musket, file, and kettle-drum.  
Dan Huntley's bled and brave brigade,  
On village green, in arms parade.  
Brave Cook leads on the Springville choir,  
With steady step and eye of fire;  
Ready to wield a battering ram,  
Or to devour a mutton-ham;  
He seeks for glory's brightest wreath,  
Or honor's bed—a soldier's death.  
And yonder comes a noble wight—  
New Albion's gallant Colonel Wright.  
His visage, pale, no dangers swerve,  
His sword is grasped with iron nerve;  
His plumes pend gaily to the breeze;  
He calmly looks on scenes like these.  
Undaunted he; his veteran skill  
Has faced the fires of Bunker Hill! •  
The Persian troops young Hickox leads;  
His bosom friend by martial deeds.  
The soldier's glorious wrath he'll win  
If war and carnage once begin.

But why, ah! why, this fierce array?  
Why float aloft war's pennons gay?  
The sheriff has a writ to serve  
On one George Learn—a man of nerve—  
Besides, the Indians on Dutch hill  
'T is said each nook and corner fill;  
And armed with war club and with knife,  
They threaten each white man's life;  
To steep our streets with human blood,

And burn the house of man and God.  
O wonder not that threats like these  
Made White's warm blood to icebergs freeze.

Ben Chamberlain, the daring soul,  
Before whose vision specters roll  
Of slaughtered hosts and burning flame,  
To White's relief that instant came.  
His "honest face," so deeply red,  
Had lost its crimson hue 't is said;  
Others maintain 't was but the light  
Reflected from the face of "White."  
Ben's order called these braves  
To save the town and find their graves.  
Alas! why was it ever said  
The soldier's grave was honor's bed!  
To me, this seems a butcher's trade—  
Their brightest glory but a shade.

Rest, soldier, rest! tomorrow's morn  
The life and drum and bugle horn,  
At early dawn, alarm shall sound,  
To call thee on to glory's ground.  
The mutton-ham and bread are shared;  
The soldiers' bed on floors prepared;  
The guards are set at daylight's close;  
The wearied troops in sleep repose.  
But daring Ben, his bosom fired  
With love of glory, last retired.  
'T is strange we ne'er before could find  
The glories of his mighty mind;  
But they burst at once to light;  
And here we found thy genius, White.

How strange that slander seeks its food  
By railing at the great and good!  
And that the mean, ignoble, vile,  
Escape its lashes all the while!



payment out of the State treasury, but this could not be done. Instead an act was passed empowering the comptroller to loan the necessary sum on the credit of the county. Had there been bloodshed not a dissenting voice would have been raised against Sheriff White and other officers. In some respects the "war" appeared ludicrous and ever since its occurrence it has received unrelenting ridicule. Those now living who participated in its unopposed victory express the belief that the magnitude of the power invoked was greatly disproportionate to the danger which threatened. In the *Cattaraugus Republican* of April 28, 1845, was published an editorial on the subject which doubtless accurately reflects the better element of public opinion of that period. Part of it reads as follows:

"Sheriff White from the first outbreak acted with judgment and discretion. True, he was unwilling to push headlong into a strife with men who were determined to resist the law without proper time for reflection on their part and sufficient means in his hands to enable him to carry out what he undertook. It is well known, in this community at least, that the course he pursued after the disturbance of last June was at the instance and advice of the circuit judge; all of our leading men, and even the land agents themselves, fell in with the proposition that the matter should be delayed in order that the misguided should have time for reflection and with the hope that the excitement would subside. The ordering out of a strong force was sanctioned and

'T is said, by some, that night in sleep  
The judge was waked from slumber deep;  
A strange click, click, struck his ear;  
Appalled, he deemed an Indian near.  
He listened, thought the devil in 't—  
The Indian seemed to peck his flint.  
He seized the tongs, and struck—the shock  
To atoms broke—a wooden clock!  
But his great soul herself once more,  
He soon snored calmly as before.

Rest, soldiers, rest! on village square  
The deep-mouthed cannon planted there,  
In rows along, each sulphury mouth  
Is planted from the court-house south.  
See near a gun bold Travis stand;  
He holds a lighted match in hand.  
Now towards the captain of the gun  
Judge Chamberlain walks boldly on;  
(Though here and there a rascal sees  
A sort of trembling in his knees)  
The judge to Travis gives command:  
"Captain, the Dutch Hill Indian band,  
With scapling knives, will soon be here;  
We fight for all to freemen dear.  
From yonder south the rogues must come;  
Let not your cannon's mouth be dumb.  
If they approach—their errand dire—  
As 's First Judge 'I command you Fire!"

"'T is morn: the troops in sleighs are stowed,  
To start upon the Dutch hill road.  
Bold White the chief command assumes;  
No sword he wore or waving plumes,  
By which the Indians of Dutch hill  
Could tell who was the chief to kill.  
Along, the war-worn troops advance;  
Pass safe the house of Peter Frantz;  
An old log barn next met their view,  
That trembling passed in safety, too.  
And clearing, next, the road's last turn,  
They reach the house of Mister Learn.  
High on the breeze their pennon streamed;

Their muskets in the sunlight gleamed.  
They formed in front a hollow square,  
White safely sunning in centre there.  
When, lo! Learn's door is open thrown,  
A youthful maiden stands alone!  
Of laughing eye and manner bland,  
She bore a flag of truce in hand.  
She waved her flag: "her sire," she said,  
"Was sick and could not leave his bed,  
If they would to their homes repair  
The old man soon would meet them there."  
She turned her eye on Archy Clark,  
A dashing, gay, and youthful spark,  
And said, "I'd like, my gallant soul,  
Your bearskin cap for yonder pole."  
The maiden, blushing, bowed, retired,  
But Sheriff White did as desired.  
Like King of France in days of yore,  
Shed not a drop of human gore;  
But he and his two thousand men  
Marched up Dutch hill and down again.

The war is o'er. No more each morn  
Is heard the blast of bugle horn.  
Our dwellings safe from sack and fire,  
The Lord's to boot—what more desire?  
Rejoice in safety; now our wives  
And babes may pass their tranquil lives.  
To give due praise let us begin,  
Let us avoid that damning sin  
Of all the sins republics know:  
Ingratitude—the worst below.  
Lord bless, with slumbers sweet and light,  
Judge Chamberlain and Sheriff White.  
'T was their wise counsel saved us all  
From sack and flame and murderer's pall.  
Long in the hollow of the hand  
Preserve them, Lord, to bless the land.  
And when they die (e'en great men must,  
By nature's laws, return to dust)  
We'll sacrifice two fattened rams  
To deck their graves with mutton-hams!

approved by all reflecting minds, and, as the result has proved, was not without its good. Human life has been preserved and the law enforced. \* \* \* All have acted nobly and manfully, and we rejoice in the assurance afforded by this demonstration of security under protection of law. We have no doubts that process can not now be executed in any portion of the county."

In outlining a sketch of the re-organized militia it must be remembered that for a period of seven years succeeding 1845 only a few feeble attempts were made in Cattaraugus county to revive the worn-out system. About 1852 all strictly compulsory military laws of the State were repealed and a new act promulgated, which authorized the enrollment of all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with the customary exemptions. A commutation fee of fifty cents, however, was provided in lieu of enlistment, which made the duty practically voluntary. None but uniformed companies were mustered, and all arms and equipments were furnished by the State. Annual regimental parades or brigade encampments were required, at which non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates received \$1.25 and commissioned officers from \$1.25 to \$5.00 per day. Cavalrymen and mounted officers also received \$1.00 a day for horses, which they furnished. The fund derived from the commutations was applied to these salaries.

When the subject of forcing the commutation fees came before the Board of Supervisors in 1854 that body promptly rejected it. They staunchly refused to carry out the provisions of the law, which plainly set forth their duties and obligations. A suit was finally brought against them in the Supreme Court, and on September 1, 1855, at Lockport, Justice Bowen handed down a decision which convened an extra session of the board and ordered them to levy the collection, which was promptly and satisfactorily done.

The first and only militia organization in Cattaraugus county prior to the Rebellion and under the re-organized system was the 64th Regiment of the 30th Brigade, 8th Division, Col. Thomas J. Parker. Colonel Parker was commissioned December 16, 1852, and recruited and mustered the regiment at Gowanda in August, 1853. The lieutenant-colonel, Daniel G. Bingham, and the major, Enos C. Brooks, were commissioned in July preceding. The adjutant-general's report says that the 64th was composed in 1857 as follows:

Co. A, thirty-eight men, infantry, Capt. Levi W. Strobe, succeeded by Capt. Corydon C. Rugg, who was commissioned September 12, 1857; lieutenants, Marvin F. Crandall and Henry W. Johnson; recruited in Persia.

Co. B, thirty-seven men, infantry, Capt. Timothy A. C. Everett, commissioned November 21, 1856; lieutenants, Henry L. Jones and David F. Wiggins; recruited in Randolph.

Co. C, forty-three men, infantry, Capt. Julius B. Maltbie, commissioned September 10, 1853; lieutenants, Alanson L. Dudley and Jacob Slingerland; re-

cruted in Otto, East Otto, and Mansfield.

Co. D, thirty-five men, Capt. William B. Battin, commissioned September 23, 1857; lieutenants, John N. Semen and F. Phillips.

Co. E, thirty-seven men, infantry, Capt. Joseph L. Savage, commissioned April 22, 1854 (succeeded August 24, 1858, by Capt. Belknap); lieutenants, John K. Comstock and Samuel R. Homer.

Co. K, thirty-seven men, artillery, Capt. Samuel W. Johnson, commissioned February 19, 1855; lieutenants, George W. Baillet, Stephen B. Seward, and Constant S. Trevitt; recruited in Ellicottville.

The 64th Regimental District at its organization comprised Cattaraugus county and the towns of China, Java, and Wethersfield in Wyoming county. The 63d covered the territory of Allegany county and the towns of Eagle, Pike,

and Genesee Falls also in Wyoming county. On August 15, 1857, these two districts were consolidated and re-organized, leaving the 64th Regiment composed of the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany and attaching the towns in Wyoming county to the 61st. The 30th Brigade was composed solely of the 64th Regiment and likewise comprised the counties of Allegany and Cattaraugus. The following Allegany county companies were attached to the 64th upon the consolidation, and in 1861 were composed as follows:

Co. F, fifty-two men, infantry, Capt. James R. Weston, commissioned August 25, 1858; lieutenants, Samuel F. Blood and Samuel S. Stiles.

Co. G, thirty-six men, infantry, Capt. Jared H. Parmelee, commissioned September 4, 1860; lieutenants, Joshua S. Pettinger and Charles G. Andrews.

Co. H, thirty-eight men, infantry, Capt. Daniel D. Gardiner, commissioned November 4, 1858; lieutenant, James S. Green.

Co. L, forty six men, riflemen, Capt. Luke G. Harmon, commissioned August 30, 1860; lieutenants, Robert H. Renwick and John K. McConnell.

Encampments and parades were held as far as can be ascertained at these places: Little Valley, June 4-6, and Gowanda, August 23-25, 1855; Olean, June 16-18, and Ellicottville, September 14-17, 1856; Cuba, September 28-30, 1857; Gowanda, June 22-24, 1858; and Angelica, August 22-27, 1859. Other parades were held at Randolph, Otto, and Allegany. Calvin T. Chamberlain was brigadier-general with rank from July 15, 1851. At the breaking out of the Civil war the regiment had a total of four hundred and forty-seven officers and men. Many of those whose terms of service had expired re-enlisted in the re-organized 64th or volunteered elsewhere. It was not until February 18, 1867, that the 64th Militia Regimental organization was officially disbanded.

All through the great Rebellion the fires of patriotism burned brilliantly in every town in Cattaraugus county. From the startling gun of Sumter to the final surrender of Lee her noble sons went gallantly forward in large numbers to fight the Nation's cause. Bearded sire and zealous youth marched side by side from our woody hills and fertile valleys to the fierce battlefields of the slave-cursed south. Their deeds are deeds of heroism and renown, treasured in memory and in history, storied in poetry and in prose, and recorded in imperishable characters in the archives of freedom. With them went the hearts and hopes of fathers, mothers, sisters, sweethearts, who, left behind to guard homes and property, generously contributed both time and money in providing comforts for the brave soldiers and sailors at the front and in the hospital.

But still another and a sadder tribute remains to be written of those whose memories gently linger as sweet fragrance on the annals of time. I refer to the dead—to many true sons of Cattaraugus whose lives expired on their country's altar. In the terrific battles of the Rebellion, in the awful prison-pens of the south, in the hospitals of the Nation, they suffered and died. They unflinchingly faced the cannon and the bayonet and were mowed down in the fierce carnage of conflict. Some of their remains were returned to their loved ones and rest in peace in the green cemeteries near their homes. Others were buried where they fell and slumber in unmarked graves in the soil dyed

with their life's blood. Over all alike waves the stars and stripes in the breezes of a free nation. On Memorial Day of each year their graves are strewn with flowers by loving, living friends, who are touchingly reminded of their heroic valor in patriotic speeches and martial music. All glory to the dead! All honor to the survivors! May generous tribute ever be accorded the country's heroes.

Altogether, Cattaraugus county contributed not far from 3,500 men to the Union armies, who served in no less than one hundred and eighty different organizations. This may seem incredible, but it is a fact nevertheless. Besides these, nearly one hundred men were in the navy, several of whom were on board the *Kearsarge*, which sunk the privateer *Alabama*, and all of whom served with credit to themselves and to the county.

THE 37TH N. Y. VOL. INF.—The 37th Regiment was organized in New York city in May, 1861, to serve for two years; colonel, John H. McCunn, resigned September 25, 1861, and succeeded on September 28th by Samuel B. Hayman, who was mustered out with the regiment June 22, 1863. It contained two Cattaraugus companies, viz.: Co. H, "Chamberlain Guards," Capt. Luke G. Harmon, and Co. I, "Cattaraugus Guards," Capt. William T. Clarke. Both of these companies were largely composed of former members of the 64th N. Y. Militia, and were recruited simultaneously at Ellicottville and Allegany. They left for Elmira May 20th and on the 25th were transported to New York city, where they were mustered into the United States service with the 37th Regiment for two years on June 7, 1861. On the 23d the regiment was moved to Washington, where it went into camp. Soon afterward the two Cattaraugus county companies were detailed for special service, and April 15, 1862, rejoined their regiment. The 37th participated in the engagements of Bull Run, Bailey's Cross Roads, Peninsula Campaign, Williamsburg, Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks), Charles City Cross Roads, Seven Days' Fight, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and second Fredericksburg. It was mustered out at New York city by reason of expiration of term of service June 22, 1863. Veterans re-listed in the 40th N. Y. Inf. The two Cattaraugus county companies returned home. The 37th lost in killed and died from wounds and disease a total of 112 men.

THE 64TH N. Y. VOL. INF.—This regiment was organized as the 64th New York State Militia in 1853 and re-organized as a volunteer command at Elmira in the autumn of 1861. At the breaking out of the Rebellion it was composed as follows: Colonel, Thomas J. Parker, Gowanda; lieutenant-colonel, Daniel G. Bingham, Ellicottville; major, Enos C. Brooks, Olean; Co. A, twenty-eight men, Capt. Corydon C. Rugg; Co. B, forty men, Capt. T. A. C. Everett; Co. C, forty-two men, Capt. Julius B. Maltbie; Co. D, forty-four men, Capt. William B. Battin; Co. E, forty men, Capt. John S. Belknap; Co. F, fifty-two men, Capt. James R. Weston; Co. G, thirty-six men, Capt. Jared A. Parmelee;

Co. H, thirty-eight men, Capt. Daniel D. Gardiner; Co. K, fifty men (artillery), Capt. Samuel W. Johnson; Co. L, forty-six men (rifles), Capt. Luke G. Harmon; band staff, etc., twenty-eight men; total of regiment, 447 men.

Companies F, G, H, and L were Allegany county commands. In the reorganized 64th Regiment Cattaraugus county was represented by six companies, viz.: Co. A, Capt. Rufus Washburne, eighty-two officers and men; Co. B, Capt. Timothy A. C. Everett, eighty-three; Co. C, Capt. Julius B. Maltbie, eighty-four; Co. F, Capt. William B. Battin, eighty-three; Co. I, Capt. Robert H. Renwick, eighty-two; and Co. K, Capt. William Fancher, eighty-three. The other companies were Co. D, Capt. Phipps Lake, and Co. G, Capt. Joshua S. Pettinger, eighty-three men each, from Allegany county; Co. H, Capt. Samuel Barstow, seventy-five men, from Tioga county; and Co. E, Capt. William Glenny, eighty-four men, from Tompkins county. The regiment contained a total of 848 men. It was mustered into service from September 7 to December 10, 1861, for three years, with the same field officers as previously given, and arrived in Washington on December 11, 1861, going into camp near the capitol. It was one of the fighting regiments of the war. "It commenced active service in Virginia, January 2, 1862, performing picket duty, with an occasional reconnaissance, until April 5th, when it sailed for the Peninsula with General McClellan's army. It served there in Richardson's Division—afterwards Hancock's—remaining in that division (1st Division A. C.) until the end of the war. The 64th, under Colonel Bingham, distinguished itself at Chancellorsville, where, in company with four other regiments, it held successfully an advanced skirmish line against the persistent attack of a large force of the enemy." \* The colonels in command of the 64th, with the date of rank, were Thomas J. Parker, November 13, 1861; Daniel G. Bingham, July 12, 1862; Leman W. Bradley, July 4, 1864; William Glenny, October 4, 1864.

The regiment participated in the following engagements, the figures after each indicating the number (1) killed and (2) wounded and missing: Fair Oaks, 30, 143; Seven Days' Fight, 2, 36; Antietam, 8, 42; Fredericksburg, 4, 68; Chancellorsville, 15, 29; Gettysburg, 15, 83; Auburn, Va., 5, 12; Bristoe Station, Va., 1, 24; Mine Run, 1, 2; Wilderness, 0, 8; Po River, 2, 14; Spotsylvania, 10, 49; North Anna, 0, 2; Tolopotomoy, 0, 2; Cold Harbor, 2, 10; siege of Petersburg, 7, 28; Weldon Railroad, 0, 30; Deep Bottom, 1, 3; Ream's Station, 0, 12; Hatcher's Run, 4, 13; White Oak Road, 3, 14; Sutherland Station, 2, 5; Farmville, 5, 11. The 64th was present also at Yorktown, Gaines's Mill, Snicker's Cap, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Strawberry Plains, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox. The total loss in killed, wounded, captured, and missing aggregated 757 men, of whom 18 officers and 274 volunteers died on the field of battle, of disease and accidents, or in Confederate prisons. The original members were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, and veterans

\* William A. Fox's "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," 1888.



and recruits continued the regimental organization until the close of the war, being themselves mustered out July 14, 1865.

THE 154TH N. Y. VOL. INF.—This was almost distinctively a Cattaraugus county organization. It was recruited in 1862 and mustered into the United States service at Jamestown, for three years, September 24–26, 1862, with the following field, staff, and company officers: Colonel, Patrick H. Jones; lieutenant-colonel, Henry C. Loomis; major, Samuel G. Love; surgeon, Henry Van Aernam; chaplain, Henry D. Lowring; adjutant, Samuel C. Noyes, Jr.; quartermaster, Edward Porter; Co. A, Capt. B. Leonard Saxton; Co. B, Capt. Daniel B. Allen; Co. C, Capt. Lewis D. Warner; Co. D, Capt. Harrison Cheney; Co. E, Capt. Joseph B. Fay; Co. F, Capt. Thomas Donnelly; Co. G, Capt. M. B. Cheney; Co. H, Capt. John F. Nelson; Co. I, Capt. Edward S. Mills; Co. K, Capt. Henry Hugaboom. Co. E was recruited, wholly in Chautauqua county, as was also a portion of Co. F. The remainder were composed entirely of Cattaraugus county men.

Col. Addison G. Rice had command, however, during its organization and until the regiment reached the front, when Col. Patrick H. Jones relieved him. Colonel Jones had been major in the 37th and received his commission October 8, 1862. The 154th left Jamestown on September 28, 1862, received their arms and equipments at Elmira, and reached Washington on the 1st of October. The regiment was immediately assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps, under General Sigel, and participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Haymarket, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Valley, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge or Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Knob, Peach Tree Creek, capture of Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea. The 154th Regiment was mustered out of service June 11, 1865, at Bladensburg, and reached home the latter part of the month. The greatest loss the 154th sustained in a single battle was at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, when fourteen were killed and forty-two wounded. The total number of deaths on the battlefield, in prison, and of disease was 278, of which ninety occurred in Confederate prisons.

THE 44TH N. Y. VOL. INF. ("THE PEOPLE'S ELLSWORTH REGIMENT").—This command was organized at Albany and mustered into the service of the United States on September 24, 1861, for three years or during the war. It was named in honor of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, one of the first heroes to fall in the war of the Rebellion. It was composed of volunteers from nearly every town and ward in the State, and contained a superior class of young men, all being under thirty years of age. The regiment left Albany on October 21st by boat, and from New York proceeded by rail, reaching Washington on the 22th. The principal engagements in which it participated were Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Shepherdstown Ford, Fredericksburg, Chan-

cellorsville, Aldie, Gettysburg, Jones's Cross Roads, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, and Petersburg. Its colonels were Stephen W. Stryker, September 24, 1861, resigned July 4, 1862; James C. Rice, July 4, 1862, promoted brigadier-general August 17, 1863; Freeman Conner, August 27, 1863 (not mustered as colonel). The 44th was mustered out of service October 11, 1864. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the 140th and 146th N. Y. Vols. The regiment went into service with (rank and file) 1,061 men. It received 304 recruits, had 182 killed, lost 101 by disease, lost 603 by wounds, and had 141 promoted from its ranks.

THE 85TH N. Y. VOL. INF.—The 85th Regiment, like the 37th, contained two Cattaraugus companies, the others being from Allegany and Ontario counties. It was organized at Elmira and mustered into the service December 3-13, 1861, with Col. Uriah Davis, Lieut.-Col. Jonathan S. Belknap, and Maj. J. A. Williams. It participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Franklin (Va.), Kingston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro. Its total loss aggregated three hundred and sixty-one men, of whom thirty-five were killed and died of wounds and two hundred and twenty-two met death in Confederate prisons, the regiment having been captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864. The original members, not veterans, were mustered out at the expiration of their three years' term of service, and the veterans and recruits themselves mustered out July 27, 1865.

THE 105TH N. Y. VOL. INF.—The 105th Regiment contained parts of two companies (C and D) from Cattaraugus county, and was mustered into the service of the United States for three years in March, 1862, at Le Roy, Lyons, and Rochester. It was mustered out at the close of the war.

THE 9TH N. Y. CAVALRY.—This regiment was organized at Albany and mustered into the service of the United States from September 9 to November 19, 1861, for three years, under field officers: Colonel, John Beardsley; lieutenant-colonel, William B. Hyde; and majors, William Sackett, Charles McL. Knox, and George S. Nichols. It contained two companies from Cattaraugus county—under Capt. Benjamin F. Chamberlain and Capt. Emery A. Anderson (afterward major). The regiment left for Washington on November 26th and is credited with participating in the following engagements: Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station (where it lost four killed and twenty-five wounded and missing), Aldie, Upperville, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Opequon, Trevilian Station (where four were killed and forty-six wounded and missing), the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Mechanicsville, Deep Bottom, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Germantown, Haymarket, Berryville, Middleburg, Spotted Tavern, Goose Creek, Boonesboro, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Stevensburg, Culpepper, Bealton, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and Richmond. The total deaths numbered two hundred and twenty-three, of whom

ninety were killed and died of wounds. On the expiration of their term of service the original members, not veterans, were mustered out. The 4th N. Y. Cavalry was transferred to the 9th as Companies B, E, and L, and the whole, veterans and recruits, mustered out of service July 17, 1865.

THE 5TH N. Y. CAVALRY ("FIRST IRA HARRIS GUARD").—This organization was mustered into the United States service for three years in New York city from August 15 to October 31, 1861. It contained two Cattaraugus companies, the others being recruited from New York, Kings, Allegany, Wyoming, Tioga, Essex, and Greene counties. It was in the engagements of Big Bethel, Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness. The total death losses of the regiment numbered three hundred and twenty-six, of whom ninety-nine died in southern prisons.

THE 15TH N. Y. CAVALRY.—This regiment was organized for three years, at Syracuse, and was composed of companies raised in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, and Tompkins. It was mustered into service August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864, and on June 17, 1865, consolidated with the 6th N. Y. Cavalry under the designation 2d N. Y. Provisional Cavalry. It lost altogether one hundred and sixty-eight men.

THE 13TH N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY.—This was organized at New York and contained a number of recruits from this county. It was mustered in October 15, 1861, for three years. Original members, not veterans, mustered out at expiration of service, and veterans and recruits retained until July 28, 1865. It participated in the battles of Cross Keys, Waterloo Bridge, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Cedar Creek. The regiment lost in killed, disease, and prison one hundred and twenty-nine men.

THE 14TH N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY.—The 14th H. A. was formed at Rochester and mustered into the service of the United States from August 29 to December 17, 1863, for three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Cattaraugus, Jefferson, Lewis, Livingston, Monroe, Oneida, St. Lawrence, and Steuben. It was engaged in the battles of Spotsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Cold Harbor, and Hatcher's Run. The regiment was mustered out of service August 26, 1865. Its total loss was nine men.

In a work of this character—confined strictly as it is to a history of Cattaraugus county—it is impossible in the limited space to present a detailed narrative of each organization or of individuals. The prompt and patriotic action of our people in the various wars, the veterans we have been proud to claim as citizens from time to time, and the energetic part the inhabitants of the county have always taken in complying with the military requirements of the

State and Nation have been fairly well outlined. For various reasons it has been deemed advisable to limit the sketches of the several Cattaraugus county regiments in the Rebellion to brief facts. In the roster comprising the following chapter appears a more detailed account of the soldiers and sailors who served from this county in that sanguinary struggle.

Nearly a score of years and ten have glided by since the closing days of that fierce conflict. Age is steadily creeping upon the surviving veterans, who one by one are rapidly joining their comrades on the other shore. Ever since the close of the Rebellion it has been customary for the soldiers and sailors to hold occasional or periodical reunions, and those occurring in this county have been well attended and profitable. From time to time grand army posts have been organized in the various villages, but a number have gone down in recent years mainly because of the death-depleted ranks of their members. The posts existing at the present day are noticed in their respective towns.

Cattaraugus county has sent ten cadets in all to the United States Military Academy at West Point, the first one entering in 1836. Of this number four have graduated. Allegany county has given seven and Chautauqua nine. The cadets entering from this county, with the dates of their admission, are as follows: Oscar F. Winship, Persia, 1836; Staley N. Clarke, Jr., Ellicottville, 1846; Alexander Chambers, Ellicottville, 1849; Henry Martin, Olean, 1853; Luke G. Harmon, Ellicottville, 1854; William S. Stanton, Randolph, 1861; Hiram M. Chittenden, Yorkshire, 1880; Wm. S. Card, East Randolph, 1884; Norman S. Thrasher, Dayton, 1889; Edward P. O'Hern, Olean, 1890.

The 43d Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y., Olean, is the only military organization in the county at the present time. It was recruited and mustered into the service of the State of New York at Olean on March 17, 1887, by Adjutant-General Josiah Porter and Assistant Inspector-General Thomas H. McGrath, with fifty-two enlisted men and four officers, the latter being Capt. C. G. Thyng, First Lieut. H. F. Lee, Second Lieut. W. H. Corringer, and Assistant Surgeon Selden J. Mudge (ranking as first lieutenant). Lieutenants Lee and Corringer have since resigned and R. M. Whitney and R. H. Franchot were elected to their respective places. The present strength of the company is ninety-three. The company has quarters in the State armory, which was completed in 1890 and occupied in January, 1891. For the construction of the armory an appropriation of \$25,000 was received from the State and \$8,700 from the county, the latter being appropriated for the site, which, when purchased, included a neatly constructed brick building. This was fitted up as the administration department and a spacious drill room subsequently attached. The total amount received from appropriations, active and honorary members, and subscriptions, and expended on the premises, aggregates \$46,700.

## CHAPTER XVI.

ROSTER OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE WAR  
OF THE REBELLION.

## ALLEGANY.

- Allen, Elmore, Co. K, 37th Inf.; enl. June 3, 1864.  
 Allen, George, 18th Wisconsin Inf.  
 Allen, Henry, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Altenburg, Henry, corp. Co. H., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Altenburg, Morris, Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.  
 Anderson, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864.  
 Anderson, Wm., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Ascha, William, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.  
 Austin, George, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. March 7, 1862, for disability.  
 Bacon, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.  
 Badger, William, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. July 15, 1863, for disability.  
 Barber, Eliab, Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Barnes, Albert H., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; detailed on gunboat *St. Louis*; died at Fort Pillow, May 8, 1862.  
 Barnes, Orrin, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.  
 Barry, John, Jr., 15th Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.  
 Barry, Robert, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Bascom, Charles, 5th Ohio Regt.  
 Bascom, George H., corp. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861.  
 Baxter, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; prisoner; disch. June 20, 1865.  
 Beals, Daniel, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Behan, Edward, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862.  
 Bickmire, August, Co. F, 10th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. June 7, 1865.  
 Bishop, Charles, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; was confined four and one-half months in Richmond and thirteen months in Andersonville prisons; disch.  
 Bishop, George, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 3, 1864.  
 Bishop, Lewis, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; prisoner at Fair Oaks; disch.  
 Bishop, Lewis, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.  
 Blackmore, Albin, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Blackmore, Nelson, Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. May 29, 1861; three years.  
 Blaiser, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861.  
 Blaiser, John, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. June 25, 1865.  
 Bockoven, William C., enl. Aug. 10, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Borden, John H., capt., 83d Pa. Regt.  
 Bouchmire, Conrad, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861.  
 Bryant, R. O., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.  
 Burdick, Albertus, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; died July 23, 1862.  
 Burns, Joseph, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Cain, Patrick, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Canfield, Charles, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.  
 Carrington, Edwin L., Co. K, 37th Inf.; enl. June 3, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks.  
 Carrington, Leroy, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; detailed on gunboat *De Kalb*.  
 Carrington, Nathaniel, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; leg broken at Antietam.  
 Clark, Charles, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.  
 Clark, Henry, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Coleman, Emmet, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Coleman, Richard, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.  
 Cortwell, Lewis S., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. March 3, 1863, for disability.  
 Crocker, Abel B., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam; left leg amputated; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.  
 Densinger, Frederick, Co. B, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Dillon, Michael, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.  
 Dolan, Chas. H., Co. C, 147th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Donough, Michael, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. March, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks.  
 Drayton, Washington, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.  
 Drayton, Wm., Jr., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.  
 Dye, Elam S., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; mortally wounded at Hanover, Pa.  
 Dye, William P., 1st. sergt. Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. capt. Feb. 7, 1863.  
 Earl, William, enl. Co. K, 85th Inf.  
 Eggleston, Charles, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. June 25, 1863.  
 Eggleston, Reuben R., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; died in Atlantic, Ga., Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Embiser, Edward, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Enman, Philip, enl. Co. K, 85th Inf.  
 Fee, Owen, corp. Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; killed in battle of Fair Oaks.  
 Fitzpatrick, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Forness, Joseph, Jr., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Forness, Michael, enl. Co. A, 105th Inf.  
 Foster, Byron, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.  
 Frank, Daniel, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Frank, Sylvester, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Freeland, James A., Co. E, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; wounded at Drury Bluffs, May 15, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.  
 Frey, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Fuller, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. for disability; died Nov. 21, 1863.  
 Fuller, Charles, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.  
 Fuller, Evi, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Fuller, Lafayette, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Fuller, Perry W., enl. July 1, 1864.  
 Furnace, John, 26th Pa. (Mills' Bat.); enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 1863.  
 Geiger, Jacob, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.  
 Gibbs, William K., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.  
 Gillett, Charles M., Co. B, 97th Inf.; enl. 1864.  
 Gillett, Melvin, 183d Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; detailed for duty in hospital.  
 Gooden, Joseph, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.  
 Gooden, Nelson, Co. I, 97th Inf.; enl. June 14, 1864; disch. July 18, 1865.  
 Green, William C., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Grinard, Robert, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.  
 Grossman, Godfrey, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.  
 Guschusky, August, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.



- Haggerty, Milton M., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Hall, Benjamin, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Hall, Danforth, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Hall, Martin, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862.
- Haller, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.
- Hand, George, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; wounded by accident and discharged.
- Hanglister, Frederick, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Harmon, Luke G., capt. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Harting, Joseph, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 11, 1861; wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg; disch. Nov. 18, 1864.
- Hitchcock, Jos., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Howard, Philo A., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861.
- Howard, Schuyler, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Huganir, D. M., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Huganir, Nicholas, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Hughes, George, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Hull, Andrew, Sicksle's Brigade.
- Hyde, Henry, enl. Aug. 22, 1861.
- Jennings, William, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks and Gettysburg; died Feb. 3, 1863.
- Jewell, C. C., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Johnson, Gardner, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Johnson, George W., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; died in Allegany, of fever, July 2, 1862.
- Johnson, Henry, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died in Campbell hosp., Washington, May 21, 1865.
- Johnson, James G., 3d lieut. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years.
- Johnson, William, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Johnson, Wm. H., Co. B, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Jones, Alanson, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Kane, Patrick, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Keim, Morris, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Kinyon, Sanford, Co. I, 154th Inf.; killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864.
- Kline, Joseph, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Lahr, George, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1862, for disability.
- Lamb, George W., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Langer, Joseph, Co. B, 194th Inf.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Lawrence, Horace, 194th Inf.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
- Layton, George, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Layton, George, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863.
- Low, George W., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; pris. Aug. 25, 1864; died at Salisbury Oct. 25, 1864.
- Low, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Lyon, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Lyon, Peter, 13th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. June 24, 1865.
- Lyon, Rowland, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Manning, Thomas, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Marks, Milton W., 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
- Marks, Thomas, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Marsh, Daniel, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Marsh, William, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Mason, Charles H., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- May, Francis, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- May, Lyman, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Mayer, Solomon, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- McClure, Sanford B., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1862, for disability.
- McConnell, John R., capt. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- McCoy, Richard, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded in left leg; disch. Nov. 27, 1862.
- McIvar, Patrick, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863.
- McKay, Charles W., sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 18, 1865.
- Mehan, Patrick, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Merryman, F. C., K, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Miller, Lewis, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. June 25, 1863.
- Mills, E. S., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
- Mills, Robert B., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Morgan, Menzo S., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863.
- Moriarty, Michael, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Morris, Christopher, Co. G, 52d Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; discharged.
- Morris, John T., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. June 5, 1863.
- Moscript, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Mulison, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Nolta, Chesep, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded; re-enl. Feb. 28, 1864.
- Noonan, Edward, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Nooning, Martin, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Norwood, Deloss M., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, '61.
- Norwood, Eugene F., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. July 19, '62.
- Norwood, George, Co. F, 147th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; wounded at Weldon Railroad; disch. June 9, 1865.
- O'Brien, Michael, 149th Inf.
- O'Brien, Patrick, Sicksle's Brigade; enl. Aug. 1861.
- O'Hara, Michael, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- O'Hern, Jerry, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Onan, Warren, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. 1st lieut. Feb. 20, 1865.
- Osterstock, John, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Palen, Theodore, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. capt. Sept. 16, 1863; resigned Dec. 21, 1863.
- Parks, Elisaph, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Partridge, James, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Perry, Luther O., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Phelps, Dudley, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Platner, Henry, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
- Platner, Thomas, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
- Poland, James, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Pratt, Eldridge, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Pratt, Newton, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Prentiss, Myron, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Reed, William, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861.
- Regen, Thomas, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; three years.
- Reitz, Conrad, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; wounded and prisoner May 2, 1863; disch. July 1, 1865.
- Renwick, Alex., 11 Indiana Regiment.
- Renwick, James H., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; died at home July 30, 1863.
- Renwick, Robert H., capt. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Renwick, Victor D., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Reynolds, Harmon W., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
- Rice, A. L., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Roberts, George, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Roe, Samuel E., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Rogers, William (no record).
- Rotchky, Godfrey, Co. D, 61st Inf.; enl. July 14, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
- Rounds, F. M., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Rounds, Orton, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Rowe, Samuel E., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Rowell, Daniel, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Rowen, Malachi, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Ryan, Patrick, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Ryan, Christian, Co. B, 40th Inf.; enl. June 4, 1864; killed in battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
- Ryant, Abram, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.
- Shehan, Jerry, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Sheldon, George L., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
- Shuler, Nicholas, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Shuster, Stephen, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Dec. 29, 1862, for disability.
- Smith, George S., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; died July 27, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg.
- Smith, Henry, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Smith, James, sergt. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; died in the service Nov. 20, 1863, of fever.
- Smith, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Smith, John, enl. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Smith, John, Jr., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861.
- Snyder, Conrad, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.
- Soule, Charles, lieut. Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Spicer, Horan D., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. June 28, 1862.
- Spraker, William, Jr., sergt. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; lost leg at Gettysburg, disch. May 3, 1864.

- Stafford, Joseph, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.  
 Starks, Saul, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Stiles, George, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861;  
 disch. Oct. 29, 1862.  
 Stiles, George, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Stratton, George, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864;  
 disch. June 3, 1865.  
 Strohuber, George, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864;  
 wounded in both legs at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864, left leg amput.; disch. May 26, 1865.  
 Sweeten, Marshall, Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. July 14, 1864;  
 prisoner at Hiram's Station; disch. June 3, 1865.  
 Sweeten, Wallace, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.  
 Thompson, Albert, 147th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Thurbur, Hiram, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862;  
 disch. April 16, 1864, for disability.  
 Thurbur, Ira S., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.  
 Tide, Thomas, enl. 1864.  
 Tirney, Christian (no record).  
 Towsey, Charles, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861;  
 detailed on gunboat *St. Louis*; disch. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Towsey, George, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861;  
 killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Trowbridge, Wm., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861.  
 Truesdell, Joel, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; wounded  
 at Chancellorsville; disch. Jan. 23, 1864.  
 Van Antwerp, L. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.  
 Ward, Hibbard, Co. H, 64th Cav.; enl. July, 1861; killed  
 at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1862.  
 Ward, John D., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861;  
 disch. Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Waters, David, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Waters, Frank, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861.  
 Waters, George, Co. A, 65th Inf.; enlisted Aug. 23,  
 1861; wounded Dec. 14, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864;  
 disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Way, Robert, enl. July 8, 1864.  
 Welch, Delancy, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862;  
 prisoner; died in Richmond, Va., in Feb., 1864.  
 Welch, Stephen, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862;  
 pro. 1st lieut. June 8, 1864; taken prisoner.  
 Weptner, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.  
 Wheeler, Devilo, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862;  
 prisoner; died in or near Richmond.  
 Wheeler, Sias, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.  
 Wheeler, Wm., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1864;  
 wounded at Hatcher's Run; disch. May 31, 1865.  
 Whitlock, Wm., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864;  
 killed in battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6, 1865.  
 Wilbur, Charles R., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862;  
 died in rebel prison.  
 Wilbur, Oscar, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862;  
 died from wounds received at Chancellorsville.  
 Wilbur, Wallace (no record).  
 Williams, Nathan, Sickle's Brigade.  
 Wilson, John E., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861;  
 died in camp at Washington, D. C., April 19, 1862.  
 Winsor, Ezer, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.  
 Winton, William, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.  
 Wohl, Joseph, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862.  
 Worden, George B., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25,  
 1861; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.  
 Worden, James, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. March 4, 1862;  
 disch. for disability June 23, 1862.  
 Wright, Horatio D., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28,  
 1861; prisoner; discharged.  
 Wright, Robert, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864;  
 disch. July 5, 1865.
- ASHFORD.
- Achenbach, M., Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864.  
 Babcock, Maynard, Co. K, 65th Inf.; must. March 17,  
 1865, one year.  
 Backatt, Francis, Co. H, 65th Inf.; must. March 17,  
 1865, one year.  
 Ballou, Charles F., Co. I, 44th Inf.; must. Sept. 17,  
 1861, three years; pro. corp.; wounded at Gettysburg  
 July 2, 1863.  
 Ballou, Herbert E., corp. Co. A, 100th Inf.; must.  
 Oct. 10, 1861, three years.  
 Barge, Michael, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 15,  
 1865, one year.  
 Beardsley, Salmon W., 1st sergt. Co. G, 154th Inf.;  
 enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Beebe, Charles H., Co. A, 36th Inf.; must. Sept. 5,  
 1861, two years; re-enl. as corp. Aug. 23, 1863; pro.  
 to sergt.  
 Bemus, Charles B., Co. B, 146th Inf.; must. Aug. 22,  
 1863, three years; died in Lincoln hospital Nov. 26,  
 1863.  
 Bernhoft, Fred C., Co. K, 105th Inf.; must. Feb. 3,  
 1862, three years.  
 Bernhoft, H., Co. K, 9th Cav.; died in Arlington.  
 Bigelow, Arnold M., 93d Inf.; mustered March 17,  
 1865, one year.  
 Bihl, Caspar, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
 Bishop, George, Co. A, 100th Inf.; must. Oct. 10, 1861,  
 three years.  
 Block, Charles, Co. K, 65th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865,  
 one year.  
 Block, John, Co. E, 16th Inf.; must. April, 1865, three  
 years.  
 Block, William, Co. I, 44th Inf.; must. Oct. 2, 1861,  
 three years.  
 Bond, Daniel, Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862,  
 three years; pro. corp.; wounded in thigh June  
 25, 1865.  
 Bowles, Hammond E., Co. H, 98th Inf.; must. April 6,  
 1865, one year.  
 Brooks, Michael, Co. C, 100th Inf.; must. March 9,  
 1864, three years; wounded in battle of James  
 River.  
 Cheeseman, —, Co. A, 44th Inf.  
 Clark, George (no record).  
 Clark, George W., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 1,  
 1865, one year.  
 Clark, Salmon J., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861,  
 three years.  
 Clark, Warner F., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Comstock, Lewis H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; must. Jan. 12,  
 1862, three years.  
 Cook, Nicholas, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862,  
 three years; wounded in jaw at Pine Ridge.  
 Cradden, Augustus, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. July 16,  
 1864, three years.  
 Crosby, William, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 22, 1865,  
 one year; died at Beaufort, N. C.  
 Day, Henry, Co. A, 100th Inf.; must. April 1, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Day, Job, Co. K, 105th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861, three  
 years; died in service Jan. 10, 1862.  
 Day, Marcus D., Co. K, 105th Inf.; must. Dec. 21, 1861,  
 three years.  
 Deitz, Frederick (no record).  
 Deitz, John (no record).  
 Derby, Solomon, Co. A, 100th Inf.; must. July 12, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Dutcher, H. (no record).  
 Dutcher, John, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 17, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Ehman, C., 9th Cav.  
 Ehman, Jerry, 9th Cav.  
 Eno, K. Conrad, Co. G, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Entridge, George, Co. K, 193d Inf.; must. April 1,  
 1863, two years.  
 Fisk, Nelson H., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Fox, Ambrose H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 23,  
 1865, three years.  
 Frank, David A., corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11,  
 1862, three years.  
 Frank, Franklin (no record).  
 Frank, Hiram P., Co. B, 64th Inf.; must. Aug. 12,  
 1865, three years.  
 Frank, Robert, Co. H, 64th Inf.; must. March 30,  
 1865, one year.  
 Fuller, C., 9th Cav.  
 Gamp, Jacob, Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1862,  
 three years.  
 Garwick, Gerhard, Co. H, 65th Inf.; must. March 31,  
 1865, one year.  
 Gerrecke, Robt., Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Goodbread, Jacob, Co. B, 197th Inf.; must. Sept. 29,  
 1863, three years; taken prisoner at Wilderness,  
 May 5, 1863; died at Andersonville, Oct. 1864.  
 Goodmote, Abraham, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 8,  
 1862, three years.  
 Goodmote, William, Co. A, 188th Inf.; must. Sept. 6,  
 1865, one year.  
 Gould, John, Co. B, 105th Inf.; enl. after muster of  
 regt.  
 Groat, Eley, corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 23,  
 1862, three years.  
 Groat, Jeremiah, navy.

- Groat, John, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1862, one year.
- Groat, Frank D., Co. L, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 11, 1864, one year.
- Hadley, Warner J., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died at Richmond, Jan. 10, 1864.
- Haller, Charles, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Hammond, Franklin G., Co. H, 37th Inf.; must. May 17, 1861, three years; wounded at Malvern Hill.
- Hammoud, Orange, Co. H, 37th Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; re-enl. Co. D, 154th Inf.
- Hattan, Lewis, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1865, one year.
- Haynes, James, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
- Hess, Elias H., Co. H, 65th Inf.; must. April 5, 1865, one year.
- Hess, George W., corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 15, 1861, three years.
- Hess, Horace H. (no record).
- Hinkley, Bradley, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 20, 1861, three years; died at Andersonville prison March 9, 1864.
- Hitchcock, Lucius, Co. D, 154th Inf.
- Howard, L. M., Co. C, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Hufstater, Harrison (no record).
- Hufstater, Henry H., Co. H, 100th Inf.; must. May 1, 1861, three years.
- Hunt, James B., Co. C, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Johnson, John H., Co. H, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 12, 1863, one year.
- Johnson, Lorenzo, Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
- Johnson, Marion, Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; wounded in battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864.
- King, Edgar O., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 11, 1861, three years.
- King, Edward, 146th Inf.
- Kost, George H., Co. A, 188th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1865, one year.
- Langmade, Watian F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 15, 1865, one year.
- Lawton, Addison, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1865, one year.
- Lawton, Joseph B., Co. K, 105th Inf.
- McClure, George W., Co. K, 65th Inf.; must. March 16, 1865, one year.
- Milhoiland, William, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, three years.
- Moore, Jacob, Co. K, 65th Inf.; must. March 17, 1865, one year.
- Murphy, L. P., Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
- Myers, Edmund, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years; died in Andersonville prison July 1, 1864.
- Myers, Eli C., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1865, one year.
- Nye, Cornelius, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.
- Ostrander, A. J., must. Sept. 22, 1863, three years.
- Peabody, George W., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1865, one year.
- Peer, Stephen, Co. D, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Proper, George W., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1865, one year.
- Quackenbush, Daniel, corp. Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Jan. 9, 1864, three years.
- Quackenbush, John, Jr., Co. H, 98th Inf.; must. April 6, 1865, one year.
- Ramsdell, Oliver, Co. A, 157th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Rice, Abel, navy; died in Philadelphia.
- Rowland, Bradford, Co. G, 134 Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years.
- Schroeder, Chas., Co. C, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864.
- Shaffner, David, Co. A, 44th Inf.; must. Oct. 12, 1862, three years; killed at Malvern Hill, July, 1863.
- Shaffner, Frederick, Co. G, 72d Inf.; must. July 17, 1862, three years; wounded at North Anna River.
- Shaffner, Frederick, Co. H, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Shaffner, James R., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 31, 1862; pro. 2d sergt. Co. H, 94th Regt.; must. Mich. 1, 1865, three years; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Shaffner, Philip L., Co. G, 72d Inf.; must. July 17, 1862, three years.
- Sherman, Charles W., Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1861, three years; wounded in arm and hip in May, 1862.
- Sherman, Ebenezer C., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 8, 1865, one year.
- Shields, George, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; died at Belle Isle, Jan., 1863.
- Shoemaker, Henry, corp. Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
- Simons, William, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 10, 1861, two years.
- Smith, Andrew M., corp. Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; killed at Donaldsonville, July 13, 1863.
- Smith, Eliza A., corp. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862, three years.
- Smith, Francis M., Co. F, 116 Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; died of fever in New Orleans, April 1, 1863.
- Smith, John L., Co. A, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 12, 1864, one year.
- Smith, Peter W., Co. F, 5th Inf.; must. Sept. 20, 1861, three years.
- Snyder, John, Co. D, 154th Inf.; died in Savannah, Ga.
- Stocking, Spencer, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1862, one year.
- Thomas, Hiram B., Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. Oct. 5, 1861, two years.
- Turner, Jerome J., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; wounded in right shoulder.
- Veldt, Jacob M., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 12, 1865, one year.
- Wait, A. J., Co. E, 157th Inf.
- Wait, Lovinas B., Co. E, 157th Inf.; must. Oct. 1, 1863, three years; died of fever while in the service.
- Walters, John W., Co. K, 6th Inf.; must. Sept. 11, 1863, three years.
- Walters, Luman B., Co. A, 36th Inf.; must. March 1, three years; pro. corp.
- Wasson, Nathan, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1862, three years.
- Weast, Amos B., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; pro. corp. May 8, 1864; sergt. April 1, 1865.
- Weast, Clark E., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Feb. 24, 1865, one year.
- Weast, Frederick, sergt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; must. Sept. 15, 1865, one year.
- Weber, James B., Co. F, 116th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
- Weber, Jacob J., Co. F, 21st Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.
- Wedelmann, Fred, Co. F, 96th Inf.; must. April 1, 1865, one year.
- Willis, Thomas, corp. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years.
- Wilson, Orrin, 137th Inf.; killed while in the service.
- Wiltse, Emerson M., corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.

## CARROLLTON.

- Avery, Isaac N., Co. I, 56th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
- Bailey, David L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
- Baillett, Eugene, sergt. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; taken prisoner July 1, 1863; died in hospital at Richmond, Feb. 15, 1864.
- Baker, George W., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Barton, Horace C., Co. E, 146th Inf.; enl. 1863; died Dec. 24, 1863.
- Bates, Charles W., Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. April 5, 1863; disch. July 29, 1865.
- Beck, John B., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1862; re-enlisted Aug. 22, 1863, Co. E, 146th Inf.; wounded at Weidon Railroad, Sept. 16, 1864; pro. corp. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. March 23, 1865.
- Brown, George W., Co. A, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863; wounded at Drury's Bluffs, Va.; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Brown, Spaulding R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Cowen, David A., Co. C, 96th Inf.; enl. March 18, 1865; disch. April 4, 1866.
- Fleck, Joseph, Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861; disch. June 28, 1864.



Hunt, James B., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 21, 1861; died June 20, 1861.  
 Hutchinson, Daniel A., navy; on board the *Brilliant*; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Kellogg, Edgar, Co. D, 5th Pa. Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; pro. corp.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1863, in Co. D, 4th U. S. Lt. Art.  
 Kellogg, George W., Co. K, 82d Ill. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Leonard, Joseph, sergt., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1863.  
 Leonard, Samuel J., navy; on board the *Brilliant*; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 McKinney, John J., navy; on board the *Brilliant*; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Pinkerton, Samuel, Co. A, 184th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Pinkerton, Ziba, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 24, 1863.  
 Schoffner, Sebastian, Co. I, 71st Cav.; enl. May 26, 1861; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.  
 Scott, Bradner, navy; on board the *Brilliant*; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.  
 Spofford, John, Co. G, 32d Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Sweet, James H., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. March 4, 1863.  
 Whipple, George D., navy; on board the *Brilliant*; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Window, George W., Co. A, 96th Inf.; enl. March 15, 1865; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.  
 Wolcott, Otis C., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1863; pro. corp. May, 1865; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Woodworth, Joseph M., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Woodworth, Wm., reg't wagon mas. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Zulu, Alonzo, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Zulu, Willard, Co. I, 5th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. Oct. 17, 1865.

## COLD SPRING.

Arance, Daniel, 9th Cav.  
 Backus, Wm. A., musician Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Berry, Frank, 64th Inf.  
 Bixby, W. (no rec.); Co. A, was 18 months in service.  
 Blood, Andrew D., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1862, three years; pro. 1st sergt.  
 Brown, Charles W., corp. Co. D, 109th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years; wounded Dec. 28, 1864.  
 Brown, Geo. F., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862, three years; wounded and prisoner; pro. corp.  
 Brown, Hiram L., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Bryant, Howard L., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. Apr. 8, 1865, one year.  
 Buck, Alfred, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; died in service.  
 Buck, Amasa, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.  
 Buck, Eugene, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 10, 1865.  
 Buck, William H., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; prisoner.  
 Casler, Alonzo A., 3d sergt., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. lieut.; prisoner.  
 Casler, Benjamin G., 1st. lieut. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; pro. capt.; wounded; prisoner.  
 Campbell, John D., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years.  
 Campbell, Wm. H. H., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862; prisoner; pro. 1st. sergt.  
 Chase, Wallace W., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; died in service.  
 Clancy, David, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1861, three years; wounded.  
 Cowles, Asa, served in 12th N. Y. Vols.  
 Crook, Albert, served in 13th H. A.  
 Crook, Byron, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862, three years.  
 Curtis, Andrew, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Curtis, George, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 11, 1863, three years.  
 Curtis, Lorenzo, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 11, 1863, three years.

Curtis, Stephen H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Davenport, Cyrus G., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.  
 Dean, Lyman, corp. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; orderly sergt.; wounded.  
 Dow, Lyman, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; died in service.  
 Dow, Orville, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, three years.  
 Durphy, Felix, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, three years; killed at battle of Fair Oaks.  
 Eanon, John, 125th Inf.  
 Eggleston, William L., corp. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded, taken prisoner; disch.; re-enl. as private in 9th Cav., Aug. 25, 1864, one year.  
 Fay, Avery, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1862; wounded and taken prisoner.  
 Fenton, Charles M., musician Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Furman, Charles M., musician Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Galbraith, William, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; pro. corp.; disch.  
 Gates, George W., 11th Mich. Cav.; pro. 1st. lieut. and trans. to command of U. S. C. T.  
 Gear, Webster (no record).  
 Hackett, John, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 8, 1863, three years.  
 Hackett, Perry, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 1, 1863.  
 Hall, Erastus, musician Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861; disch. at expiration of term.  
 Harkness, Truman, 64th Inf.; died in Belle Isle prison.  
 Heywood, James, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.  
 Heywood, Phineas, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. May 25, 1861; died March 26, 1864.  
 Heywood, Samuel S., 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed in battle May 6, 1864.  
 Hopkins, William, Co. K, 1st N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; reported missing.  
 Hotchkiss, Harmon, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. with company.  
 Jeffords, Lyman, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; prisoner; escaped from Belle Isle.  
 Kennon, Lucius J., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 30, 1864, three years.  
 Kilburn, Alvin, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 31, 1864, three years.  
 Kilburn, Cicero, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died in service.  
 Langhorn, Richard, 12th Inf.; wounded.  
 Langhorn, William, 12th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1861.  
 Lyon, Manley S., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864; disch. at expiration of term.  
 Marsh, Cassius M., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 8, 1865, one year.  
 Marsh, Duane, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; prisoner; died in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 23, 1863.  
 May, Johnson, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864, one year.  
 May, Sylvester, sergt., 184th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. with company.  
 McDonald, Martin, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 14, 1865, one year.  
 Morrison, Miles, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861.  
 Morton, Charles, 9th Cav.  
 Morton, Orville, 72d Inf. (3d Excelsior, Sickles's Brigade); wounded.  
 Myers, Albert, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.  
 Niles, Lucius J., Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Oct. 24, 1863; died April 10, 1864.  
 Preston, John (no record).  
 Preston, Samuel E., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861; wounded.  
 Price, Doc, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; pro. corp.; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. Co. F, 194th Inf., April 4, 1865.  
 Price, Joseph, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville.  
 Randolph, James A., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded, and died at Nasauville, Sept. 19, 1864.  
 Randolph, John H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; wounded; pro. 1st sergt.; disch. at expiration of term.  
 Ray, Stephen, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1863, three years.

- Rhodhouse, Alva, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 28, 1863; wounded.
- Rogers, Lemuel A., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl.; wounded; pro. sergt.; must. out with regt.
- Ross, Zenas, 9th Cav.
- Stephens, William C., 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Terry, Alanson T., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864; disch. for disability.
- Terry, Charles W., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Udpike, Lewis S., Co. C, 179th Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864, three years.
- Van Scouter, Cornelius, 72d Inf. (Excelsior Brigade).
- Van Scouter, Thaddeus, 9th Cav.; died in service.
- Walker, Francis, Co. F, 144th Inf.; enl. March 4, 1865, three years.
- Washburn, Giles, 1st sergt. 72d Inf.; enl. June 6, 1861; disch. June 8, 1864.
- Welman, George, 1st sergt. 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded and disch.
- Wetmore, Eugene, 64th Inf.; wounded.
- Whitmore, Allison, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Oct. 22, 1863; pro. corp.
- Wood, John, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; died of wounds.
- Woodruff, Henry, sergt. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; prisoner five months; disch. Sept. 25, 1864.

## CONEWANGO.

- Abbey, Orange J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
- Abbott, Samuel D.; regt. not given.
- Ackley, Gustavus J., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. Dec. 1864.
- Battles, Commodore, corp. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Sept. 1864.
- Benson, Charles A., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.
- Benson, James Garrett, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Bentley, Emory, Co. B, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Bentley, Henry, Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 19, 1863; pro. corp. June 1, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.
- Bentley, Jerome, Co. B, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Bigelow, Henry, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
- Boon, Cyrenus, Co. G, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Booth, Daniel, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
- Brown, H. C., enl. spring of 1865; regiment not given.
- Booth, Howard, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Booth, Orlando, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
- Brennen, Edwin William, Co. E, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. corp. June 1, 1863; sergt. Dec. 6, 1863; 2d lieut. March 18, 1865; disch. July 10, 1865.
- Buffington, Fred'k E., 112th Inf.; enl. March 25, 1864.
- Burgess, Edmond, 154th Regt.; enl. 1863; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness, and died at Andersonville.
- Bush, Milton H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Nashville, Tenn., from disease.
- Carpenter, James M., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864, of disease.
- Coats, Richard, Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 6, 1863, for disability.
- Coats, Thomas, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. 1862; died in Virginia.
- Cockran, Samuel W., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; re-enl. March 24, 1864.
- Condon, George W., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, on account of disease.
- Conroe, James M., Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861, three years.
- Cook, Elliott L., Co. H, 179th Inf.; enl. June 18, 1864.
- Cook, Hiram, Co. K, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, three years.
- Cooper, Elias, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Cunningham, Benjamin, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. June 8, 1864.
- Cunningham, Henry, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Darling, Charles, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.
- Darling, Deloss, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; died in hospital at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, 1865, of disease contracted in service.
- Day, Harland Blake, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Ellsworth, Stiles B., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years; pro. 1st sergt. Sept. 16, 1862; 1st lieut. May 25, 1864; resigned and disch. on account of wounds received in battle Aug. 12, 1864.
- Everhard, John, Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861.
- Fairbanks, Danforth, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; taken prisoner July 1, 1863; incarcerated in Libby and Andersonville; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Ferman, Amos, enl. April 4, 1864; regt. not known.
- Ferman, Elisha, Co. C, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.
- Francis, Frederick, corp. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1861, three years.
- Franklin, Andrus, Co. M, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- French, Horace, sergt. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. Jan. 23, 1864.
- Frisbie, Geo. Morrell, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Furman, Charles M., musician Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.
- Furman, Gale, musician Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years.
- Galfin, Richard, enl. 1865; regt. not known.
- Gardner, Charles, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Gardner, Daniel H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years; died May 5, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va., of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
- Gardner, Edwin L. (no record found).
- Grover, Delos, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861, three years; died after one year's service; re-enl. in Co. A, 13th Art., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 18, 1865.
- Grover, Gustavus, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct., 1861, three years; wounded in battle of Fair Oaks; disch. May, 1863.
- Grover, William, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Halke, Frederic C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1, 1862, for disability.
- Hall, Horace, 9th Cav.; enl. 1862.
- Hall, Leonard Franklin, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
- Hall, Philander, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. July, 1865.
- Hamilton, Henry, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; wounded in right arm at the battle of Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Hammond, William R., Co. K, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Helms, Gaylord, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Hillegon, Rudolph, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
- Hills, William G., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. Nov. 27, 1864.
- Hopkins, Daniel, enl. June 23, 1864.
- Huntington, Charles D., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Nov. 2, 1864.
- Huntington, Monroe H., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years.
- Johnson, Leander D., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Keach, Charles, 57th Inf.
- Keach, Ira L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years.
- Keach, Nathan, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years.
- Kilburn, Alvin, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 31, 1864, three years.
- Kilburn, Cicero, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years.
- Klock, Charles L., 64th Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Loop, Moses W., Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.



- Marsh, Hollis, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years.
- Mason, George J., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; pro. 1st sergt. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 25, 1865.
- Mason, William T., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
- McCann, J. D., no record.
- Menker, Henry A., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
- Metcalf, Labrun, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864.
- Miller, Henry, Co. G, 179th Inf.; enl. March 28, 1864, three years.
- Millman, James, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Monroe, W. H., enl. spring of 1865.
- Morgan, Wickliff, 64th Inf.
- Myers, Adl, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Myers, Eugene, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; wounded in battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; died in consequence of wound and amputation of leg at Brooks Station, Va.
- Myers, George W., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861, three years; killed in battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.
- Myers, Gerret S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861, three years; disch. May 14, 1862.
- Myers, John M., Co. C, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
- Newcomb, Daniel, enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- O'Neil, John, 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
- Ostrum, Bush, enl. 1861; regt. not given.
- Otis, Harrison G., Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Owen, Lemuel, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 17, 1864.
- Patterson, Robert M., 9th Cav.; enl. Aug., 1862.
- Penhallow, Dorus D., Co. B, 112th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years.
- Penhallow, Henry, Co. B, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Perry, Albert, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 31, 1864, three years.
- Phillips, Sylvanus L., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. April 13, 1864.
- Pinner, Samuel, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died at Frederick City, Md., in Dec., 1862.
- Price, Merrick, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 7, 1862.
- Risley (or Ruley), Henry, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, three years.
- Roberts, Wallace, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
- Robinson, Remington, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.
- Ross, Edwin, corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; died at Beaufort, N. C., in Feb., 1865, of disease.
- Saunders, Hezekiah, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- Saunders, Philo W., Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 3 years; died Jan. 22, 1865, at Salisbury, N. C.
- Seager, Edward L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
- Seager, George, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 6, 1861; disch. April 14, 1862.
- Snow, Orr, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; disch. in May, 1862.
- Spaulding, Albert M., 64th Inf.
- Spencer, Jas. O., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 24, 1864.
- Starks, Charles, enl. in spring of 1865.
- Stephens, David H., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 13, 1862.
- Stone, Edwin, Co. E, 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Stone, Martin, 112th Inf.; enl. 1864.
- Sweet, Langford, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years; served 16 months; disch. for disability; re-enl. Co. C, 13th Art., Aug. 13, 1864, one year; disch.
- Truk, William, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864.
- Van Namee, Charles, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Ward, Osman, Co. A, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Washburn, Jackson A., 37th Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Wescott, Anthony, enl. Dec. 22, 1864, three years; died at Onawango Jan. 21, 1865, of disease contracted in service.
- West, Charles, 112th Inf.; enl. 1864.
- White, James M., 112th Inf.; enl. 1862.
- Wilcox, D., no record found.
- Wilkins, Franklin, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Williams, Jackson, corp. Co. K, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, three years.
- Woodford, Solomon, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; pro. corp.; disch. May 28, 1865.
- Worden, Edward Clinton, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864, three years; wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; died at Cuyler hospital Feb. 27, 1865.
- Yarrington, Aury, Co. L, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864, one year; trans. to navy; died in hospital near Point of Rocks.

## DAYTON.

- Bacon, Eeck P., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; died in Andersonville prison May 5, 1864.
- Badger, John W., 1st sergt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. 2d lieutenant; died in service June 4, 1865.
- Bailey, George, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July, 1865.
- Blair, Charles H., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. at expiration of term.
- Blair, William W., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. for disability.
- Brown, Charles F., Co. H, 44th Inf., three years.
- Coon, Sylvester, 11th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864; disch. Sept., 1865.
- Darbey, Albert, 1st lieut. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, three years; disch. Oct., 1864.
- Darbard, Henry H., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill.
- Darbey, Horace N., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Darbey, John H., Co. H, 44th Inf.
- Gregg, Adgate F., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; pro. corp.; disch.
- Hagaden, Henry, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years.
- Hall, Charles W., corp. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; disch. Sept., 1865.
- Hammond, David, Co. I, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864, one year.
- Haupt, Charles, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years.
- Hooker, Hull, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; killed in Seven Days' battle.
- Hooker, Leroy J., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. in 1862 for disability.
- Howlett, Horace H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Hubbard, George, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Hubbard, Philander W., 2d lieut. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. June, 1863, for disability.
- Hulett, Marcus, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. in 1865.
- Hull, Marvin, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; died in the service.
- Hull, Samuel, Co. H, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Petersburg, March 23, 1864.
- Hunt, Leonard L., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. Sept., 1865.
- Inmann, Burt, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. in 1864.
- Inmann, Harvey, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Johnson, Calvin S., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 27, 1864, of disease.
- Johnson, Erwin E., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. at expiration of term.
- Johnson, Gile N., sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. in May, 1864, for wounds.
- Jolls, Jerome, Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; served 14 months.
- La Baron, Hiram, 90th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; disch. in 1865.
- Lafferty, Wiley, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Feb., 1863.
- Luce, Israel, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. at expiration of term.

- Markham, Aaron, 44th Inf.; enl. Jan., 1862; killed at Petersburg, June 19, 1864.
- Markham, James, Co. H, 44th Inf.; three years.
- Markham, Sylvanus A., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch.; re-enl. in Sharpshooters.
- Markham, Phil C., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. Oct., 1865.
- Mathewson, David, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. in Feb., 1865.
- Mayer, John, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg.
- Merrill, Alva C., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. July 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
- Merrill, Barzilla, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Merrill, Wilbur H., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. at expiration of term.
- Nash, Clayton S., 13th Wis. Vols.; enl. May, 1862; ten months in Cawhawber, Ala., prison.
- Nash, Clinton D., Co. K, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; died at Yorktown, April, 1862.
- Nash, E. Hart, Co. A, 64th Vols.; enl. Oct., 1862.
- Nash, Eugene T., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. H; adjutant; capt. Co. D, July 11, 1862; lieut.-col. U. S. C. T.; must. out Oct. 11, 1864.
- Newcomb, George W., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; starved to death in Libby prison.
- Oaks, John, Co. K, 12th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor and Fort Fisher; disch. June, 1865.
- Oaks, William R., 90th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1864; disch. in May, 1865.
- Parks, Anson N., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Chattanooga.
- Prosser, Emmett M., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. in 1864.
- Randall, Harvey, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died in service.
- Randall, Henry, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. Aug., 1865.
- Real, George, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. in 1863 for wounds.
- Robinson, Horace, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. at expiration of term.
- Rice, Henry T., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. in 1862 for wounds.
- Schneider, George, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. in March, 1864.
- Secker, William H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died in service Oct. 4, 1863.
- Shults, Edward, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; three years.
- Shults, Julius C., sergt. 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; wounded three times; disch. June 22, 1863.
- Stone, John S., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; killed in battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Strickland, Chester, corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. in Sept., 1863.
- Stewart, Ira B., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. in 1864.
- Ulmer, Jacob, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Oct., 1863.
- Vosburgh, Emory K., corp. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; died Jan. 26, 1863, of disease.
- Wells, John L., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died June 22, 1862, of wounds.
- Wheelock, Theodore, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. in 1865.
- Wickham, Cullen, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. in 1865.
- Wizand, Frederick, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. in 1863.
- Wilson, Thomas, 115th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. in July, 1865.
- Wolf, William, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. in 1865.
- EAST OTTO.
- Andrews, Edison A., must. 1864, one year; died at Danville prison Jan. 11, 1865.
- Andrews, George W., buzler Co. F, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1864, three years.
- Andrews, Jerome A., 1st sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; wounded at Chancellorsville; re-enl. in 194th Inf. in 1865; pro. 1st lieut.
- Bacon, William S., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. May 25, 1861, three years.
- Ballou, James M., Co. L, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. Jan. 23, 1861, three years.
- Barlow, Frederick, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years.
- Barnhart, Henry, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Regt.; died on board vessel on the way to Annapolis.
- Bartholomew, Almon, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years.
- Bartholomew, Leman, sergt. Co. A, 36th Ill.; must. Aug. 5, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regt. and company; pro. sergt.
- Bass, Frank, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Beach, Robert C., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
- Beach, William A., 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Beebe, Edwin F., sergt. Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1862, three years; re-enl. as sergt. Co. D, same regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
- Blowers, Truman D., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.
- Bowen, Elias, Jr., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Bradley, Charles, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Annapolis, Sept. 28, 1863.
- Bradley, Warren, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 1, 1863.
- Buchanan, James, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year.
- Cady, John, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; died at Evansville, Ind., Feb. 21, 1865.
- Cady, Levi, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; died of fever at Shipping Point, Va., April 20, 1862.
- Colvin, Mark, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Cox, Nelson, corp. Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1861, three years.
- Cox, Sylvester E., Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861, three years.
- Ditcher, John, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years.
- Dresser, Julian C., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
- Dunbar, William H., Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Dutcher, Fayette, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; died at Fair Play Court House.
- Edmonds, Austin, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; died in Salisbury prison.
- Gallagher, Andrew, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; wounded in head at Fredericksburg.
- Goodrich, Alonzo, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863; re-enl. as sergt. Co. F, 194th Regt., in Feb., 1865.
- Goodrich, Franklin L., Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg in July, 1863, and died of starvation in Andersonville, July 8, 1864.
- Goodrich, Orestes H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.
- Goss, Warren, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; pro. ord. sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, same regt. and co.; killed at Chantilly, 1864.
- Grinols, Harvey, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 3, 1861, three years.
- Hammond, Samuel F. (no record found).
- Hanna, Seth M., Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; pro. sergt. Sept. 15, 1862; re-enl. 1863, three years; wounded in battle of Wilderness, May 10, 1864.
- Harrison, Jesse S., Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Hauck, Jeremiah, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.
- Hawkins, John, Jr., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1862, three years; re-enl. Co. D, same regt., Sept. 2, 1864.
- Hawkins, William, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; confined at Belle Isle and Savannah seven months, at Andersonville nine months, Camp Millen one month; exchanged Nov. 19, 1864.
- Hicks, Clark, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864.

Hinman, Truman, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, three years.  
 Huffstater, Francis, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1862, three years.  
 Hull, Francis H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.  
 Jackson, John, drum-major, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.  
 Kelly, Polius, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Klump, George, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years.  
 Langhaus, John, corp. Co. H, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, three years.  
 Larabee, Cyrus, 49th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861, three years; died at Philadelphia, July 19, 1862.  
 Larkin, Orville L., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.  
 Lincoln, William H., 2d lieut. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; re-enl. as private in 10th Cav., Oct. 1, 1863.  
 Lines, Stephen H., Co. D, 72d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, three years.  
 Morey, William, corp. Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 23, 1861, two years; died at Annapolis, May 16, 1862.  
 Morrow, Lafayette, Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, two years; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.  
 Myers, William E., Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Orr, Amherst L., corp. Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.  
 Orr, George F., Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Orr, John W., Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; killed while on picket duty at Antietam, Sept. 18, 1862.  
 Oyer, Major A., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Perkins, Marshall A., Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; pro. 2d sergt.; died at Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 Perkins, William H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Pratt, Charles E., Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 2, 1864, one year.  
 Pratt, Jackson M., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; died of fever at Yorktown, Va., May 1, 1862.  
 Prater, Martin M., Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Satterlee, Oel D., Co. K, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; appointed co. blacksmith Jan. 1, 1865.  
 Satterlee, Zena, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; died at Harper's Ferry, Feb. 26, 1865.  
 Schupenhauer, John, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Scott, Marshall E., Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 23, 1861, three years.  
 Secomb, Henry, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Slocum, J. Newton, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.  
 Slocum, Nathan J., Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1861, three years.  
 Smith, Francis, Co. A, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Spaulding, Henry M., Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 14, 1861, three years.  
 Tardell, John, Co. I, 64th Inf.; killed at Spotsylvania Court House.  
 Thurber, Joel, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Tracy, Hiram, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; wounded at Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864.  
 Tracy, Sylvester, Co. E, 72d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, three years; wounded May 5, 1864, at Spotsylvania Court House.  
 Urell, Henry, Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; pro. corp.; died of disease contracted in service.  
 Vannatta, Elias, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; died of wounds at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.  
 Vannatta, William, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; prisoner June, 1864, to April, 1865.

Wickham, Levant, Co. H, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Wickham, Thomas, Co. D, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Wickham, William T., Co. I, 37th Inf.; must. May 20, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Wilson, Garrett, corp. Co. B, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Wilson, Perry, Co. L, 2d N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; enl. Nov., 1863, three years; shot through the head in front of Petersburg, July 31, 1864.  
 Wing, Asa S., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years.  
 Woodruff, Albert, Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 3, 1861, three years; severely wounded in left leg in battle of Wilderness.  
 Woodruff, Joel W., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; died at Goldsborough, March, 1865.  
 Worden, Asa, Co. C, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.

## ELLCOTTVILLE.

Abers, Garret, Co. I, 37th Inf.  
 Aeman, Fred, Co. E, 5th Cav.  
 Aeman, John, Co. E, 5th Cav.  
 Allen, Daniel B., capt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; pro. major; lieut.-col.  
 Andrews, Jerome A., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Baillet, George W., 1st lieut. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Bailey, Harry L., musician Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Batt, William, Co. I, 37th Inf.; wounded at Williamsburg.  
 Bentley, Byron H., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; taken prisoner at Richmond.  
 Blinham, Daniel G., lieut.-col. 64th Inf.; pro. to col.; must. in Nov. 15, 1861, for three years or during war.  
 Bird, Alexander, corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; pro. 1st lieut.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Bird, James W., sergt. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Bird, William, Jr., ord.-sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; pro. lieut.; re-enl. 179th Inf.; pro. capt.  
 Bishop, George, Co. I, 37th Inf.; killed.  
 Bighorn, Henry, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Bolles, H. E., fu. regt.  
 Bryant, Hamilton T., corp. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Bryant, Levi D., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Oct., 1864.  
 Burlingame, Victor R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Calkins, James, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Clark, William T., capt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Cochrane, Augustus, Co. G, 154th Inf.  
 Coit, Gordon, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 2d Mtd. Rifles.  
 Conklin, Benjamin H., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Cooley, Charles H., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Cooley, Ebenezer M., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Cotter, Andrew, 37th Inf.; killed in action.  
 Crosby, Alanson, 2d lieut. Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 23, 1862, three years; pro. 1st lieut.; capt.; died between Atlanta and Chickamauga of wounds.  
 Devine, Owen, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Dolph, B. W., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Earle, William H., corp. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Ehman, Christian, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Ehman, Fred J., Jr., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Fedix, George (no record).  
 Firman, ———, 100th Regt.

- Fish, Nelson H., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Fisk, Nelson H., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, three years.
- Goodspeed, George, corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Gregory, George M., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; killed.
- Groat, Esley, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Groat, John, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Hall, Walter, 37th Inf.; pro. to lieutenant; re-enl. in 5th Cav.; pro. to col.
- Hames, Theodore C., wagoner Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Hammon, Clarence, 1st. lieut. Co. H, 37th Inf.
- Harmon, Luke G., capt. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.
- Harrington, Edwin T., Co. F, 154th Inf.
- Harrington, H. B., Co. F, 154th Inf.; must. July, 1862.
- Harvey, George W., Co. G, 14th Art.; enl. Oct. 28, 1863.
- Hicks, Franklin, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Hopkins, Alonzo, Co. I, 37th Inf.
- Hopkins, George G., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Huntley, Henry, 37th Inf.; killed at Williamsburg.
- Huntley, Silas S., sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; pro. 1st lieut.
- Jackson, John, musician Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; re-enl. Co. D, 179th Inf., March 11, 1864.
- Johnson, Byron, ord. sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; pro. 1st sergt. Co. A, 154th Inf., July 21, 1862; pro. 2d lieut., assigned to Co. B; trans. to Co. I, July, 1863; pro. capt. Co. F, Oct., 1864.
- Johnson, William H., musician Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Jones, Patrick H., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; adjt.; major; col. 154th Inf.; brig.-general.
- Kingsley, N. A., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Kingsley, T. N., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Kingsley, Warren, corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Klump, W. W., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Lamb, Moses B., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Lewis, Sidney M., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 7, 1863, three years.
- Longhaus, John, Co. G, 154th Inf.
- Low, Henry A., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; re-enl. Co. F, 9th Cav.
- Matteson, Charles H., hospital steward, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1862, three years.
- Maybe, A. (colored), 20th Conn. Inf.
- Mcadden, Richard J., sergt. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- McInery, John, 179th Inf.; (not on original muster-in-rolls).
- Miekle, Benjamin, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Morris, Ebenezer H., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861.
- Morris, James, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Muholland, William, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Nelson, John, Co. I, 13th H. A.
- Noyes, Samuel C., Jr., adj. 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Nye, Cornelius, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Oakes, Hiram, Co. I, 37th Inf.
- Oyer, Clark, sergt. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Pettit, Amos, sutler Co. G, 154th Inf.
- Pettit, George W., Co. G, 154th Inf.
- Pettit, Joshua R., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Potter, Charles B., sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; re-enl. as 1st. lieut. Co. F, 194th Inf.; pro. to capt. same co. and regt.
- Prine, Israel D., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; (missing).
- Pryor, Peter (no record).
- Razey, Lorenzo L., corp. Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
- Reed, De Forest, Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Oct., 1864, three years.
- Rice, Addison G., col. 154th Inf.; must. in Sept. 26, 1862, resigned as soon as regt. reached Washington.
- Rider, G. M., 179th Inf. (not on original muster-in-rolls).
- Root, Marvin J., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Rowland, Bradley, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1862, three years.
- Rowland, Hiram (no record).
- Saxton, B. Leonard, capt. Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years; re-enl. in 179th Regt. as 1st. lieut.; killed in front of Petersburg.
- Shankland, Robert H., Jr., qrm., 5th. Cav.
- Sheffield, Henry (colored).
- Sheffield, J. M. (colored), Co. F, 43d Pa. Inf.
- Sheffield, Wesley (colored).
- Shelnor, Sanford, Co. G, 154th Inf.
- Shultz, Charles, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861.
- Shultz, Julius C., sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Snow, Freeman, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; wounded and taken prisoner.
- Stevens, Perry, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Stuart, J. Hadley, hospital steward Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; died of fever at Fort Monroe.
- Towsley, George H., Co. H, 37th Inf.; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Trivett, Contant S., 2d lieut. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Turner, Jerome, Co. G, 154th Inf.
- Turner, Philo C., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; killed in action.
- Valliey, James L., sergt. Co. C, 164th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
- Vaughan, Abraham, Co. A, 188th Regt.; died in hospital at Washington, of a fever, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Vedder, Commodore F., 1st. lieut. Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1862, three years.
- Vinton, Wm. F., Co. A, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Wickham, Wm., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Williams, George P., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Wilson, Wm., Co. G, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862.
- Wood, David H., Jr., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Woodard, Samuel, corp. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.
- Wort, De Witt C., 179th Inf. (not on original muster-in-rolls).

## FARMERSVILLE.

- Adams, Albert, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Adams, David, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease in 1862.
- Adams, Edward, Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865.
- Alexander, Bradley, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; wounded; re-enl.; taken prisoner.
- Alexander, Nelson, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch.
- Austin, Daniel, sergt. Co. K, 94th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded; disch.
- Austin, Xina, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; died in Mound City, Ill., Jan. 11, 1865.
- Bannister, Adam C., navy; seaman, *Flambeau*; enl. 1861; disch. June, 1862.
- Bard, Samuel, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. 1863, for disability.
- Blackman, James A., Co. D, 13th H. A.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Brown, A., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Brown, George R., Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.



- Bullock, Horace W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Bush, John, sergt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
- Bush, Robt., Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. at expiration of term.
- Byington, Norton, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; wounded; disch. at close of war.
- Cady, George, Co. D, 81st Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
- Cazvin, George H., sergt. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after ten months' service.
- Carpenter, Adelbert, sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded May, 1864; disch. Nov., 1864.
- Carpenter, Leonard, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Carpenter, Levi, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at Gettysburg.
- Cleveland, Freeman, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Coly, David, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; died.
- Conrad, Henry A., Co. D, 161st Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded; disch. at close of war.
- Conrad, Henry C., Co. D, 161st Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded; died Sept. 5, 1864.
- Conrad, Justin M., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Day, Daniel, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded five times in battle of Fair Oaks.
- Day, Wm., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. Jan., 1864.
- Dennison, Wm. A., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862.
- Durkee, Alson, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Eckert, Herman A., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after six months' service.
- Evans, William, Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Frasier, Spencer M., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; died of disease Feb. 23, 1864.
- Frasier, Wallace, sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
- Giles, James T., Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Hayford, Mortimer D., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in battle of Fair Oaks.
- Hayford, Wallace W., sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Henry, William, navy; landsman, *Paw Paw*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Herrick, Edward, Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Holmes, C. W., navy; landsman, *Huntress*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Hooper, John, corp. Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Howard, Francis, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Howard, Thomas, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Hudson, Charles, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease April 4, 1862.
- Hudson, Geo. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
- Hunt, Nathaniel, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. Dec., 1864.
- Kingsbury, James H., sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. June, 1864.
- Kingsbury, Otis, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 1st sergt. Co. D, 13th H. A., June 11, 1863, three years; pro. 2d lieut.; must. out at close of war.
- Kingsbury, Percival, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862; re-enl. in 13th H. A.; disch. at close of war.
- Knight, Alfred E., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; in Andersonville prison; died at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1865.
- Leon, Patrick, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died of wounds at Philadelphia.
- Lewis, Guy C., sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. re-enl.
- Lewis, Ralph, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. re-enl.
- Lewis, Stillman E., Co. M, 13th H. A.; enl. 1864; disch. at expiration of term.
- Little, Adelbert W., Co. K, 94th Inf.; enl. 1864; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
- Little, Frederick M., sergt. Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at close of term.
- Little, Henry, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Little, Walter N., wagoner Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Manwaring, Civilian, corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. for disability 1863.
- Martin, Hiram A., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Meade, Joe, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Merrill, Emmet W., Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Merrill, Henry S., Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Merrill, John B., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed at Fair Oaks.
- Nichols, John, sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
- Nicholus, Ormus, Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; killed while on picket duty June 2, 1864.
- Osborn, Franklin, sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. at expiration of term.
- Parish, Eubad, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. after six months' service.
- Patterson, Henry L., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; died of disease Jan. 9, 1863.
- Patterson, Nathaniel, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.
- Pert, A. M., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; pro. Nov., 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Peet, Silas (no record).
- Persons, Daniel D., navy; landsman, *Paw Paw*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Potter, Augustus, enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
- Porter, Stanley N., sergt. Co. K, 1st Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1862; re-enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Pratt, Adelbert A., Co. H, 93d Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.
- Pratt, Truman C. (no record).
- Ray, James, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; died Aug. 6, 1863.
- Rhodes, William M., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease at Yorktown, Va.
- Robbins, Albert W., corp. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.
- Robbins, Egbert W., Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; killed while on picket duty Aug. 13, 1864.
- Robbins, Milton H., sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; killed before Petersburg, Va., 1864.
- Sessions, Albert, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; died in Clarksville, Tenn.
- Sessions, Luther M., Co. D, 2d H. A.; enl. 1864; died of disease at Elmira, 1864.
- Stevenson, Loren W., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; died of disease Aug. 8, 1862.
- Tyler, Franklin, Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Valentine, Foster, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
- Wade, Henry, 1st sergt. Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. 1863; wounded at Winchester; disch. April, 1865.
- Watkins, Leroy C., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded; disch.
- Watkins, Romanzo, Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.
- Wheeler, Thaddeus, navy; landsman, *Paw Paw*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Wickware, Hiram L., 13th H. A.; died of disease Feb. 10, 1865.
- Worthington, Giles M., sergt. Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.
- Worthington, Henry, Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch.
- Worthington, Jacob, navy; landsman, *Paw Paw*; enl. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Worthington, Sylvester, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; shipwrecked; wounded; taken prisoner; rescued by Union soldiers.
- Wright, Orrin, Co. H, 93d Inf.; enl. 1865; disch.

## FRANKLINVILLE.

- Adams, David, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died of disease contracted in service.
- Adams, George W.; navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year; died of disease contracted in service.



- Bard, Robert, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov., 1861, three years.
- Bard, Samuel P., musician Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. 1862, three years.
- Benedict, Wm. H., 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years; died of disease March, 1864.
- Bond, Marshall O., 1st lieut. Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. 1862, three years; resigned in March, 1863.
- Bowen, Azine F., 105th Inf.; must. 1861, three years.
- Bowen, Judson, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.
- Briggs, Gilbert, 2d Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years.
- Burlingame, Addison G., 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; wounded at Williamsburg, Va.
- Burrows, Jasper, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.
- Carey, Howard, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years; wounded near New Creek, Va.
- Clark, Henry, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Cline, Elisha, Jr., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Copeland, James, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Corthill, Barzila, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Currie, John, 71st Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Curtiss, Azor, 89th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded and taken prisoner at Sharpsburg, Sept., 1862; paroled on the field; disch. on account of wounds; re-enl. Sept., 1864, in 188th Inf.; pro. to lieut.
- Curtis, James, Co. I, 7th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 188th Inf.; pro. to capt.; wounded at Dutch Gap, and was present at surrender of Gen. Lee.
- Day, Marvin G., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Day, Orlando F., 21st Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; died at Alexandria, Aug., 1864, from wounds.
- Dickinson, Solomon, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as veteran.
- Diltz, Gilbert, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; pro. to sergt.; killed in battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.
- Dolph, Wesley, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; died at Annapolis from disease contracted in Libby prison.
- Drewry, Ebenezer, 105th Inf.; must. Oct., 1861, three years.
- Dwyer, Joseph, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Elmer, Austin W., navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year; died of disease contracted in service.
- Farrall, Michael, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Fay, Warren R., Co. L, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps and died in Washington, Sept., 1865.
- Fish, William, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as veteran.
- Fitch, Charles, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; served one year and died of disease contracted in service.
- Fitch, John O., 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Frazier, James, Jr., navy; must. Aug., 1864, one year.
- Hale, Hiram, Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Hall, William, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.
- Harvey, Lyman, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug., 1862, of disease.
- Hathfield, Wm., 188th Inf.; must. Aug., 1864, one year.
- Hayden, Augustin F., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to capt., and trans. to Gen. Sheridan's staff as A. A. G.; thence to Gen. Sheridan's staff with rank of major.
- Hill, Henry, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; pro. to color-sergt.
- Hill, Hollis W., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.
- Hogg, Wm., navy; gunboat, *Paw Paw*; must. Sept., 1864, one year.
- Hotchkiss, Orange, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Hotchkiss, Stephen, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Howard, Wallace, Co. H, 14th Cav.; must. Nov., 1863, three years.
- Howard, Webster, Co. D, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.
- Jones, Henry, 154th Inf. (not on original muster-in rolls of regt.)
- Jones, Oliver, 154th Inf. (not on original muster-in rolls of regt.)
- Jones, Thomas, 154th Inf. (not on original muster-in rolls of regt.)
- Kerr, Richard W., 188th Inf.; must. Aug., 1864, one year.
- Laidlaw, Wm. G., navy; gunboat *Tawa*; must. Sept., 1861, one year.
- Latham, Russel, navy; gunboat *Tawa*; must. Sept. 1864, one year; died in hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1864.
- Lawrence, Dallas, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan., 1864, in 15th N. Y. Cav.
- Lawrence, Joseph, Jr., 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Lawrence, William, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died in service at York, Pa., Dec. 23, 1861.
- Lean, Timothy, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as veteran.
- Little, James, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; served two years; re-enl. as veteran; pro. to com.-sergt.
- Lowe, Judson, sergt. Co. B, 9th Cav.; must. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec., 1862; died in Seminary Hospital, Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1863, from wounds received at Brandy Station.
- Marsh, Staley, Co. I, 71st Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- McAfee, John, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; killed in battle and buried on the field.
- McCre, Fayette, lieut. Signal Corps; must. 1861.
- McClure, Freeman, corp. Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; disch. after one year by reason of injuries received.
- McClure, John, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; transferred to the command of Gen. Sheridan and mortally wounded at Winchester.
- McClure, John H., 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; pro. to sergt.
- McClure, Leonard D., 21st Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 15th N. Y. Cav.
- McMahon, Patrick, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; died in Aug., 1862, of disease contracted in service.
- McNall, Thomas E., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; killed at Brandy Station in Oct., 1862.
- McStay, James, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Miller, John, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Morgan, James, Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Morrison, Alfred, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.
- Nichols, James, navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year.
- Noyes, Emory, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.
- Oakes, Eli (no record).
- Oakes, Elijah, 188th Inf.; must. Aug., 1864, one year.
- Older, James M., 2d Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years.
- Older, Marvin, sergt. Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; com.-sergt. Jan., 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison; exchanged and rejoined regt. June, 1863; detached from regt. Aug. 1, 1863, by order of Secretary of War, and detailed as clerk in Ord. Dept., Cav. Bureau.
- Older, Robert E., 71st Inf., Sickles' Brigade; must. Jan., 1861, three years; killed in battle June 18, 1864.
- Older, William M., Co. L, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; wounded and captured by Mosby at Front Royal, May 28, 1864; sent to Andersonville, Ga., and died of starvation Aug. 8, 1864.
- Patterson, William, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.

Perry, James, 71st Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.  
 Phillips, David, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; killed near White House in Va., June, 1862.  
 Phillips, William W., sergt. Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov., 1861, three years; pro. lieut. Dec., 1862; mortally wounded at Beverly's Ford in June, 1863, and died at Seminary Hospital.  
 Plumb, M., 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; died of disease contracted in service.  
 Pollman, Harrison, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.  
 Preston, Edward, 5th Cav.; must. Nov., 1861, three years.  
 Pringle, William, Co. C, 104th Inf.; must. Oct., 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor and left on the field.  
 Putnam, Joseph M. C., 188th Inf.; must. Aug., 1864, one year.  
 Reynolds, Buel, navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year; died of disease contracted in service.  
 Rogers, Marshall, Co. D, 104th Inf.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st lieut. Nov. 8, 1863, and to capt. Co. D, May 25, 1865; wounded at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad and sent to Libby prison; exchd. and joined regt. Feb., 1863.  
 Saunders, Benjamin F., sergt. Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. lieut.; died from wounds received near Staunton while in pursuit of Gen. Early.  
 Saunders, James, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as veteran.  
 Scott, John, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Sept., 1864, one year.  
 Searl, Coville, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; trans. to U. S. Battery.  
 Searl, Dulton, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.  
 Searl, Hanford, sergt. Co. C, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; died in hospital from wounds.  
 Searl, Walter, navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year; served on gunboat *Tuaca* and the *Cincinnati*.  
 Shuman, Ernest, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Sept., 1864; pro. to com. sergt.  
 Simonds, Justin, —; three years; died in the service.  
 Smith, Ephraim, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; killed at Brandy Station in Oct., 1863.  
 Smith, Horace, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years; prisoner in Libby prison; rejoined regt. Feb., 1864; pro. to lieut.  
 Squires, Franklin, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.  
 Stiles, Darius, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years (reg't blacksmith); re-enl. as veteran.  
 Stinson, Franklin, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.  
 Stinson, George, Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; died at home while on a furlough Aug., 1863.  
 Stinson, Hiram, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Stow, William, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. as veteran.  
 Thompson, Frank, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years.  
 Van Aernum, Henry, surg. 154th Inf. Sept. 25, 1862; pro. brigade surg.; med. director 2d Div., 11th A. C., 1863, afterward the 20th A. C., on operating staff; resigned Nov., 1864.  
 Vosburg, William, Co. D, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.  
 Weeks, Barzilla, navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year.  
 Wheeler, John, 154th Inf.; must. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 White, James, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years; died of starvation in Andersonville prison in Aug., 1864.  
 Whitney, John, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; pro. to sergt.; disch. for injuries received in service.  
 Williams, Charles P., navy; must. Aug., 1864, one year.  
 Williams, Clinton, 188th Inf.; must. Aug., 1864, one year.  
 Wing, Charles, navy; must. Sept., 1864, one year.  
 Wing, William, 15th Cav.; must. Feb., 1864, three years.

Winrich, Benjamin, 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years.  
 Winton, William, Jr., 64th Inf.; must. June, 1861, three years; wounded at Fair Oaks and died in hospital.

FREEDOM.

Althof, Albert, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Arnold, Ambrose F., sergt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; killed at Buzzard's Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864.  
 Austin, William, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Baldwin, Adelbert A., Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Baldwin, Lysander W., Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Brown, Merritt, Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; disch. at close of war.  
 Brown, Seymour S., corp. Co. E, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Burdell, Alanson (no record).  
 Burgess, Eugene (no record).  
 Charles, William, Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Cheesman, Morris, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Cheney, George, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Cheney, Harrison, capt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. maj.; lieut.-col.; disch. at close of war.  
 Chittenden, Wm., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years.  
 Coleman, Richard (no record).  
 Cook, Joseph, Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Crandall, Charles M., Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Crandall, Oscar M., Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Crandall, William F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Croy, Ovid N. (no record).  
 Crawford, Joseph R., Co. F, 154th Inf.; twice severely wounded.  
 Crawford, Robert O., 1st sergt. Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Crawford, William O., corp. Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Crowell, Joseph R., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Dailey, John (no record).  
 Dailey, Almond, Co. D, 15th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Davis, John J., Co. D, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Davis, William M., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Day, Ellis W., corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; disch. in 1864 for disability.  
 Deoye, Henry, Co. C, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Erath, Robert (no record).  
 Felch, John, Co. F, 154th Inf.  
 Felch, John, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.  
 Fox, De Witt C. (no record).  
 Fox, William H., Co. E, 1st Dragoons.  
 Froth, John (no record).  
 George, John (no record).  
 Gorman, Jeremiah (no record).  
 Gould, Lyman (no record).  
 Guild, Eugene B., Co. I, 15th Cav.; enl. Sept. 15, 1863, three years; disch. in 1864.  
 Haskell, George W., Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Hassett, Patrick (no record).  
 Himnengarden, Philip, Co. I, 11th Inf.; wounded at Fort Mifflin; disch. at close of war.  
 Holmes, Eber B., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Hudson, Miner, Co. F, 90th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Humphrey, Harrison D., Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863, pro. corp.; disch. in 1864; re-enl.; captured; died of starvation in rebel prison.  
 Hyde, Heman T., Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

James, William P., Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Johnson, James (no record).  
 Johnson, John A. (no record).  
 Jones, John B., Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.  
 Jones, Lewis L., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Jones, Thomas, Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Jones, Thomas T., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. at close of war.  
 Jones, William E., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; captured at Gettysburg and confined in Andersonville; exchanged; pro. corp.; disch. at close of war.  
 Lewis, Alfred H., 4th sergt. Co. D, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; capt.; killed at Gettysburg.  
 Lewis, Richard, Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 McGovern, Patrick (no record).  
 McKewen, Thomas (no record).  
 Mearns, Andrew, Jr., Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Mearns, John, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; died June 9, 1863, of wounds rec'd May 2, 1863.  
 Moore, Sidney, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; prisoner at Dug Gap, Ga.; escaped from Andersonville, and rejoined army near Atlanta.  
 Morey, Charles, Co. D, 64th Inf.  
 Morey, Henry (no record).  
 Morey, William, Co. E, 5th Cav.  
 Morgan, Benjamin D., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Morris, John, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.  
 Northrup, Hiram, musician Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 8, 1862, three years.  
 Norton, A. M., Co. G, 81st Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Norton, Samuel S., Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, three years; pro. 1st sergt.; disch. at close of term.  
 Osborn, Calvin W., Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. corp.; wounded twice; disch. 1864.  
 Pinney, Chauncey, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.  
 Pinney, Curtis, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years.  
 Pinney, Henry A., Co. F, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, three years.  
 Plucher, John E. (no record).  
 Rich, Lafayette, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.  
 Roberts, Robert, Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Robinson, John (no record).  
 Ryan, Andrew I. (no record).  
 Ryerson, Smith (no record).  
 Seaman, Earl (no record).  
 Shellis, E. M., Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Shellis, Elbert, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; disch. 1863; re-enl. in 13th H. A.; disch. at close of war.  
 Singale, Frank, disch. at close of war.  
 Skeels, Herbert, Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Sparks, Thomas S., Co. D, 2d Mtd. Rifles; wounded; disch. at close of war.  
 Sumner, Monroe (no record).  
 Van Duzer, George, 2d Mtd. Rifles; disch. at close of war.  
 Walker, Jefferson (no record).  
 Waterman, George A., Co. G, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Williams, Charles, ord.-sergt. Co. F, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Williams, David, Co. E, 3d Art.; disch.  
 Williams, David J., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. at close of war.  
 Williams, George F., Co. A, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Williams, Isaac T., Co. G, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled; died at Annapolis.

Williams, Robert G. (no record).  
 Williams, Samuel, Co. F, 154th Inf.; prisoner at Gettysburg; paroled; died at home on a furlough.  
 Williams, Simon, Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862, three years; disch. 1863, for disability.  
 Williams, Wm., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Wood, David H., Jr., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; killed at Fair Oaks, June 3, 1863.  
 Wood, Lawrence M., Co. I, 96th Inf.; disch. at close of war.  
 Wood, Monroe, Co. C, 13th Art.; disch. at close of war.  
 Wood, Thomas J., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; disch. for disability 1862.  
 Wyman, Watson, musician Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1862, three years; disch. 1864.

## GREAT VALLEY.

Akers, George W., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Akers, Isaac D., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862; died in Libby prison Sept. 1863.  
 Akers, John D., Co. A, 189th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; died of disc. at Fort Stanton, Va., Nov. 1864.  
 Akers, William A., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Alexander, Franklin W., 96th Inf.; enl. April 6, 1865.  
 Alexander, William, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
 Bailey, Stewart, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; served till close of war.  
 Battles, John; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.  
 Benton, James A., enl. Sept. 28, 1864.  
 Bogenschuetz, Anthony, Co. D, 183d Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864.  
 Booth, Dan F., enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
 Booth, Edward, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 2, 1862.  
 Booth, Thomas, 65th Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.  
 Booth, Thomas, Co. E, 18th Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864; disch. at close of war.  
 Booth, Wm., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 7, 1862, three years.  
 Bosz, Jacob, Co. D, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Bryant, Colby M., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862.  
 Bryant, Edward P., 37th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; wounded; disch. at close of war.  
 Bryant, Orris W., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 25, 1864; disch. at close of war.  
 Bullard, Elijah H., 76th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded.  
 Burlingame, Victor R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862.  
 Chamberlain, Calvin T., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 1864.  
 Chamberlain, John T., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. March 4, 1862, three years.  
 Chamberlain, Philip S., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; died in Libby prison Oct. 1863.  
 Chamberlain, Simon, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Church, Charles W., 2d sergt. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862.  
 Clark, Henry S., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Clemmons, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 1862, on account of sickness.  
 Clemmons, Louis A., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861; served full term.  
 Cochran, Augustus G. E., 65th Inf.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.  
 Collins, Richard, enl. March 7, 1864.  
 Conklin, Taylor, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 4, 1863; prisoner; died in Union hospital Dec. 1864.  
 Cook, Roswell, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; served till close of war.  
 Corbet, John, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 29, 1861; died in rebel prison.  
 Cullen, John, enl. Sept. 29, 1864.  
 Cummings, John P.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
 Davis, Abram, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; died in hospital at Le Roy, N. Y., March, 1862, of measles.  
 Davis, Peter, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 1865.  
 Davis, Wm. H., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1862; wounded; re-enl. 1864; served till close of war.  
 Day, Wilard H., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; killed near Atlanta, Ga. June 1864.  
 Dolph, Joseph, Jr., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.



- Dunn, Daniel, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Duttweiler, Frederick, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
Eder, Joseph, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; trans. to iron-clad, *De Kalb*; wounded; disch. on account of wounds.  
Elder, John, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
English, John, navy; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
Fay, Adrian, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 3, 1862; re-enl. Jan., 1864.  
Fay, Alexander, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862; disch. soon after enlistment.  
Fay, Montrose M., 9th Cav.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. at close of war.  
Fellows, Stephen F., enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. for disability.  
Flint, Orville, 147th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. Dec., 1863.  
Folts, Daniel H., 37th Inf.; enl. June, 1861; disch. at close of war.  
Foster, Clark C., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; wounded.  
Foster, Edward W., 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. March, 1863, on account of sickness.  
Foster, Joseph N., sergt. 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. at close of war.  
French, Erasmus D., Co. I, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on account of sickness.  
French, Henry, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; served till close of war.  
Gardner, Granville D., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Libby prison Jan. 18, 1864.  
Gordon, Ransom, 3d Art.; enl. May, 1861.  
Hall, Wm. W., Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.  
Hallock, Edward G., Co. I, 71st Inf. (2d Regt. Sicks's Brigade); enl. June 1, 1861, three years.  
Halliday, Solomon, Co. K, 8th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 1864.  
Hanson, Richard B., 37th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861.  
Harris, Thomas, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Harvey, George W., Jr., 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl.; prisoner at Petersburg; exchanched near close of war.  
Hehrlein, John, Co. E, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
Heinold, John G., Co. K, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
Henry, Alexander (no record).  
Hozz, Samuel, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.  
Howard, O. T., capt. 9th Regt. Sicks's Brigade; enl. June, 1861; died of sickness Oct., 1864.  
Huill, Hiram, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; served till close of war.  
Huriburt, George, 37th Inf.; enl. Jan., 1863; re-enl.; served till close of war.  
Huriburt, Wm., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; re-enl. in May 1864.  
Hyatt, Charles, Pa. Bucktail Regt.; enl. March, 1864; served till close of war.  
Hyatt, James, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 16, 1863; served till close of war.  
Jackson, Andrew, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
Johnson, Henry, enl. July 15, 1864.  
Johnson, James B., Co. E, 3d Regt. Excelsior Brigade (72d Inf.); enl. May, 1861; re-enl.  
Kelly, Geo. H., Co. I, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; served till close of war.  
Kelsey, Stephen R., 5th U. S. Art.; enl. May 30, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
Killinger, John, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. at close of war.  
Kingsley, Nelson A., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; re-enl.; served till close of war.  
Koch, Philip, Co. E, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
Lamb, Moses B., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; served till close of war.  
Landis, Wm., enl. Sept. 22, 1864.  
Lang, Frederick, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Lemon, Jerry, 37th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; died at Harrison Landing, Va., in 1862.  
Lemon, Oscar, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
Linninger, Charles, 65th Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.  
Maloney, Michael, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
Maloney, Thomas, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; re-enl.; served till close of war.  
Maloy, James, navy; enl. Oct. 3, 1864.  
Markham, Isaac P., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861; disch. for sickness.  
Markham, John, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb., 1862; accidentally wounded; disch. in consequence.  
Markham, Wm. H., 12th Iowa Vols.; re-enl.  
Mainey, Michael, Co. D, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
Marsh, Daniel W., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
Marvin, Abner C., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.  
Martin, Ferdino A., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862.  
McCarthy, Frank, Co. E, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
McClure, Sydney, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb., 1862.  
McClure, Wm., Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. June 2, 1861; died at Fair Oaks, July, 1863, of disease.  
McDove, John, enl. July 1, 1864.  
McIntyre, Shelton P., 2d N. Y. Rifles; enl. Jan., 1863; disch. at close of war.  
McMahon, Patrick, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Merkt, Charles, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Oct. 12, 1863; disch. at close of war.  
Merritt, Joseph, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
Messenger, Peter, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. 2d sergt.; prisoner at Gettysburg.  
Miles, Richard, enl. July 6, 1864.  
Moore, Romanzo, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; died in Klingfield, Tenn., May, 1864, of wounds.  
Moore, Thomas J., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; prisoner; served till close of war.  
Mudgett, Alex. F., 147th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; disch. at close of war.  
Nelson, James, Jr., 89th Ill. Regt.; enl. Aug., 1862.  
Nelson, John F., capt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; resigned March 16, 1863.  
O'Brien, John, enl. June 23, 1864.  
Peck, Harvey S., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1862; served till close of war.  
Peck, Solomon, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; served till close of war.  
Pellott, John B., Co. D, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.  
Pemberton, Boyd H., 146th Inf.; enl. Oct., 1863; served till close of war.  
Pemberton, Henry V., 1st lieut. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; pro. major; prisoner at Petersburg; disch. 1865.  
Pemberton, William W., regt. com.-sergt. 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
Perry, Charles H., navy; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
Pierce, Jesse D., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; served till close of war.  
Potter, Charles, sergt. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. June 7, 1861; disch. at close of war.  
Powers, Edwin, 37th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; served full time.  
Reed, Daniel R., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to 9th V. R. C.  
Reed, John W., corp. Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, three years.  
Rice, A. L., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Roberts, Daniel H., 65th Inf.; enl. April 5, 1865.  
Roman, Peter T., enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Rust, Louis S., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan., 1862; wounded at Bull Run, Aug., 1862; died next day.  
Schlehr, John W., 65th Inf.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.  
Shea, Michael, 100th Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1862; lost a leg in service.  
Shurley, Samuel, 37th Inf.; enl. May 7, 1861.  
Sicks, Charles, enl. Sept. 20, 1864.  
Simmons, Samuel, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Libby prison Jan., 1864.  
Sisson, Henry, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.  
Smith, Charles, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.  
Starks, Saul, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Jan., 1863, for sickness.  
Sullivan, Lawrence, enl. 1863.  
Toussaud, Peter, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.  
Travis, D. W., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Vreeland, Frederick, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.  
Walrath, Walter, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. at close of war.  
War, N. S. Duman, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; served full time.  
Warner, John, navy; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.  
Whitney, Chas. E., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.  
Wilson, James, enl. Aug. 21, 1863.

Woodruff, John B., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861, three years; re-enl.

## HINSDALE.

Allen, Edward D., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.; disch. at close of war.

Allen, Timothy A., q-m. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years.

Austin, Charles, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Banfield, George H., navy; marine, *Brooklyn*; enl. 1864, four years; disch. June, 1865.

Bennett, Wallace M., sergt. Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Bessecker, Zeno, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years.

Bidwell, Jonathan, Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. at close of war.

Brown, C. Jerome, Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. 1865, one year; died July 26, 1865.

Brown, Edmund O., 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.

Brown, Francis B., Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Brown, Franklin, Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Brown, Myron N., Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. 1865, one year; disch. at close of war.

Bullard, Edwin G., Co. G, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.

Burlingame, Julius, 65th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Burton, Franklin M., 1st Ind. Bat.

Burton, George, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; died in Andersonville, Aug. 20, 1864.

Burton, Wm. W., corp. Co. D, 15th H. A.; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.

Bush, Lorenzo F., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Cartwright, Peter, Co. K, 85th Inf.

Chapin, Herbert F., navy; marine, *Cyane*; enl. 1862, four years; captured by the *Alabama*.

Chapin, Nelson, capt. Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. in Dec. 3, 1861, three years; killed while in command of Fort Wessels, N. C., April 19, 1864.

Clark, Horace, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded; disch. at close of war.

Cole, Charles W., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.

Collins, Michael, Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; prisoner; disch. at close of war.

Cortrell, William H., Co. I, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861, three years.

Degeir, James, corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, three years.

Dodge, Almon B., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.

Drake, Osaph, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Eberlyne, George, Co. I, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.

Evans, Aaron H., 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.

Evans, Lorenzo D., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; disch. in 1863.

Evans, Orange, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability 1862.

Evans, Samuel C., 1st Ind. Bat.

Fay, Alonzo, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years.

Fay, Walter M., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; died at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

Gardner, John (no record).

Gates, Theodore H., Co. K, 27th Inf.; enl. 1861, two years; wounded and prisoner at 1st Bull Run; exchanged 1862; disch. 1863.

Gates, Warren, Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861, two years; died in Andersonville prison.

Gile, Merrit A., navy.

Goodell, Horace, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861

Gould, Wm. W., corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; died of disease Jan. 22, 1864.

Graham, Jason, enl. 1863; disch. at close of war.

Green, Henry P., navy.

Green, Jesse K., sergt. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Green, Martin, navy.

Grimes, Franklin, Co. H, 15th Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.

Grimes, Wm. H., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Guild, Almon L., sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.

Hamilton, E. H., Co. A, 136th Inf.

Haner, Wm. J., corp. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; disch. at close of war.

Hartican, John (no record).

Harwell, Henry, Co. K, 85th Inf.

Hewitt, Henry, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner.

Huganer, Alfred, sergt. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; died in Andersonville prison Sept. 5, 1864.

Ingersoll, Hiram M., navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; died in hospital in New York, Sept., 1865.

Iscman, George, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. 1863; drafted; disch. 1865.

Johnson, Francis E., navy.

Jones, Allen, navy.

Kamery, Rufus, 65th Inf.; disch. at close of war.

Kemary, John N., Co. F, 25th Inf.; enl. May 21, 1861, three years; disch. at close of war.

Knapp, John C., corp. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.

Lacey, Wallace L., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; died in Andersonville.

Lafevre, John H., Co. K, 6th Cav.; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.

Lewis, Hiram, navy; landsman, *Mount City*; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.

Lewis, William, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.

Lippert, Matthew, corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Lockwood, James M., navy.

Longcore, Hamilton, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; died in Richmond, Va., 1863.

Ludington, Harvey, Co. D, 15th Inf.; enl. 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.

Ludington, Sylvester M., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; died at home Aug., 1862.

Lupper, Milo, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; wounded and prisoner at Chancellorsville; disch. at close of war.

McCall, William, 50th Inf.

McKee, Edwin, navy; marine, *Brooklyn*; enl. 1862, four years; disch. Aug., 1864.

McManemay, Hugh, Co. E, 56d Inf.; enl. Nov. 29, 1861, three years.

McVey, Archibald, navy; landsman, *Montgomery*.

Miller, Frederick H., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.

Miller, Lemartine, navy.

Morris, Ammi, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability 1862.

Morris, Wellington, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for disability 1862.

Morton, Daniel, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; died in hospital 1863.

Moyer, Solomon H., corp. Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Murray, Thomas, navy; marine, *Brooklyn*.

Newland, Andrew, 15th Eng.; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Newland, James, 15th Eng.; enl. 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

Newland, Thomas, navy; landsman, *Paw Paw*; enl. 1864; disch. Sept., 1865.

Norris, Joseph P., (colored), Co. K, 22d Cav.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864, three years.

O'Hurlin, John (no record).

Osterstock, Emory, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.

Osterstock, William, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg and died in Andersonville in May, 1864.

Packard, Loren F., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl.; disch. at close of war.

Pardey, Erastus W., sergt. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; died in Andersonville prison.

Parker, Chauncey, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; died in Andersonville prison Sept. 18, 1864.

Parson, Leroy, sergt. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863, re-enl. same regt. 1864; disch. for wounds June 5, 1865.



Paugh, John, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.  
 Peake, Spencer, 2d lieut. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; exchanged; disch. March 2, 1865.  
 Peck, Mahlon C., Co. E, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; disch. April, 1862.  
 Peirce, Stephen D., navy; enl. 1864, one year; rejected.  
 Phelps, Harlan, Co. A, 141st Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.  
 Pipher, Chauncey, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Pipher, Francis, corp. Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. for disability 1863.  
 Pipher, Peter, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; disch. for wounds rec'd at Antietam; re-enl. same regt. and killed in battle near Kingston, N. C.  
 Popple, Orville, 1st Ind. Bat.; enl. 1864, one year; died of disease 1864.  
 Preston, Roswell, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; died in prison at Richmond, Va.  
 Quackenbush, Delevan, corp. Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; disch. at close of war.  
 Reynolds, Cedrick, navy; landsman, *Pae Pae*; enl. 1864; disch. Sept., 1862.  
 Reynolds, Harmon D., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch.; re-enl.  
 Reynolds, James (no record).  
 Reynolds, Sardis, Co. K, 65th Inf.; enl. 1863, one year; disch. at close of war.  
 Rickert, George W. (no record).  
 Roen, Martin, 55th Inf.  
 Ryan, John, Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861; prisoner; disch. at close of war.  
 Salisbury, Cassius M., 3d Pa. Cav.  
 Scott, Hollis, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Searle, Gideon, Jr., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years.  
 Shafer, Jerome C., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Sherlock, Riley, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862, three years.  
 Sherman, N. H., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Sherman, Whitman, Co. I, 154th Inf.  
 Sherwin, Joseph B., navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; killed in battle Oct. 30, 1864.  
 Sherlock, Henry, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Snyder, Eugene G., Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.  
 Streeter, Daniel, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.  
 Thompson, Albert (no record).  
 Thompson, Charles, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, three years; killed in battle.  
 Thompson, Samuel, corp. Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.  
 Tracy, Edwin R., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.  
 Urdike, Abram S., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; disch. Sept., 1862.  
 Venus, Martin U. B., Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.  
 Waite, Stephen, Co. B, 23d Inf.; enl. 1861, two years; disch. in 1861 for disability.  
 Walker, Lyman H., Co. K, 156th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Warren, Isaac, navy; landsman, *Undine*; enl. 1864; disch. at close of war.  
 Washburn, George, Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Washburn, Isaiah S., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; died of disease Dec. 11, 1863.  
 Washburn, James W., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; died at Belle Isle prison Dec., 1863.  
 Whitacre, Lyman, Co. I, 154th Inf.  
 White, George L. (no record).  
 Wilbur, Darius, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; disch. for disability 1863.  
 Wilbur, Milo L., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.  
 Wilbur, Oscar F., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Wiley, Charles V., 4th Mass. Inf.  
 Willover, John A., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; exchanged after nine months; disch. at close of war.

Willover, Martin V. B., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; taken prisoner in 1864; died of starvation at Florence, S. C., Oct. 9, 1864.  
 Willover, Wm. A., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years; wounded; disch. at close of war.  
 Wilter, Geo. H., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; died in Andersonville.  
 Wiler, James F., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; prisoner; died at Florence, S. C.  
 Wood, Edward, sergt. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. at close of war.  
 Woodard, Jacob J., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.  
 Woodard, Robt. J., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.

## HUMPHREY.

Bacon, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.  
 Barber, Eliab, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.  
 Baxter, Henry, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.  
 Baxter, Perry, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.  
 Benjamin, George W., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, three years.  
 Bowen, Elias, Jr., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Bozard, Asabel L., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Canady, Myron, 19th N. Y. Bat.  
 Chapman, Wm. A., Co. C, 100th Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Childs, Ephas, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862, three years.  
 Cole, Marvin S., sergt. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.  
 Colvin, Charles, Co. A, 18th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.  
 Colvin, Mark, 9th Cav.  
 Colvin, Seth, Co. C, 157th Inf.; enl. Oct. 3, 1864, one year.  
 Colvin, Royal, 13th Cav.  
 Crary, Lemi H., 85th Inf.  
 Dick, Philip, Co. A, 157th Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864, one year.  
 Drake, Daniel, died in service 1861.  
 Foster, Edwin, Co. H, 37th Inf.  
 French, Henry (no record).  
 Gardner, Horatio, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.  
 Hill, Edward, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.  
 King Edward, 11th Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.  
 Lockie, James H., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Marsh, Staley N., Co. I, 71st Inf. (2d Rept. Excelsior Brigade); enl. May 28, 1861, three years.  
 Miller, Wilkes J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Moffit, Aaron, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Moffit, James, Co. I, 157th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864, one year.  
 Mossman, Matthias, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864, one year.  
 Newell, Harrison H., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, three years.  
 O'Brien, Matthew, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, three years.  
 Pierce, Jasper, 154th Inf.  
 Putnam, Joseph (no record).  
 Reed, Daniel, 104th Inf.  
 Reed, John W., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Reed, Wm., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Rieley, Michael, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1862, three years.  
 Reynolds, Wm. H., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years.  
 Schair, George, Co. A, 157th Inf.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864, one year.  
 Shepard, Thomas N., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.

Sill, Alonzo D., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.  
 Skeels, Hiram, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Slocum, Alvin M., Co. F, 1st Cav.  
 Southern, Geo. P., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years.  
 Southwick, Barnet, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Southwick, David J., Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862, three years.  
 Southwick, Nelson, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1862, three years.  
 Stone, Benj. F., Co. I, 147th Inf.  
 Thomas, Shepperd N., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years.  
 Tracy, Edward F., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.  
 Walch, Michael, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.  
 Washburn, William, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 7, 1862, three years.  
 Wheeler, Erastus, Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Wheeler, Seth, corp. Co. C, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 3, 1862, three years.  
 Wheeler, Silas, Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, three years.  
 Wicks, Geo. C., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.  
 Wilber, Charles R., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.  
 Wilber, Oscar F., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Winters, Alphonzo, 154th Inf.  
 Winters, Geo. L., sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Woodard, Robt. J., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Woodruff, Frank (no record).  
 Woodruff, John B., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861, three years.  
 Worden, Geo. B., Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, three years.  
 Wright, James, Co. I, 6th Cav.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.  
 Ziegler, Adam, Co. E, 187th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864, one year.

ISCHCA.

Barber, Eliab, Co. K, 37th Inf.; must. March 17, 1861, two years.  
 Barned, Wm. W., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Oct. 4, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; re-enl. V. S. C.; died in Andersonville prison July 23, 1864.  
 Beebe, Lyman H., Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Bristol, Richard T., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Oct. 24, 1861, three years; detached to N. Y. L. A.; died in October, 1864.  
 Brown, James, Co. E, 90th Bat. N. Y. V.; must. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.  
 Burlingame, Eugene, Co. B, 147th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; died July 2, 1864, of wounds received in battle of Wilderness.  
 Carner, Martin, Co. D, 15th Art.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.  
 Caswell, Charles J., Co. D, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years.  
 Chadwick, Hosen N., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; trans. to navy Feb. 22, 1862.  
 Chadwick, Ransom A., musician; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; re-enl. V. I. C. Jan. 1, 1864; prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.  
 Cline, Bela C., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 21, 1864.  
 Densmore, Eleazar, Co. H, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; corp. sergt. Jan. 24, 1863; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 21, 1864.  
 Drake, Charles, Co. B, 146th Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at battle of Wilderness and escaped.  
 Ellithorp, Lyman, Co. D, 105th Inf.; three years; wounded.  
 Gere, Aaron, Co. G, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 10, 1864,

Gort, Daniel W., Co. A, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.  
 Guild, Charles L., sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; sent to Belle Isle, and removed to Andersonville; died Aug. 4, 1864.  
 Guild, Edmund C., Co. H, 2d Inf.; must. June, 1864, three years.  
 Guild, Willis M., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.  
 Harvey, Russell, 9th Cav.; must. Sept. 21, 1864, one year.  
 Ingraham, Geo. S., Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; pro. corp.  
 Jones, Thomas J., Co. G, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.  
 Knox, Wm., Co. C, 2d Cav.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.  
 Lafton, James H., Co. G, 2d Cav. (?); must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.  
 Learn, John C., Co. A, 188th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.  
 Learn, Joseph L., Co. G, 1st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.  
 Learn, Morris, Co. A, 188th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.  
 Learn, Thomas, Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; lost an arm in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.  
 Leonard, James W., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 27, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; prisoner at Plymouth, April 20, 1864, and supposed to have died in Andersonville.  
 Linderman, Alonzo, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Lockwood, David, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Feb. 6, 1864, three years.  
 Lockwood, Henry, Co. H, 21st Inf.; must. March 18, 1862, three years; killed at Gaines's Mills.  
 Mallory, Edwin W., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1861, three years; died in hospital at Washington, May 26, 1862.  
 Mallory, Ferris J., Co. H, 13th H. A.; must. Jan. 19, 1864, three years.  
 McCormick, George (no record).  
 Miller, Frederick, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Morgan, Geo. T., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; wounded near Dalton Hill, May 20, 1864.  
 Moyer, Joseph, Co. I, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 26, 1864, one year; died in service March 4, 1865.  
 Newton, Cyrus W., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 9, 1864.  
 Osgood, Edwin R., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1864, three years; pro. corp.; prisoner July 1, 1863; died in hospital at Richmond, Dec. 9, 1863.  
 Osgood, Stephen, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville; trans. to V. R. C., Sept. 1, 1863.  
 Osgood, William W., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; pro. corp.  
 Parker, Leroy, Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; died March 1863.  
 Pearl, Levi L., Co. D, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861; served three years; re-enl. for three years; killed at Rocky Point.  
 Presbo, James H., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; died in front of Yorktown, April 30, 1862.  
 Robinson, Mortimer H., Co. H, 90th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1864, one year.  
 Rockwell, Eli, Co. L, 6th Art.; must. Feb. 19, 1864, one year.  
 Rowen, Martin W., Co. E, 90th Inf.; must. Sept. 17, 1864, one year.  
 Shafer, Addison, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Shafer, Jacob, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain.  
 Shafer, Jerome, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; taken prisoner and died in Richmond, Dec. 8, 1863.  
 Sheldon, James L., Co. K, 85th Inf.; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; killed at Plymouth, N. C., April 18, 1864.

Shipman, Joseph, 13th H. A.; must. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.  
 Simons, Albert A., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Terry, Hanson, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 4, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.  
 Thornton, Lyman, Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Utter, George, Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.  
 Wagner, Chas. H., Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.  
 Wells, James, Co. H, 85th Inf.; must. Sept. 25, 1861, three years; pro. 1st sergt.; re-enl. Jan., 1864; died a prisoner in Florence, Nov. 14, 1864.  
 Wilber, Chauncey B., Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Aug. 4, 1863, three years.  
 Wilber, Thomas C., Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.  
 Wood, Conly M., corp. Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. July 26, 1861, three years.  
 Wood, William H., Co. D, 13th H. A.; must. Jan. 28, 1864, three years; died in hospital at Elmira, March 15, 1864.

## LEON.

Alverson, Nathan F., Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861; pro. corp. Dec., 1861; died in hospital at David's Island, June 1, 1862.  
 Babcock, Alfred D., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Sept. 25, 1863.  
 Barlow, Russell L., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Invalid Res. Corps; disch. Sept. 6, 1865.  
 Battles, Benjamin C., Co. C, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 22, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.  
 Bennett, William D., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. June 19, 1865.  
 Bowers, Joseph, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died in hospital from wounds received at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.  
 Bullock, Harlan L., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira, and disch. at close of war.  
 Bullock, William J., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 20, 1861; died in hospital at Newport, Va., Sept. 2, 1862.  
 Butcher, Andrew K., Co. C, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; served till close of war.  
 Butler, Ezekiel, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.  
 Camp, Asa E., sergt. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. May 15, 1863; re-enl. in Battery C, 13th H. A.; served till close of the war.  
 Camp, Joel, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. March 22, 1862, for disability.  
 Camp, William, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865; stationed at Elmira; disch. at close of war.  
 Campbell, Abel C., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865; disch. May following.  
 Carle, Jerome, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Nov. 3, 1862.  
 Casten, William M., 1st sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. at close of war.  
 Childs, John M., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 22, 1865.  
 Clark, Edward W., drum-major Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. Sept. 1864; regimental drum-major.  
 Cooper, Nathaniel F., 2d lieut. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. May 14, 1862; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Nov. 15, 1862.  
 Crowfoot, Warren, Co. L, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.  
 Darling, Marcellus W., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. sergt. May 21, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Davidson, Abiel, Jr., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; nurse in hospital; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 Dean, James, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865, one year.  
 Dye, Mervin, Battery C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 25, 1865.  
 Dye, Alfred W., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; died July 17, 1863, from wounds rec'd at Gettysburg.  
 Dye, Charles H., Co. H, 100th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; prisoner; died from wounds and exposure Jan. 17, 1863.  
 Dye, George W., Co. K, 9th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Earl, Charles L., Co. A, 11th Conn. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; re-enl. July 10, 1864, in Co. L, 10th N. Y. Cav.; disch. at close of war.  
 Eldridge, Andrew J., sergt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.  
 Fancher, William, capt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died May 24, 1862.  
 Francis, George, sergt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Nov. 15, 1862.  
 Franklin, Andrew J., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. June, 1862, for disability.  
 Franklin, James, Battery C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.  
 Franklin, William S., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, right leg amputated; died soon after.  
 Gould, James W., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died in hospital at Newport News, Oct. 26, 1862.  
 Green, Benjamin F., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1864; disch. June following.  
 Green, John C., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.  
 Halker, Frederick C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.  
 Hallenbeck, Lemuel H., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.  
 Hallenbeck, Matthias, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.  
 Harmon, George W., Co. D, 76th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863; taken prisoner Oct. 1, 1864, and confined in Salisbury until March 1, 1865.  
 Herrick, Daniel C., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.  
 Herrick, John D., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.  
 Hodges, John R., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; prisoner; disch. Oct. 9, 1862.  
 Hogan, Roger, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 4, 1861; killed at Antietam.  
 Holmes, Harvey H., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 29, 1864.  
 Hubbard, Levi B., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; died at Harper's Ferry of disease.  
 Hubbard, Solon E., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, disch. in June, 1862.  
 Hunt, Horatio N., lieut. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. capt. May 24, 1862; disch. Oct. 4, 1864.  
 Hunt, David H., corp. Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862; re-enl. in Bat. C, 13th H. A.; disch. Sept. 3, 1865.  
 Ingersoll, Francis D., corp. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died at Crany Island, Sept. 9, 1863.  
 Ingraham, Charles M., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.  
 Ingraham, Gilbert C., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 13, 1861; disch. Jan. 16, 1863; re-enl. in Co. G, 6th Inf.; served one year.  
 Ingraham, Henry A., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 13, 1861; died in hospital at Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1862.  
 Ingraham, Simeon M., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; pro. 1st sergt. Jan. 21, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg and Spotsylvania; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.  
 Jackson, Russell C., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. in Feb., 1863.  
 Jones, David S., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; pro. corp. 1864; wounded at Gettysburg and in Sherman's campaign; disch. June 24, 1865.  
 Kelly, De Witt C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.  
 Kelly, Eber, Co. A, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Kelsey, Oremus, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps; served to close of war.  
 Kierstead, Wm. R., sergt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; confined in Libby and Salisbury prisons. died April 15, 1865, of disease.  
 Kilburn, Benjamin, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Jan. 3, 1865.  
 Kilburn, Cicero C., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died in hospital at Elmira, Nov. 8, 1861.  
 Kyser, Amos S., corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862; disch. June 16, 1865.  
 Kyser, Nicholas S., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865; disch. May following.  
 Low, Manfred, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865.  
 McCoon, Chauncey, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. June 1, 1864.



- Meloph, Hermon, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; died in Baltimore, Oct. 11, 1862.
- Millman, John H., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; wounded at Cane's Mills; disch. July 25, 1862.
- Moore, Harlow E., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Morgan, Newell C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; trans. to V. R. C.; disch. July 4, 1864.
- Mosher, Baronet B., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.
- Mosher, Francis M., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. corp. Aug. 1, 1862, and sergt. Dec. 15, 1862; disch. Oct. 13, 1864.
- Myers, Garret S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. June 20, 1862.
- Nickerson, Harris, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 20, 1861; wounded at Charles City; disch. June 24, 1863.
- Northrup, Charles, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died in Elmira.
- Parks, Andrew G., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1864; prisoner at Goldsborough, N. C., March 25, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Pember, Deloss E., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks and disch. soon after.
- Plopper, John C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded and prisoner; disch. Feb. 27, 1863.
- Plunkett, Thomas, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. March 24, 1863, for disability.
- Richmier, John, Co. H, 15th H. A.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; served on gunboat *Buyside*; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Robinson, Horace, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Robinson, Wm. R., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Sept., 1864.
- Ross, Reuben, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, April 17, 1862.
- Safford, James M., corp. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Fortress Monroe, April 16, 1862.
- Sanders, Nelson T., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; served three years as regimental commissary, and was discharged at the close of his term of service.
- Shannon, Edgar, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. 1st sergt. March, 1864; 1st. lieu. April 5, 1864; quartermaster; disch. June 23, 1865.
- Shannon, Marshall H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. 1st. lieu. Jan. 18, 1864; wounded Jan. 16, 1864; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 26, 1864; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Shannon, Truman S., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. corp. in first battle of Fredericksburg; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Shelmadine, Barut D., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.
- Sherman, Joseph B., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. Oct., 1864.
- Smith, Amos S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 25, 1863; re-enl. April 11, 1865; stationed in Elmira.
- Smith, Henry, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
- Smith, Isaac W., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. corp. Oct. 23, 1863; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Smith, Willard D., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. Sept. 13, 1861.
- Stickney, Theodore E., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Sutton, Patrick, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. June 15, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1863; re-enl. Co. F, 194th Inf. and stationed in Elmira until the close of the war.
- Town, Rufus P., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. June 16, 1865.
- Trumbull, Henry, Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
- Wait, John C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1864.
- Wellman, George W., sergt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; severely wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. in Sept., 1862.
- Wells, Albert N., corp. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; died at Fairfax Station, April 22, 1862.
- Wells, Mandeville, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 14, 1861.
- Wilcox, Martin V., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Wilson, Lester (no record).
- Willson, Myron L., Co. H, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Wood, Bradford H., Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; disch. March, 1862; re-enl. Co. K, 154th Inf., Aug. 1, 1862; severely wounded at Chancellorsville; remained in service until June 1, 1863.
- Wood, Daniel T., sergt. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; right arm shattered at Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 21, 1863.
- Wood, Joseph F., corp. Co. K, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; served three years.
- Zibbels, Jefferson, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; severely wounded at Gettysburg and trans. to Invalid Res. Corps; served three years.

## LITTLE VALLEY.

- Anderson, Emory A., capt. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. major.
- Austin, Horace, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; died at Mount Pleasant hospital.
- Beckwith, James M., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Bisbee, Alvan, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862.
- Borden, Herman D., 3d Iowa Cav.
- Borden, Peter J., 11th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Brannard, Cyrus W., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861.
- Burns, John, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
- Calkins, Patrick, Co. D, 67th Ohio Inf.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; re-enl. at the end of three years.
- Cause, Abner W., Co. D, 21st Inf.; enl. April, 1861; died at Alexandria, April 21, 1862.
- Chase, Hiram, corp. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Springfield, Aug., 1862.
- Childs, Joel L., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861.
- Conklin, Benjamin, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861; wounded in both thighs.
- Cory, Hiram, Co. L, 15th Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1862.
- Cradall, William, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Crosby, Nathan C., 1st. lieu. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Cullen, John, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died Nov. 30, 1863.
- Cullen, Joseph, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Cullen, Samuel, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863.
- Davis, F. Leroy, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861.
- Ellis, Albert, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Ellis, Henry, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
- Farrar, Asa H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.
- Fields, Charles, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; pro. corp.
- Foster, Melvin, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Fuller, Benjamin C., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1864.
- Fuller, Henry V., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; pro. sergt.; 1st. lieu.; capt.; killed at Gettysburg.
- Gallagher, James, Co. E, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; pro. 1st. sergt. Dec., 1862; 1st. lieu. Sept., 1864; capt. Nov., 1864.
- Gates, Levi, Co. I, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864; died Oct. 23, 1865.
- Goddard, Carlos, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; pro. corp.
- Goddard, William W., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
- Hale, James, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.
- Hale, William D., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in Jamestown, N. Y., Aug., 1862.
- Hildreth, Edward A., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to 18th Pa. Cav.
- Hildreth, Oliver B., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. corp.; sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 1864, as sergt.-major; pro. 2d lieu.; 1st. lieu.; quartermaster; capt.; brevet major.
- Houghton, Nelson, 9th Cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1863; died in Philadelphia.
- Inalls, Orin, 2d Cav.; enl. March 30, 1865.
- Keith, Albert, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
- Keith, Horace, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; re-enl.; died in the service.
- Kenyon, Elias W., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; lost an eye in battle.
- Kenyon, Hiram L., Co. E, 10th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861.
- Kenyon, Lorenza A., 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; died in Norfolk, Va., Nov. 3, 1864.
- Kilbourn, George, 166th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
- King, Joshua, farrier Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861.
- Lewis, Harmon, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
- Lewis, Thomas J., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
- Loomis, Clark, Co. A, 187th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.

Loop, David P., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Shepardstown, 1864.  
 Loop, George D., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Stevensburg, Va., Oct. 11, 1863.  
 Luce, Augustus, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.  
 Markham, Isaac P., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.  
 Markham, William J., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; pro. corp.; 1st sergt.; 2d lieutenant.  
 Martindale, Warren B., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; died in service, April 8, 1862.  
 Martindale, William S., 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., April 6, 1862.  
 McGowan, John W., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; died Feb. 28, 1862.  
 McGuire, Michael, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. corp.; sergt.  
 McVay, William H., 1st lieut. 6th Regt. U. S. A.; enl. Aug., 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Nov. 9, 1864.  
 Meaker, Nelson, Co. F, 89th Inf.; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. for disability.  
 Metsker, Fred'ck, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Monroe, Henry W., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; re-enl. in 1863.  
 Monroe, Samuel, Co. A, 15th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864.  
 Mosher, Henry W., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Newton, Truman, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.  
 Orr, C. P., corp. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861.  
 Parker, Chauncy A., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861; pro. adjut.  
 Peabody, Martin L., corp. 83d Ohio Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died in the service.  
 Perry, Charles H., Co. A, 15th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862; died at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.  
 Price, T., Co. I, 44th Inf.  
 Russell, Almon P., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.  
 Sailer, Francis E., 58th Ill. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1863.  
 Sprague, Luther A., lieut. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. May, 1865.  
 Starks, John W., 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.  
 Stevens, Judson, 11th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.  
 Stevens, Silas, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks.  
 Sweatland, Emory, hospital steward Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Sweatland, Wesley J., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862.  
 Thompson, Hiram S., grm.-sergt. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.  
 Thompson, Joseph F., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Tisdale, Edward A., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861.  
 Town, George, sergt. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. for disability.  
 Walker, R. M., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863.  
 Wheat, Jonathan, 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864.  
 Willis, Thomas, sergt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga.  
 Wirnie, Thomas, 13th H. Art.; enl. Sept., 1863.  
 Woodworth, Charles, corp. Co. C, 13th H. Art.; enl. July 27, 1863.  
 Woodworth, Thomas, corp. Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863; died Feb. 5, 1865.

LYNDON.

Adams, Ozias F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Beebe, Jephtha, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1862, three years; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.  
 Bertels, Henry S., Co. C, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Campbell, Jesse D., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 30, 1864, three years; accidentally killed Dec. 7, 1861.  
 Chase, James F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Oct. 30, 1862; died July 30, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg.  
 Clement, Duane, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept., 1862, three years.  
 Emory, Burdett, Co. G, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.  
 Emory, Isaac, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.  
 Gere, Osman B., Co. D, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1861, three years; died in service May 2, 1862.  
 Goss, John, Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 10, 1863.  
 Hayden, Edward L., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.

Herrick, Matthew, Co. E, 5th Cav.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; 3d lieut. Dec. 15, 1864.  
 Hogg, Adam, must. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.  
 Hogg, Benj. F., corp. Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg.  
 Hogg, Geo. W., Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1862.  
 Hogg, John R., Co. D, 134th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; sent to Belle Isle, Andersonville, and McMillen.  
 Hogg, Thomas P., enl. June 5, 1864, one year.  
 Johnson, Wm., served on board *Tara*, *Sinuate*, *Corondelet*, and *Black Hawk*.  
 Johnston, James, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded; died of smallpox Dec. 24, 1864.  
 Laten, Samuel, Co. I, 3d Regt.; must. Jan., 1861, three years.  
 Laten, Wm., Co. I, 2d Regt.; must. Jan., 1861, three years.  
 Lockwood, Geo., Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov., 1863.  
 McFarland, James, Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; prisoner; wounded at Kennesaw Mountain.  
 Melville, Daniel C., 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.  
 Melrose, James, must. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.  
 Mervale, Hallday, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov., 1863; captured by guerrillas and never heard from.  
 Mitchell, John, 1st lieut. Co. D, 154th Inf.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg and escaped.  
 Otto, Howard, Co. K, 22d Cav.; must. Nov., 1863, two years.  
 Patterson, Darius, Co. I, 85th Inf.; must. Nov. 26, 1861, three years.  
 Porter, John C., Co. E, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.  
 Pratt, Edward F., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov. 15, 1861, three years; killed in battle Sept. 4, 1864.  
 Rider, Henry D., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; died July 22, 1861.  
 Rider, Wm. B., Co. I, 27th Inf.; must. July 3, 1861, two years.  
 Scott, James, served on board *Undine* and *Hautress*; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.  
 Stone, Edmund, Jr., Co. D, 64th Inf.; must. Oct. 18, 1862, three years; pro. corp.; killed July 2, 1863.  
 Stone, James M., Co. C, 67th Inf.; must. May 14, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863.  
 Taylor, Benjamin F., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov., 1861, three years; killed in battle Oct. 11, 1863.  
 Taylor, Henry H., Co. I, 6th Cav.; must. Nov., 1861, three years; died of disease Sept. 30, 1862.  
 Thompson, Addison S., Co. E, 5th Cav.; must. Aug. 29, 1861, three years; prisoner; paroled; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. 2d lieut.  
 Vaughan, Augustus W., Co. D, 64th Inf.; must. May, 1861, three years; died in service.  
 Vaughan, Wallace, Co. F, 90th Inf.; must. Oct. 18, 1864, one year.  
 Winchell, David, Co. G, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.  
 Winchell, John F., Co. G, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 10, 1863, one year.

MACHIAS.

Abers, Gerrett, 37th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Sept., 1863.  
 Adams, James, musician 21st Ohio Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. Sept., 1862.  
 Allen, Edward A., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861; disch. June, 1863.  
 Allen, Edwin A., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861; re-enl. as sergt. 94th Inf., Feb. 1864.  
 Allen, George, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861; died of wounds Oct. 7, 1862.  
 Ames, Nelson, 24th Inf.; served nineteen months.  
 Andrews, B. F. H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 11, 1862, three years; died in Libby prison.  
 Andrews, H. E., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 11, 1862, three years.  
 Baker, F. Marion, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863, three years.  
 Barks, Alanson, corp. Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. Feb., 1864.  
 Bliton, Nelson F., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.



- Bliton, Thomas N., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.
- Brandart, Frederick, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years.
- Brown, Albert, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 12, 1863, three years.
- Brown, C. R., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
- Brown, Charles, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.
- Brown, Frederick, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Bush, John, corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.
- Butler, Alvin G., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Button, Kingsley, 72d Inf.; enl. June, 1861, three years.
- Button, Milford F., Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863, three years.
- Carver, Carthalo, 4th Mich. Cav.; enl. 1863, three years.
- Chase, Chas. M., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Cheney, David H., Co. G, 104th Inf.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; disch. for disability Aug., 1862.
- Cheney, Galen, Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. as musician in 2d N. Y. Regt. May 16, 1864.
- Corwin, James H., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Feb. 4, 1862, three years.
- Curtis, Wm. L., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Dean, C. P., enl. April 14, 1864, two years.
- Dillingham, Abijah S., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; died at Annapolis, Feb. 2, 1864.
- Dillingham, Alexander H., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.
- Dillingham, Benj., Co. F, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.
- Eder, Michael, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Ellithorp, Lyman, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. March 26, 1862, three years.
- Evans, Daniel, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Farran, Martin V., Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861, three years.
- Farran, Melville, 72d Inf.; enl. June, 1861, three years.
- Fish, Harry, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 20, 1861, three years; died of wounds in Maryland, Oct. 1, 1862.
- Freeman, Easterly, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
- Gould, Amos W., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862, three years.
- Gould, Elias, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. March 15, 1862, three years; re-enl. Co. A, 188th Inf., Sept. 3, 1864.
- Gould, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Gould, Lyman (no record).
- Gould, Wm., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Hall, Harvey H., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Hall, Wyman, Co. H, 44th Inf.
- Hamilton, Alson, Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, three years; re-enl. March, 1864.
- Hamilton, John, corp. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861, three years.
- Hawkins, Duty, corp. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.
- Hawkins, Oscar F., 1st sergt. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861, three years.
- Hilsen, Andrew, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Hitchcock, Lucius, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864, one year.
- Hyatt, James, Co. G, 14th Art.; enl. Nov. 16, 1863, three years.
- Johnson, Andrew L., sergt. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861, three years; disch. at exp. of term.
- Johnson, John B., Co. M, 2d Mtd. Rifles; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; died at Petersburg, July 7, 1864.
- Johnson, Wallace H., Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years.
- Jones, Morgan, 2d Art.; enl. Feb., 1864.
- Joslin, Alanson, wagoner Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; transferred.
- Joslin, Francis S., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861.
- Joslin, Geo., 44th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; killed at Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864.
- Keller, A. Martin, corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; pro. sergt.
- Kennedy, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Lamb, Moses B., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
- Lind, James, 2d N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; enl. Jan., 1864.
- Lingenfelter, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.
- Little, Henry, 105th Inf.; enl. March, 1862.
- Locke, H. E., musician Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862, three years.
- Lowell, Merritt, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Lynde, Chas. S., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861, three years; re-enl. 2d Mtd. Rifles, Jan. 30, 1864.
- Lynde, Spencer, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Martin, Hiram, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.
- McCracken John, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862; disch. Oct., 1864.
- Mossm, Matthias, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Munson, Willis, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862, three years.
- Myers, John L., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
- Newton, Geo. H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861; died of wounds Oct. 15, 1862.
- Newton, Henry, corp. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 17, 1861; died in hospital Nov. 9, 1862.
- Owen, David J., corp. Co. E, 157th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1864, one year.
- Patterson, Chas., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Patterson, H. L., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Patterson, Nathaniel, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.
- Peck, John, corp. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Jan., 1865.
- Phillips, Delos, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1865; disch. May, 1864.
- Phillips, Dudley, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- Phillips, George, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
- Phillips, Norris, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
- Ray, Joseph, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Reed, Alpheus N., Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Nov. 9, 1863, three years.
- Rosenburger, Frederick, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 19, 1862; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1863.
- Shaw, Daniel, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; wounded; disch. Oct., 1863.
- Shultz, John, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; died of wounds Oct. 26, 1863.
- Snyder, Edgar, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862, three years.
- Starks, John D., corp. Co. A, 100th Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 13, 1864.
- Starks, Nathaniel, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1865.
- Stephens, Cora L., 1st sergt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. 1st lieut.
- Stevens, Andrew, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Stoneman, George A., Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; transferred.
- Sutton, Charles G., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.
- Thompson, Osro, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; disch. with company.
- Travis, Byron, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862, three years.
- Van Sickle, James E., Co. I, 116th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died of disease at New Orleans, April 8, 1863.
- Vanderwater, Jacob, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1863.
- Velze, George, Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861, three years; wounded at Gettysburg; re-enl. Co. A, 188th Inf., Sept. 3, 1864.
- Velze, Milton, Co. C, 104th Inf.; enl. Oct. 31, 1861, three years.

Velzey, Oliver, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.  
 Warren, Delano, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.  
 Weed, Martin E., 1st corp. Co. D, 105th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861, three years.  
 Whitcomb, Newell, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Petersburg, April 5, 1865.

## MANSFIELD.

Ames, Jonathan M., enl. April, 1865.  
 Babcock, Enoch H. (no record); enl. in Steuben Co.  
 Bailey, George W., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug., 1864.  
 Ball, Ezra D., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Ball, George M., sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; prisoner at Gettysburg, and confined in Belle Isle 40 days.  
 Ball, Lucius D., musician Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Ballard, Willard, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861.  
 Barnes, George W., enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Bartlett, Dexter, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; died in hospital in 1862.  
 Bartlett, Nelson M., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; re-enl.  
 Barto, Jesse, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861; disch.  
 Beckworth, James M., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov., 1861; disch.  
 Black, Charles S., Ind. Co. Pa. Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.  
 Bornhoff, Henry H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov., 1861.  
 Bowen, Francis M., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; wounded; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Bowen, Moses, Jr., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.  
 Boyington, Fred R., enl. March, 1864.  
 Brown, Herman G., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861.  
 Buckley, H., enl. March, 1864.  
 Bullinger, Frederick, enl. April, 1865.  
 Burroughs, William H., lieut. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. July, 1862.  
 Butcher, Frederick, enl. March, 1864.  
 Butler, Oscar, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; prisoner; died in Belle Isle in 1863.  
 Calkins, James, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Callahan, Thomas, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Charlesworth, Aaron, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; prisoner.  
 Chase, James, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April, 1865.  
 Chase, John J., enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Cochrane, Wilbur, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Conklin, Morrill J., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Cox, Mervin, 6th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Curtiss, M. F., enl. March, 1864.  
 Davis, George, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; died in Elmira, 1862.  
 Davis, Robert, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861; disch.; re-enl. Co. B, 154th Inf., July, 1862; disch. Jan., 1863.  
 De Costa, Alfred, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April, 1865.  
 Demming, Chester, sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; wounded; prisoner.  
 Edmonds, Austin, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Fay, James S., musician Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862.  
 Finch, Hugh, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Gardner, A. S., enl. March, 1864.  
 Gardner, S. F., enl. March, 1864.  
 Godding, William, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov., 1861; disch.  
 Gogal, Christian (no record).  
 Green, Otheniel, Jr., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug., 1864.  
 Greene, Henry, enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Hardy, Alexander, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Harvey, Isaac, (2d), sergt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. July, 1862.  
 Hamilton, Benjamin, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Heath, Bart, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Huntley, Henry S., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, and died in hospital after having leg amputated.  
 Huntley, Silas S., lieut. Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861.  
 James, Martin A., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April, 1865.  
 Johnson, Albin T., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Johnson, Alexander, enl. Sept., 1864.

Johnson, Fred, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Johnson, John, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Johnston, Stephen T., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Johnston, Edward, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861; wounded; disch.  
 Johnston, Newell, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch.  
 Jones, Hiram, enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Keen, Henry, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861.  
 Kelly, Warren J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.  
 Lang, William, Jr., 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Lathrop, John S., enl. March, 1864.  
 Lattin, Alvin, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864; pro. 1st. lieut. Dec. 28, 1864.  
 Lattin, Charles, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl. as sergt. Feb. 16, 1864.  
 Lattin, Edgar, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1863; re-enl. Feb., 1864, in 179th Inf.; lost right arm at mine explosion, Petersburg.  
 Lewis, Herman, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861.  
 Lewis, Jefferson, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Lyon, Urban, enl. March, 1864.  
 Manley, John A., capt. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861.  
 Mason, Albert W., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 McDonald, Duncan, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 McDonald, Martin, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April, 1865.  
 McKay, Robert, (no record).  
 McKay, Oscar, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. Feb., 1863.  
 McKay, Thomas H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Milks, Jonathan B., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Monks, John, enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Murray, Francis P. (no record).  
 Myers, Henry, enl. April, 1865.  
 Newton, Freeman, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861; disch.  
 Olsen, John (no record).  
 Orsander, Henry, enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Perry, Abner, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch.  
 Perry, Charles R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and died on the field.  
 Perry, Leander, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May, 1861.  
 Prince, Henry (no record).  
 Rogers, Jason, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; disch. July, 1862.  
 Ryan, John, Co. F, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Scott, John, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Smith, Addison M., Co. K, 14th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; trans. to steamer *Reno*, Feb., 1864.  
 Smith, D. C., enl. March, 1864.  
 Smith, Francis A., 188th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Smith, Sylvester C., sergt. Co. H, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct., 1861.  
 Snowden, John, enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Sprague, Luther, Jr., lieut. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov., 1861.  
 Stafford, Frank, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; died in hospital of disease.  
 Stewbach, August, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Stooros, George H., enl. Oct., 1864.  
 Sykes, Charles H., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864; wounded in foot.  
 Van Aernam, Francis, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Washington, William, enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Watkins, Henry (no record).  
 Wheeler, David A. (no record).  
 Whitcomb, Newell, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Wilber, Joshua, Co. C, 13th Cav.; enl. 1864.  
 Wood, Ira, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; disch. Feb., 1863, for disability.  
 Yetter, John, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.

## NAPOLI.

Adams, Otis, 1st sergt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Feb., 1863.  
 Allen, Thomas W., 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.  
 Arms, Nelson E., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, three years; disch. April, 1863, for wounds.  
 Arnold, Joseph, 9th Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864; wounded.  
 Ballard, Frank R., 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 7, 1862; disch. Aug., 1863.

- Barber, Solomon, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Nov. 1862.
- Boardman, Alphonzo J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct., 1862.
- Boardman, Henry, 1st sergt. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; re-enl. in 1864, 14th Mass. Vets.
- Boardman, James M., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Dec., 1862; re-enl. Aug., 1863, in 147th Inf.; disch. May, 1863; prisoner two months.
- Boardman, Timothy S., ord.-sergt. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., March 28, 1865, of wounds.
- Boorn, Charles N., corp. Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861; died Nov. 15, 1864, of wounds.
- Booth, Daniel, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Booth, Howard A., 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Booth, Orlan S., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Brooks, Wm., 13th Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; trans. to steamer *Foster*.
- Brown, Chas. D., corp. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years.
- Brown, J. Quincy, sergt. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. capt.; died July 17, 1864, of wounds.
- Bunauge, Rowland, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May, 1864, for wounds.
- Burroughs, Geo. Washington, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; never returned.
- Burt, Lyman S., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died May 17, 1862, of disease.
- Bushnell, Martin D., corp. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862, three years; wounded in foot.
- Carey, Geo. W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.
- Cary, Sewell H., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died Feb. 11, 1862, of disease.
- Chater, Edward E., sergt. 9th Cav.; enl. 1861; wounded; served to end of term.
- Champion, Delos M., 2d lieut. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862.
- Crawford, Franklin, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864, one year.
- Damon, Lyman E., 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Dec., 1863 for disability.
- Davis, Jefferson W., corp. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861.
- Disbro, Alonzo, 64th Inf.
- Earl, Harvey, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Earl, Norman, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. May, 1863, for disability.
- Earl, Spencer V., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died Oct. 21, 1862, of disease.
- Elwell, Michael T., corp. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; died Nov. 26, 1864, of disease.
- Fay, Ary, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years; wounded.
- Finnin, Thomas H., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863, three years.
- Fisher, Harmon L., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Aug., 1863, for wounds.
- Geary, William H. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; re-enl. Feb., 1863.
- Gere, Webster, corp. Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June, 1865, for wounds.
- Gowin, Leroy, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862, three years; prisoner eight months.
- Gray, Geo. R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years.
- Gray, Nathan, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug., 1864, one year.
- Hall, Marcus, corp. 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. July, 1864, for disability.
- Hazard, Daniel, 1st sergt. 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. April, 1864.
- Hickey, John, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861.
- Hoard, Nathaniel, corp. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died Sept., 1862, of wounds.
- Hopkins, Daniel, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Kelsey, Elton E., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. March 18, 1864, for wounds.
- Kelsey, Enos M., Jr., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; re-enl. Feb., 1864; twice wounded.
- Kelsey, Wm. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; re-enl. 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863.
- Kenyon, Elias U., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Kirsch, Michael B., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died at Fair Oaks.
- Lowing, H. D. Rev., chaplain 154th Inf.
- Merchant, Joseph M., Co. I, 49th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; died Nov. 15, 1863, of disease.
- Morrell, Byron, sergt. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. Oct., 1862, for disability.
- Myers, Boyd D., corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862.
- Monroe, Samuel, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1861.
- Newcomb, Daniel, 2d lieut. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; in Salisbury prison nine months.
- Newcomb, Truman L., Co. —, 9th Cav.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864, three years.
- Palmer, Russell W., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. March, 1863.
- Peaslee, William T., corp. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. at exp. of term.
- Perry, Abner L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1862, three years.
- Porter, T. Jefferson, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Pratt, Calvin B., corp. 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, three years.
- Pratt, Thomas, corp. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861; died Jan. 3, 1863, of wounds.
- Prescott, Harrison, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; disch. May, 1863.
- Preston, Samuel E., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861.
- Price, Merrick, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Dec., 1862.
- Rhodes, Wm. D., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.
- Ross, Welcome F., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June, 1863.
- Russell, Parson C., 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Aug., 1863.
- Rycroft, Wm., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 28, 1864; disch. May, 1865.
- Salmon, Wm., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863; died Jan. 5, 1865, of disease.
- Shannon, Frank G., bugler Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died April 17, 1862, of disease.
- Shannon, Wm. B., chief bugler 32d Inf.; enl. July 9, 1861; disch. Jan., 1863, for disability.
- Smalley, Isaac, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Brandy Station, Aug. 1, 1863.
- Smalley, Leonard C., 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; re-enl. in navy, on the *John Adams*, April, 1864.
- Smith, David P., corp. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Nov., 1864, for wounds.
- Smith, Zalmon, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. May, 1863.
- Stevens, William, 9th Cav.; never returned.
- Stoddard, Giles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.
- Stone, Welcome G., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 3, 1863; disch. May, 1865.
- Underwood, Daniel P., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Nov., 1865.
- Underwood, William G., sergt. 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug., 1863.
- Vincent, Floyd R., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 8, 1863; disch. May 6, 1863.
- Wadkins, John, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; twice prisoner and not since heard from.
- Wait, Alexander, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 3, 1863; disch. May, 1864.
- Wait, George H., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.
- Wait, James, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861.
- Wait, Noah, 9th Cav.
- Wait, Orrin B., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; disch. Nov., 1864, for wounds.
- Wait, Thomas, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. Aug., 1863, for wounds.
- Wait, Warden B., sergt. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861.
- Wair, Warren, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861; pro. capt.; wounded; disch. at exp. of term.
- Waterson, George L., sergt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Weeden, William P., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; died Feb. 4, 1862, of disease.
- Whitmore, Frank R., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 3, 1863; disch. May, 1865.
- Wilcox, Byron W., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, three years.
- Wilcox, D. R., hospital steward regular army; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, three years.

Woodworth, Matthew, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Wyman, Francis M., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died May 18, 1863, of disease.

## NEW ALBION.

Allen, Charles F., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862; died in prison Oct. 5, 1864.  
 Alverson, Anson E., corp. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. 3d sergt.; served 17 months.  
 Andrews, Adson A., sergt. Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 9, 1864; died in prison Jan. 10, 1864.  
 Andrews, Jerome A., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. April, 1861; pro. sergt.; discharged; re-enl. in Co. F, 194th Inf., as 1st lieutenant.  
 Austin, Monroe, 154th Inf.; enl. March 11, 1865, three years; re-enl.  
 Babb, Horatio, qrm. 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; re-signed April 10, 1862.  
 Babcock, Myron, 10th Cav.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.  
 Baldwin, Joseph H., 170th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; pro. lieutenant.  
 Beardsley, Salmon W., 1st sergt. Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; pro. 2d sergt.; served 19 months.  
 Boardman, Francis D., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. in seven months on account of illness.  
 Boardman, Isaac H., 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.  
 Briggs, Arland, 100th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1863, three years.  
 Brooks, James A., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; killed in battle June 1, 1862.  
 Buffington, Fred, 112th Inf.; enl. March 25, 1864; disch. May, 1865; lost use of one leg.  
 Butler, Newell, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.  
 Carter, Bryan M., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; pro. sergt.  
 Carter, Herman, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861, three years.  
 Charlesworth, Joseph, sergt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, three years.  
 Clark, Edward J., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; re-enl. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded.  
 Clark, Wm. C., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; re-enl. July 20, 1862, in 154th Inf.; pro. 1st lieutenant June 9, 1864; capt. April 30, 1865.  
 Clock, Charles G., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; re-enl.  
 Cole, Asa, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864, one year.  
 Cross, Hawley, navy; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, two years.  
 Cummings, Charles F., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; killed in battle May, 1864.  
 Cummings, Judson, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864; served nine months.  
 Darby, Albert, 1st lieutenant Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; wounded twice; pro. capt.; served twenty-two and one-half months.  
 Davis, Charles G., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. March 17, 1865, three years; disch. in two months.  
 Dawson, Alex., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; pro. corp.  
 Dimling, John P., 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.  
 Drew, Francis, 179th Inf.; enl. March 24, 1864, three years.  
 Ford, John W., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864; re-enl.  
 Fuller, Wm., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; killed in battle Sept. 18, 1862.  
 Gibbs, John H., 149th Inf.; enl. April, 1865; disch. in one month.  
 Green, Heman (no record).  
 Hall, Adelbert, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 15, 1864, three years.  
 Hickey, John, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; wounded twice.  
 Higbee, Franklin, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; three years.  
 Higbee, Jefferson, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. March 27, 1865; disch. in one month.  
 Higbee, Justus, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; re-enl. Co. F, 194th Inf. April 27, 1865.  
 Higbee, Lorenzo, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; died in service April 9, 1861.  
 Hill, Jerome, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861.

Horth, Hadley S., Co. H, 72d Inf.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 18, 1863.  
 Horth, Millard F., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 21, 1864; died Sept. 4, 1864, of wounds.  
 Howe, Ralph, 72 Inf. (3d Regt. Sickles' Brigade); enl. Sept., 1862; pro. corp.; lost right leg by wound; served 2 yrs. 6 months.  
 Hutton, John, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863; died Nov. 12, 1864, of disease contracted in service.  
 Ingals, Charles, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864, three years.  
 Ingals, David, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died June 31, 1862, of wounds.  
 Ingals, James, 90th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.  
 Ingraham, Adelbert, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1862, of disease contracted in service.  
 Ingraham, Charles M., Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.  
 Ingraham, Gilbert C., Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, three years; re-enl.  
 Kelley, Nelson, wagoner Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in prison April, 1862.  
 Kelley, Warren I., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; pro. corp.  
 Kenyon, Monroe, 32d Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1864; served ten months.  
 Kenyon, Wm. H., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; re-enl. Feb. 16, 1864.  
 Kenyon, Winfield Scott, corp. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded; served three years.  
 Lackeritine, John, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year.  
 Lane, Alfred, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed in battle July 2, 1863.  
 Lane, D. Webster, 25th Ills. Inf.; enl. June 4, 1861; served three years three months.  
 Lane, Henry C. (no record).  
 Lane, Quincy, 32d Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. in nine months.  
 Langley, John, Co. B, 11th H. A.; enl. July 27, 1863, three years; pro. corp.  
 Little, Eugene, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. orderly-sergt.  
 Locke, John M., Co. C, 21st Inf.; enl. May 12, 1861; pro. military tel. corps; served 18 months.  
 Luce, Henry, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Luce, Hiram, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; died April 29, 1862, of disease contracted in service.  
 Mackey, Oscar, 37th Inf.; enl. May 30, 1861; served five months.  
 McClear, John, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died June 18, 1864, of disease contracted in service.  
 McCoon, Chauncey, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, three years; pro. lieutenant; re-enl.  
 McIntyre, Amos, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.  
 McIntyre, Orson, Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, three years.  
 Mosher, Dewitt C., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died after leaving service Oct. 30, 1862.  
 Nichols, John B., 17th Inf.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863; five years; regular army.  
 Nye, Samuel, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Sept. 19, 1864, of disease contracted in service.  
 Payne, Lorenzo R., corp. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at expiration of term; kept in rebel prison six months after expiration of term; wounded in leg.  
 Payne, Nelson F., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 15, 1864; wounded; served ten months.  
 Pfeuger, Wm., Co. B, 154th Inf.; wounded; enl. July 8, 1862, three years.  
 Phillips, Andrew J., Co. E, 44th Inf.  
 Phillips, Sylvanus L., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. April 12, 1864; died in prison Aug. 24, 1864.  
 Powell, De Lafayette, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; died Sept. 28, 1864, of disease contracted in service.  
 Prime, Abram C., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 5, 1863, three years.  
 Rich, Bela, Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died Sept. 22, 1862, of disease.  
 Rich, Frank, 165th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864; disch. March, 1865.  
 Rich, Justus, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, three years.  
 Ross, Wm. Jr., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; wounded.



Russell, Ephraim, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. corp.; wounded twice.  
 Ryder, Darwin, navy; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, two years.  
 Ryder, James H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. 4th sergt.  
 Sabine, David S., Co. H, 120th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 24, 1862, of disease.  
 Sackett, Anson, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; served 9 months.  
 Salmon, John, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; wounded; served two years nine months.  
 Sherman, Albert L., 65th Inf.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864, one year.  
 Sigman, Martin P., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; pro. sergt.  
 Smith, Doras, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 24, 1864, three years.  
 Smith, Willard D., corp. Co. E, 100th Inf.; enl. Dec. 9, 1861; pro. sergt.; wounded.  
 Spink, Joseph F., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; pro. corp.; wounded; disch. in two and a half years.  
 Squire, Edgar A., 53d Pa. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1862.  
 Stone, Adam, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; wounded.  
 Tanner, Silas J., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 25, 1864; served 14 months.  
 Tingle, Albert H., Co. H, 179th Inf.; enl. March 21, 1864, three years; pro. sergt.  
 Tingue, Geo. B., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Vickery, Edgar R., Co. I, 40th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; served one year six months; disch. for disability.  
 Wade, Wm. Dudley, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; served 17 months.  
 Wallace, Geo. W., ord.-sergt. 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.  
 Wells, Anson, 63d Inf.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864, one year.  
 Wheeler, David, 47th Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1863; died in service.  
 Whitcomb, Burt, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; wounded; served 18 months.  
 Whitcomb, Florence, 179th Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865; disch. in three months.  
 Whitcomb, Francis J., Co. F, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. Oct. 10, 1864, in 14th H. A.  
 Whitcomb, Wesley E., Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years.  
 Wiley, John, Co. A.; enl. Aug. 27, 1863; died June 21, 1865, of disease contracted in service.  
 Williams, Geo. P., Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Wood, J. Franklin, sergt. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.

## OLEAN.

Abbott, Delos, 9th Mich. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.  
 Barnes, Spencer M., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years; re-enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Barnes, Wallace (no record).  
 Barron, Geo. W., corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Belknap, Jonathan S., lieut.-col. 55th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; pro. col.; disch. July, 1863.  
 Blossom, Benj. W., farrier Co. G, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. July 10, 1863, three years.  
 Boots, John A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. July, 1865, for wounds.  
 Borst, Julius R., corp. 54th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1863, three years.  
 Boughton, Joel M., corp. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; died in the service.  
 Bradley, S. Henry, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb., 1864; pro. 1st lieut.  
 Brooks, Enos C., major 64th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1861; pro. colonel; disch. May, 1864; shot through left shoulder.  
 Brown, Edw., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years.  
 Brown, Frank C., corp. Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861, three years; pro. capt.; re-enl. 9th N. Y. Vet. Cav.  
 Brown, Patsy, in navy; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; killed Dec. 12, 1864, at Bridgeport, Ala.  
 Brown, Samuel A., corp. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. Oct., 1862, for disability.

Butler, Alfred W., 5th Mass. Cav.; enl. Dec., 1863; disch. Oct., 1864, for disability.  
 Cameron, Wm. S., ord.-sergt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years; pro. 2d lieut.  
 Chadwick, Ransom A., drummer Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. June, 1865, for disability.  
 Chase, Augustus, 81st Inf.; enl. April 18, 1865, one year.  
 Cole, Ebenezer, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; re-enl. Aug., 1864.  
 Cole, Elias, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1864, one year.  
 Cooper, Andrew, Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.  
 Cooper, Harvey A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; re-enl. 4th U. S. Lt. Art.  
 Cross, Charles G., 81st Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.  
 Creamer, Alfred W., 2d lieut. Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1861, three years.  
 Cronk, Luther, sergt. Co. G, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. July 26, 1863; died of disease March 28, 1865.  
 Davis, Eugene M., ord.-sergt. Co. C, 27th Inf.; enl. April 19, 1861; pro. sergt.; major; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.  
 Davis, Henry V., Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861, three years; pro. capt.; disch. 1864.  
 Donegan, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; died a prisoner at Richmond, Va., Sept. 1, 1863.  
 Earl, C. A., corp. "Minn. Mounted Rangers"; enl. Oct., 1862, one year; re-enl. in 2d Minn. Cav. as 2d sergt.  
 Fay, Alonzo, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. June, 1863.  
 Franklin, Benjamin, capt. (no record).  
 Freeman, William A., 1st sergt. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps.  
 Gifford, W. L., "Kane Rifles"; enl. June, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. March, 1862, for disability.  
 Godfrey, Elisaph D., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years; trans. to War Department.  
 Goodrich, Edwin, Co. D, 9th Cav.; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, three years; pro. capt.  
 Greek, George W., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Hannegan, James, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Hannegan, Lewis, 8th Cav.; enl. Aug., 1861, three years; re-enl. 1864.  
 Hicks, Stephen A., Co. A, 136th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Hill, George, 20th U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864; pro. drum-major.  
 Hooper, Hollis, 85th Inf.; enl. Nov., 1861; died July 9, 1862, of disease.  
 Hotchkiss, Arthur, 1st lieut. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; pro. capt.; trans. to 97th Inf.  
 Hotchkiss, Ephraim H., corp. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died as prisoner of war.  
 Hough, Samuel, 102d U. S. Inf.; enl. Dec., 1863, three years.  
 Huffman, Henry W., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.  
 Johnson, Henry, 5th Mass. Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Jones, Daniel, 81st Inf.; enl. April 18, 1865, one year.  
 Jourdan, George W., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; in service seventeen months; disch. for disability.  
 Keith, Horace, Co. G, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. July 22, 1863, three years.  
 King, Charles, 1st lieut. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. July, 1861, three years; pro. capt.; re-enl.  
 King, James, Co. A, 27th Inf.; enl. May 21, 1861; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. May, 1865.  
 King, Reuben V., capt. Co. A, 85th Inf.; must. in Dec. 2, 1861, three years.  
 Kirkmire, Frank, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861, one year.  
 Lawrence, George, 142d Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Lawrence, Russell, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1863, three years.  
 Magee, Lafayette, 147th Inf.; enl. Oct. 6, 1863; disch. June, 1864, for disability.  
 Mahar, James, 85th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.  
 Maraville, J. Bradley, 141st Inf.; enl. Oct. 18, 1864.  
 Martin, Henry, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. capt.; disch. Aug., 1864.



Mason, Thomas, corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. March, 1865, for wounds.  
 McAvoy, B. F., lieut. (no record).  
 McAvoy, Joe (no record).  
 McDonough, Richard, enl. Aug. 1861, three years.  
 McEvoy, Thomas, 40th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1863, one year.  
 McMahon, John, (regt. not given); enl. Oct., 1861.  
 McMillen, Marcus, musician 58th Pa. Vols.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862; disch. Sept., 1863.  
 Miller, Charles, 41st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct., 1861; disch. Dec., 1864, for wounds.  
 Miller, Hiram C., capt. Co. C, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Jan., 1863, for disability.  
 Moore, John W., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; died in prison May, 1862.  
 Morton, Alexander, Jr., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Morton, Andrew, 2d lieut. 17th Wis. Regt.; enl. 1864, one year.  
 Morton, James, 83d Inf.; enl. Feb., 1863, three years; captured at Plymouth, N. C., and prisoner at Andersonville.  
 Mosher, George, corp. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Munger, Jerome, enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. Feb., 1863.  
 Murray, Thomas, Co. F, 164th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June, 1863.  
 Noonan, Martin, Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861, pro. corp.; killed at battle of Fredericksburg, May 13, 1864.  
 Norris, Andrew L., Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864, one year.  
 Norris, George W., Cav.; enl. Sept., 1864; disch. for disability.  
 Peterson, Americus, 31st Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Peterson, Solomon, 5th Mass. Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Pierce, A. Lacey, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. April, 1865.  
 Porter, Edward, quartermaster 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862; disch. March, 1865; captured at Gettysburg; prisoner 20 months.  
 Ramsey, Sylvester, 9th Cav.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.  
 Ramsey, W. H., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; pro. 2d lieut.  
 Randall, Addison, navy; on *Brooklyn*; enl. March, 1864, two years; must. out at expiration of term.  
 Randall, George H., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov., 1864.  
 Randall, Simon, 61st Inf.; enl. March, 1865; must. out at expiration of term.  
 Renwick, Robert H., capt. Co. I, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. June, 1862, for disability and wounds.  
 Renwick, Victor D., corp. Co. I, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. Feb., 1865, for disability.  
 Reynolds, Thaddeus, ord.-sergt. 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died July 12, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.  
 Rounds, Orton, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Schermerhorn, Charles A., enl. Feb., 1865, three years.  
 Schneider, Charles, 32d Inf.; enl. for two years, and enl. March, 1865.  
 Setchell, Leroy D., sergt. Co. G, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. July 17, 1863, three years.  
 Shafer, Addison, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862, three years.  
 Sherwood, Myron B., 12th Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; disch. May, 1865.  
 Smith, Charles, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.  
 Smith, John C., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861, three years.  
 Smith, Myron, Jr., 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; killed April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C.  
 Smith, Stephen, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. Oct., 1862, for disability.  
 Spink, Benjamin, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Spothalf, Fred Wm., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, three years; re-enl.  
 Stark, Saul, 85th Inf.; enl. 1864, one year.  
 Stark, Stephen, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.  
 Swartz, John, drum-major 5th Mass. Cav.; enl. Jan., 1864, three years.  
 Swartz, Wm., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1862.

Sweitzer, F., musician 9th Cav.; enl. April 1, 1864, three years.  
 Tallman, Benj. H., Co. M, 24th Cav.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864; died in service.  
 Tenter, A., 85th Inf.; enl. June, 1861; re-enl. June, 1864.  
 Tenter, William, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1864, one year.  
 Thurber, Chas. F., 93d Pa. Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1864, one year.  
 Town, Oscar, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; died in prison at Charleston, S. C., Aug. 9, 1863.  
 Townsend, Henry M., sergt. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; died Feb. 11, 1865, at Florence, S. C., while a prisoner of war.  
 Wands, Alfred L., 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; must. out at exp. of term.  
 Wands, James B. W., on U. S. gunboat *Montgomery*; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June, 1863.  
 Way, Robert (no record).  
 Whitney, Russell M., 2d lieut. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.; resigned.  
 Wight, Samuel J., Co. C, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; re-enl. as sergt. Jan. 14, 1864; disch. Oct., 1864.  
 Wight, Wm. H., 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. for disability June, 1862.  
 Wood, Geo., Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.  
 Woodward, Lansing, enl. Sept., 1864; disch. June, 1865.  
 Wright, Erasmus, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. April, 1865, for wounds.  
 Wright, Luther, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in service.  
 Zimmerman, Carl, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Zimmerman, Jacob, 81st Inf.; enl. March, 1865, one year.

## OTTO.

Allen, Dan B., capt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; pro. to lieut.-col.  
 Austin, Phineas, Co. H, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; died from wound received at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.  
 Babcock, Myron, Co. C, 64th Inf.  
 Bartlett, Judson C., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Blotman (or Blotner), Michael, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 19, 1861, three years; re-enl. in navy on gunboat *St. Louis*; died of fever.  
 Brooks, Orrin, 9th Cav.  
 Brown, Ephraim E., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years.  
 Charlesworth, Aaron, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years.  
 Charlesworth, Joseph, sergt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Clark, James M., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; died of fever at Fortress Monroe.  
 Cox, Horatio Nelson, corp. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Crane, Geo. O., musician Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in service.  
 Crane, J., Collins, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years.  
 Cross, Silas B., 9th Cav.  
 Elder, Joseph, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; re-enl. in navy on gunboat *St. Louis*; wounded in leg by a shell.  
 Fenton, Daniel, 72d Inf.  
 Foster, Norman O., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; shot in the head at Antietam.  
 French, Eugene, 194th Inf.; enl. April 13, 1864, one year.  
 Fuller, William, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; killed at the battle of Antietam.  
 Green, Ephraim C., sergt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; three years; killed at Antietam.  
 Hatfield, Nicholas, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Ingersoll (or Ingols), David, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; died from wounds received at Fair Oaks.  
 Ingraham, Simon M., Co. H, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861, three years.  
 Kelly, Batus H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Ladd, Alduin, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 1, 1864, one year.

Loomis, Henry C., 1st lieutenant, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; re-enl. 154th Inf. as lieutenant; disch. May 19, 1865, to receive promotion as brig.-gen.; wounded.

Loomis, Nelson, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; pro. corp.

Losse, Sullivan P., color-sergt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; killed in battle.

Losee, Abraham, wagoner Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; died on floating hospital *State of Maine*, after the Seven Days' fight.

Maltby, Julius B., capt. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

Mason, Arnold P., musician Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

McMann, John, Co. H, 37th Inf.; must. June 7, 1861, two years; killed in Seven Days' fight June 29, 1862.

Morris, Edgar P., 1st lieutenant, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Morris, Emory, corp. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

Morse, Charles O., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years.

Muhlfeld, Joseph, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; killed at Fair Oaks, June 2, 1862.

Newman, John T., corp. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

O'Brien, Charles A., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded; promoted; re-enl. in Co. G, 14th H. A., Oct. 17, 1863; must. assrgt.; pro. 2d lieutenant; brevet 1st lieutenant.

Palmer, Thomas B., Co. C, 64th Inf.; died June 2, 1862, of wound in hip received at battle of Fair Oaks.

Pattison, Washington J., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 1, 1864, one year.

Phillip, Herman, 184th Inf.

Place, Thomas S., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861.

Pool, Simeon W., 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; must. Sept. 20, 1862, at Jamestown; pro. capt.; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; was in Libby prison 9 months, Macon, Ga., 3 months, Charleston, S. C., 6 weeks, Columbus, S. C., 5 months, and at Charlotte, N. C., whence, after being confined in all 30 places, he escaped Feb. 17, 1865, and a few months later was honorably disch.

Rogers, Stephen H., corp. Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; wounded at first battle of Petersburg.

Sanders, John, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; wounded in thigh at battle of Antietam.

Sent, Daniel, Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. 1864, one year.

Sherman, David, Jr., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, three years.

Sherman, Edson, Co. C, 64th Inf.

Sherman, George, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; re-enl. in navy on gunboat *St. Louis*.

Shippey, Aaron P., Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. 1864, one year.

Shippey, Augustus A., sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862, three years; pro. to col.-sergt.; shot through the head at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

Shippey, Eugene, Co. D, 85th Inf.; must. in Sept. 25, 1861, three years.

Shippey, Leroy, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; twice wounded.

Shippey, Stanley, Co. H, 14th H. A.; enl. Oct. 17, 1863, three years.

Smead, George, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; pro. corp.; lost right arm in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Smith, Powell, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; died from wounds received at Fair Oaks.

Soule, Stephen P., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; died of fever at Fortress Monroe.

Welman, Arrial H., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 19, 1862, three years; pro. 2d lieutenant. colored regt.

Welman, John F., sergt. Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 13, 1862, three years; pro. 1st lieutenant.

Wemple, Nelson, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.; died at Philadelphia, July 30, 1862, from wounds received in the battle of Fair Oaks.

Wemple, William H., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; pro. sergt.

Wenzel, John P., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862, three years.

Whitmore, John N., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, three years; died at Elmira.

Whitmore, Nicholas J., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

Wickham, Thomas, Co. C, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.

Wilbur, Joshua, 10th Cav.

Wilson, L. Arthur, Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; killed at battle of Fair Oaks, June 2, 1862.

Wood, Alonzo, 9th Cav.

Wyant, Alanson, musician Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 19, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg and not since heard from.

Wyant, Stephen, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.

## PERRYSBURG.

Anthony, John, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862, three years.

Beals, Bishop A., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Sept., 1862, for wounds.

Betts, Dudley, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.

Blaisdel, Herman, Co. H, 44th Inf.; pro. corp.

Braggs, Warren B., musician 111th P. Inf.; enl. Nov., 1861; disch. Aug., 1862, for disability.

Bunts, Silas W., musician Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862, three years.

Campbell, Frank, 1st sergt. Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. Nov., 1864.

Campbell, Wm., Co. H, 44th Inf.

Case, Wm. A., Co. C, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years.

Chapman, Eugene, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.

Chapman, Wm. F., 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862, three years.

Clark, Augustus B., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; disch. Oct., 1862, for disability.

Darling, Leonard, corp. Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; pro. sergt.; killed at 2d Bull Run.

Dawley, Job B., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; killed in action March 26, 1865.

Dawley, John M., corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862, three years.

Dawley, Russell L., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.

Eells, Edwin K., corp. Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. Oct., 1864.

Farnsworth, Henry, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 20, 1863, three years.

Farnsworth, Herbert E., musician Co. D, 10th Cav.; enl. Sept., 1861; re-enl. Jan., 1864.

Gould, Henry C., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.

Gregg, Henry B., sergt. 72d Inf.; enl. June 20, 1861; re-enl. Aug., 1864.

Grow, John, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.

Hall, Samuel R., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. April, 1865, for disability.

Hart, James L., 2d N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; enl. Jan. 26, 1862, three years.

Herbener, Adam, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863.

Hines, Gideon, Co. E, 16th Cav.; enl. July 4, 1863, three years.

Hoogboom, Edwin, sergt. 10th Cav.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; re-enl. Feb., 1863; wounded at Richmond.

Hoogboom, Wellington C., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. com.-sergt.; disch. at exp. of term.

Hooker, Corydon, 72d Inf.; enl. June 20, 1861; disch. May, 1862.

Hooker, Hull, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; killed at Malvern Hill, June 27, 1862.

Hooker, Leroy J., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. May, 1862, for disability.

Hugaboom, Henry, capt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. March, 1864, for disability.

Hugaboom, John B., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.

Hugaboom, Norman H., corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.

Hull, Wm. J., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862,

Hurd, Lester N., Co. H, 44th Inf.; pro. 2d sergt.  
 Johnson, W. W., Co. H, 44th Inf.; pro. 2d sergt.  
 Kirkland, Myron, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Losee, Albert, Co. K, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Oct. 25, 1862, of disease.  
 Manhart, Truman, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Mattoon, Charles H., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. in Co. B, Minn. Cav., Feb., 1863.  
 Mattoon, John W., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; disch. April, 1863, for wounds.  
 Megunda, Wm. M., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Merrill, Wilber H., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; pro. sergt.; disch. Oct., 1864.  
 Moody, David F., corp. Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Feb., 1862, for wounds.  
 Morrison, Thomas H., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Morrison, Wm., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.  
 North, James, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.  
 Parker, Ezra A., 1st lieut. 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 23, 1862, of disease.  
 Parker, George F., Co. D, 72d Inf.; enl. May 3, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; re-enl. Oct. 7, 1863, in 157th Inf.  
 Parker, George F., 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1862, of disease.  
 Parsons, George W., 8th U. S. Inf.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. Feb., 1865, for wounds.  
 Perkins, Pizarro, Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861; trans. to 120th Inf., Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Ranney, Franklin E., corp. 10th Iowa Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Sept., 1865.  
 Robbins, Allen L., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Rolf, Adelbert, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862, three years.  
 Rugg, Charles C., Co. K, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; disch. March, 1862, for disability.  
 Sanders, George W., Co. H, 44th Inf.  
 Sheldon, Lewis C., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died Feb. 13, 1862, of disease.  
 Sickler, Philander B., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Smith, John Adam, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May, 1865; pro. corp.; pris. more than 20 months.  
 Smith, Willis, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861; died at Chattanooga, June 11, 1864, of disease.  
 Stafford, Josiah, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. Aug., 1863, for wounds.  
 Stanton, Charles A., Co. A, 116th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died in 1864 of disease.  
 Taylor, Lorenzo, drum-major 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June, 1865, for wounds.  
 Vandenburg, Taylor, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.  
 Van Vlack, George W., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; pro. ord.-sergt.; disch. Dec. 1864, for wounds.  
 Van Vlack, Henry G., corp. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam while carrying the "colors."  
 Van Vleet, Theodore, 81st Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.  
 Waters, Charles B., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1862, of disease.  
 Waters, John W., sergt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 White, Franklin, 90th Bat.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. May, 1865.  
 Whitney, Frank, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years.  
 Wilber, Charles C., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861, three years.  
 Wilber, Samuel R., 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862, three years.  
 Wilkinson, Benjamin G., sergt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Williams, Joli, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.  
 Winney, Jacob, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.  
 Wood, David R., Co. H, 44th Inf.

## PERSIA.

Austin, Irwin E., Co. B, 100th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862, three years.  
 Averill, Jerome, corp. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. March, 1863.  
 Bacon, Esack P., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years.  
 Barr, George W., surg. 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861.  
 Brown, Edwin, corp. 100th Inf.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; died of wounds May 29, 1862.  
 Chaffee, Adelbert, sergt. 154th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1862, three years.  
 Congdon, George B., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Darby, Henry A., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. capt.; killed in battle April 8, 1865.  
 Foley, Patrick, Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability; re-enl. sergt. 154th Inf. in Sept., 1862.  
 Gardner, Clayton A., 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.  
 Giering, Matthias, 97th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1863, three years.  
 Hall, Charles C., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; discharged Nov. 1862, for disability.  
 Hall, Willis G. C., corp. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died of wounds Dec. 28, 1862.  
 Henry, James E., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died at Yorktown, May 4, 1862.  
 Henry, Wilbur W., corp. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; pro. 1st lieut.; discharged May, 1863.  
 Howard, George M., 18th Iowa Inf.; enl. April 13, 1862; disch. Aug., 1862, for wounds; served also 6 months in Mexican war in 10th N. Y. Vols.  
 Locke, James E., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.  
 Matthews, Henry, 90th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.  
 Matthewson, James M., sergt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years.  
 Parker, Thomas J., col. 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; disch. Oct., 1862.  
 Place, Thomas S., Co. C, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years.  
 Rector, Franklin, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.  
 Rich, Joshua, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, three years.  
 Roller, William W., sergt. Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; pro. capt.; disch. Jan., 1865, for wounds.  
 Rugg, Corydon C., enl. 154th Inf.; pro. asst. surg. Nov. 3, 1862; resigned Jan. 3, 1864.  
 Russell, Ransom, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.  
 Shelmadine, Bornat B., Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Staats, Thomas, Jr., Co. A, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. corp.; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 18, 1864.  
 Staats, William H., corp. Co. C, 97th Inf.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. June, 1864.  
 Stone, John S., Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years.  
 Stone, Peter, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.  
 Torrance, Stiles C., 103d Ohio Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862, three years.  
 Torrence, George S., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861; disch. July, 1863, for wounds.  
 Vincent, Hiram, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. sergt.; died in prison at Richmond, Va., Feb. 9, 1864.  
 Waller, Daniel, 1st N. Y. D. G.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died of disease March 17, 1865.  
 White, Orlando, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Wilber, Charles C., Co. E, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861, three years; disch. June, 1864.  
 Wilkins, Franklin, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.  
 Wilkinson, Benjamin G., sergt. Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to 6th Vet. Res. band.  
 Wright, Abraham, Co. B, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.



## PORTVILLE.

- Adams, Francis C., Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. April 7, 1862; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 22, 1864.
- Ames, Alvin M., Co. I, 189th Inf.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864; disch. from 51st Inf. July 25, 1865.
- Baker, Edgar, Co. E, 85th Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 22, 1864.
- Baker, Lyman, Co. I, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Barber, B. A., Co. I, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865.
- Barnes, Artemus R., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 23, 1862; pro. sergt. Co. D, June 21, 1863.
- Barnes, George W., Co. A, 32d Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
- Barnes, Spencer M., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; disch. April 16, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment Sept. 19, 1864; discharged July 14, 1865.
- Barnes, Wm. W., Co. D, 94th Inf.; disch. May 14, 1865.
- Barse, William, Co. I, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865; disch. Aug. 31, 1865; died Sept. 15, 1865, of disease contracted in service.
- Bennie, Marcus B., Co. C, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; pro. sergt. June, 1862.
- Blakelee, Aaron, Co. R, 14th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; disch. Aug. 3, 1865, from 3d Vet. Res. Corps.
- Bostwick, C. H., Co. I, 136th Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862.
- Burch, Anson W., navy; enl. Aug., 1864; disch. March 4, 1865.
- Burdick, Addison O., Co. A, 85th Inf.; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Burdick, Daniel C., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Burdick, Joel A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. corp.; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; paroled Dec. 10, 1864; disch. Jan. 7, 1865.
- Burdick, Mo. A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. July, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same regiment and company Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Button, Commodore P., Co. I, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.
- Carr, Lyman E., Co. C, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
- Carter, Charles L., Co. B, 189th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
- Cleveland, Wilson, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.
- Cole, Jay, Co. C, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Crandall, William L., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Crowley, Timothy, Co. I, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Dennis, George T., Co. I, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. July 18, 1865.
- Dickenson, Denison R., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., of disease Jan. 1, 1862.
- Dickenson, Foster, Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; pro. sergt. July 1, 1863; 2d Lieut. May 21, 1864; 1st Lieut. Nov. 14, 1864; capt. June 12, 1865; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Dickenson, Hebron E., musician 28th Inf.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
- Dominy, Lyman, Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Sept. 7, 1864.
- Duffy, George J., Co. E, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
- Evans, Evander, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in hospital at Alexandria, of disease, Oct. 17, 1862.
- Evans, John A., Co. A, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865; pro. corp.; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.
- Evans, Mosby O., 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Fairbanks, Alanson, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; pro. sergt. March 1, 1865; 2d Lieut. April 22, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Fales, Newman P., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died in prison at Richmond, March 22, 1864.
- Fales, Zodaac H., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. corp. May, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Godfrey, William R., 1st sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. 1st lieut., March 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 11, 1863, for sickness.
- Grierson, John, Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; re-enl. in Co. H, 14th Art., Dec. 8, 1863; pro. sergt. June 24, 1864; 2d Lieut. July 13, 1864; prisoner at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; disch. March 25, 1865.
- Griffin, Henry, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 3, 1864.
- Griffin, Patrick, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed near Nashville, Tenn.
- Hadley, Adolphus, Co. D, 11th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Halbert, Albert B., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Oct. 16, 1864.
- Hamilton, Adolphus D., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. for disability.
- Hamilton, Oscar W., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. July 14, 1865.
- Harrison, James, Co. M, 11th Art.; enl. Jan. 17, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865.
- Hornbeck, Thomas, Co. M, 11th Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1864; died in service.
- Irish, George H., Co. C, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; died in Andersonville prison Aug. 2, 1864.
- Johnson, Timothy B., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. on account of sickness March 3, 1862; re-enl. in Co. A, same regiment, Aug. 31, 1864; died from hospital June 21, 1865.
- Jones, H. W., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. sergt.
- King, Reuben V., capt. Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1861; pro. major March 14, 1862; res'n'd May 2, 1863.
- Lackey, Isaac M., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Lackey, Walter H., Co. C, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
- Langdon, Albert M., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner April 20, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 7, 1865.
- Langworthy, John, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Larrabee, Nelson B., Co. C, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; three years.
- Lewis, Israel T., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
- Love, Charles, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Maine, Dewey S., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
- Maine, James S., Co. I, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865.
- Maine, William O., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864.
- Nason, Philip, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
- Maxon, Phineas V., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Maxon, Sanford L., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
- McIntosh, Charles A., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; pro. sergt. July 1, 1863; taken prisoner; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Middaugh, Randall, Co. E, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865; disch. Sept. 17, 1865.
- Miller, Albert, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Oakley, George W., Co. F, 90th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
- Oakley, Zachariah D., Co. A, 90th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 3, 1865.
- Parish, Horace, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same company and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; pro. sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 27, 1865.
- Parish, Marvin, 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, put in ambulance, and has not been heard from since.
- Parish, Melvin, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
- Pelton, A. N., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died at Andersonville, July 1, 1864.

Percival, Joshua G., Co. A, 81st Inf.; enl. Mch. 22, 1865.  
 Popple, Jason, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861;  
 disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same company and  
 regiment Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Jan. 27, 1865.  
 Potter, William H., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1,  
 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same company  
 and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner April  
 20, 1864; died in Andersonville, Ga.  
 Prince, Lorenzo, Co. H, 100th Inf.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864;  
 disch. Sept. 15, 1865.  
 Reynolds, Benjamin, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9,  
 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.  
 Reynolds, Charles, Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862;  
 disch. May 1, 1863.  
 Reynolds, John L., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862;  
 disch. from hospital Dec. 11, 1863.  
 Richardson, Rodney, Co. B, 15th Cav.; enl. Sept. 5,  
 1864; disch. June 12, 1865.  
 Roberts, Lyman A., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Oct. 25,  
 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1862; for disability.  
 Robinson, Peter, Co. H, 81st Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864;  
 disch. Sept. 17, 1865.  
 Sawtell, Henry P., Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864;  
 disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Sawyer, John, Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861;  
 disch.; re-enl. same company and regiment;  
 disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Scott, Jason L., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 17, 1861;  
 pro. sergt. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. 1862; re-enl. private  
 Co. K, 85th Inf. April 15, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.  
 Mar. 1, 1862; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C.,  
 April 20, 1864; died in Andersonville, Aug. 5, 1864.  
 Scott, Martin V. B., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20,  
 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. in same company  
 and regiment Jan. 1, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. June  
 27, 1865.  
 Scott, Truman A., 1st N. Y. Ind. Bat.; enl. Sept. 1,  
 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.  
 Scott, Warren, Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861;  
 disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. same company and  
 regiment June 1, 1864; pro. sergt. March 1, 1865; disch.  
 June 17, 1865.  
 Scott, Addison L., 1st sergt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl.  
 Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.  
 Seaver, Charles, Co. A, 34th Inf.; enl. June 15, 1861;  
 disch. July 2, 1863; re-enl. Co. A, 85th Inf., Sept.  
 10, 1864; pro. corp.; disch. May 22, 1865.  
 Simmons, William, Co. A, 81st Inf.; enl. March 22,  
 1865; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.  
 Smith, Martin A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864;  
 disch. June 27, 1865.  
 Smith, Myron, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864;  
 trans. to Co. B, 15th N. Y. Eng.; disch. June 13,  
 1865.  
 Smith, Stephen, Co. K, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861;  
 disch. Oct. 14, 1862; for disability.  
 Smith, Willard M., navy; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, on *Vanderbilt*; trans. to the *Brooklyn* in 1865.  
 Southworth, Augustus H., 1st lieut. Co. D, 85th Inf.;  
 enl. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned March 25, 1862; re-enl.  
 in Co. A, same regiment, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July  
 15, 1865.  
 Southworth, Byron De F., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl.  
 Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.  
 Southworth, Charles, Co. C, 27th Inf.; enl. July 5,  
 1861; disch. May 31, 1863; re-enl. sergt. Co. F, 1st  
 Vet. Cav., July 14, 1863.  
 Speese, Andrew J., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864;  
 disch. July 16, 1865.  
 Stone, Addison, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862;  
 pro. corp. at Gettysburg, July, 1863; disch. May  
 22, 1865.  
 Swartz, George E., Co. L, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17,  
 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.  
 Swartz, Nelson L., Co. F, 90th Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864;  
 disch. July 20, 1865.  
 Traver, William, Co. A, 34th Inf.; enl. June 15, 1861;  
 wounded at Antietam; disch. July 2, 1863; re-enl.  
 Co. A, 85th Inf., Feb. 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Van Valkenburg, Francis H., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl.  
 Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.  
 Wakefield, Marion, Co. K, 100th Inf.; enl. Aug. 22,  
 1863; died Nov. 6, 1864, of disease contracted in  
 service.  
 Wales, Jared, 1st sergt. Co. D, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15,  
 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. as sergt. same  
 regt. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner at Plymouth,  
 N. C.; died in Andersonville, June 24, 1864.

Warner, Lewis D., capt. Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug.  
 19, 1862; pro. major July 1, 1863; lieut.-col. Jan.  
 19, 1864; col. Feb. 20, 1865; disch. June 11, 1865.  
 Way, Robt. B., Co. C, 27th Cav.; enl. July 5, 1861;  
 wounded at Gaines's Mills; pro. sergt.; disch.  
 May 31, 1863; re-enl. as private Co. F, 1st Vet. Cav.,  
 July 8, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.  
 Wheeler, Samuel J., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26,  
 1862; disch.  
 Wicker, Edmund A., Co. A, 85th Inf.; enl. Nov. 20,  
 1861; died Dec. 17, 1863, of wounds.  
 Witherell, Daniel W., Co. F, 27th Cav.; enl. July 5,  
 1861; wounded at Gaines's Mills; disch. May 31,  
 1862; disch.  
 Witherell, Wm. E., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862;  
 disch. June 11, 1865.  
 Wright, Daniel M., Co. C, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26,  
 1862; pro. corp. May 1, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.

## RANDOLPH.

Arnold, Joseph, 9th Cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864, three  
 years.  
 Arnold, Wm., 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.  
 Barber, Lewis, 14th H. A.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.  
 Beardsley, Charles A., Co. E, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 27,  
 1861.  
 Beckwith, Stephen H., sergt. Co. H, 37th Cav.; enl.  
 May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1863.  
 Bement, Philetus S., musician Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl.  
 Aug. 1, 1861; must. out Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Benson, Charles A., corp. Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 11,  
 1861.  
 Berry, Joel S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861,  
 three years; trans. to Co. G, 1st N. Y. Art., Oct.  
 14, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; wounded at Spotsyl-  
 vania, May 12, 1864; pro. corp. Nov. 1864; must.  
 out June 20, 1865.  
 Boyington, Benj., Co. E, 7th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861;  
 re-enl. Feb. 19, 1864, in 13th H. A.; must. out Aug.,  
 1865.  
 Bradshaw, Clinton, Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861,  
 three years.  
 Bradshaw, Wm., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861;  
 pro. to sergt. Oct. 7, 1861; 1st sergt. June 21, 1863.  
 Brown, Charles F., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.  
 Brown, Isaac, Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Brown, James J., Co. H, 194th Inf.; enl. March 22,  
 1865; disch. May, 1865.  
 Bruce, Myron, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861;  
 must. out Sept. 10, 1864.  
 Bryant, Samuel, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Bump, Orwin W., Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.  
 Busch, Walter, 5th N. Y. Cav.  
 Carr, Daniel L., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864;  
 disch. June 8, 1865.  
 Carr, Levi L., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861;  
 prisoner at Petersburg; re-enl.; disch. June, 1865.  
 Chamberlain, Benj. F., capt. Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct.  
 1, 1861; resigned June 23, 1862.  
 Cheney, Matthew B., 1st sergt. Co. D, 112th Inf.; enl.  
 July 29, 1862; pro. capt.  
 Cochran, Samuel W., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10,  
 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 26, 1862.  
 Conditon, Luther, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19,  
 1864.  
 Crooks, Albert, Co. A, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.  
 Crosby, Alanson, 2d lieut. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug.  
 8, 1862; pro. adjt.; killed before Atlanta.  
 Cross, Wm., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Crowley, M. J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861;  
 disch. for disability July 17, 1862.  
 Crowley, Rodney R., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17,  
 1861; pro. qrm.-sergt. Nov. 13, 1861; 2d lieut. Jan.  
 16, 1862; 1st lieut. and qrm. Feb. 28, 1862; capt.  
 July 12, 1863; resigned Nov. 6, 1863, on account of  
 wounds received at Gettysburg.  
 Daniels, James, Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.  
 Dean, Lyman, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro.  
 corp.; served three years.  
 Decker, Prentice, Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862;  
 trans. to navy April 20, 1864.  
 DeJanes, Francis, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Deland, Rufus, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro.  
 corp. Oct. 7, 1861; sergt. June, 1862; must. out  
 Oct. 28, 1864.  
 Devine, Franklin J., 49th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861;  
 trans. to 21st Inf.; wounded at Wilderness.



- Dewey, Jairus B., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.  
 Dixon, Henry L., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed by accident while on picket duty July 29, 1863.  
 Dow, Albert G., Jr., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.  
 Dow, Franklin, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. grm.-sergt.; disch. in March, 1862.  
 Draper, Elmore, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; appointed regular wagon master; disch. for disability Oct. 11, 1862.  
 Draper, John W., Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861; died at Washington, Sept. 10, 1864.  
 Duffie, Patrick, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.  
 Everett, Timothy A., Capt. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; resigned Jan. 16, 1862.  
 Fay, Dallas, Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.  
 Finley, Edmund J., 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Fosket, Hezekiah, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864.  
 Franklin, Andrew, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; disch. for disability April 30, 1864.  
 Frederick, Horace S., Co. D, 13th H. A.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.  
 French, Geo. W., 1st lieut. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1861, three years.  
 French, Horace H., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg; right arm amputated.  
 Furman, Charles M., musician Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.  
 Galbraith, Thomas H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability.  
 Gates, Adelbert, Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864, three years.  
 Geary, William H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years.  
 Goldwaith, Jesse, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; regt. not known.  
 Goodrich, Aaron, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. March, 1862.  
 Goodrich, Isaac, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch.; re-enl. Aug. 11, 1863, in 13th H. A.  
 Goodrich, Sanford J., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded in right leg; taken prisoner; paroled; exchanged; must. out 1865.  
 Gorsline, Gilbert O., Corp. Co. D, 55th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Gould, Daniel M., 102d Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861.  
 Gould, G. F., Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. March 20, 1864.  
 Grannis, Lewis H., Co. A, 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864.  
 Grant, Rufus, enl. Aug. 22, 1863; regt. not known.  
 Gray, Orange, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.  
 Green, William P., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 7, 1861, three years.  
 Gurnsey, Delos W., Co. H, 44th Inf.  
 Hanius, M. G., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; disch. for disability Jan. 26, 1862.  
 Harris, Charles, 37th Inf.  
 Hedman, Charles F., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 15, 1861; ord.-sergt. of 1st Div., 2d Corps, of Army of Potomac, June 2, 1863.  
 Helms, A. H., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Helms, Charles H., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; wounded June 21, 1864.  
 Henly, Eleazer C., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.  
 Hibbard, Frederick M., Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 18, 1861; disch. for disability.  
 Hibbard, Oliver D., chaplain 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; must. out Dec. 10, 1864.  
 Hollenbeck, C. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.  
 Jeffords, Lyman P., Co. F, 54th Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years.  
 Johnson, James G., 2d lieut. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. Jan. 26, 1862; resigned Oct. 3, 1862.  
 Jones, Frank C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. regt. color-bearer Sept. 10, 1861; 1st sergt. June 18, 1863; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; 2d lieut. April 12, 1864; capt. Nov. 26, 1864; wounded at Spotsylvania; resigned May 8, 1865.  
 Jones, Harvey L., 1st lieut. Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. capt. Jan. 16, 1862; resigned and disch. Jan. 10, 1863.  
 Keach, Charles, Co. B, 37th Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861; disch. July, 1863.  
 Keach, Ira L., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862.  
 Keach, Nathan, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for disability Feb., 1863.  
 Klock, Charles G., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861, three years.  
 Knight, Edgar Olin, 97th Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; wounded in battle of Wilderness; right leg amputated; disch. July 2, 1865.  
 Law, Patrick, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. March, 1862.  
 Litchfield, Harvey D., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; in Andersonville prison eleven months; must. out June 21, 1865.  
 Litchfield, Hiram, Co. B, 72d Inf.; enl. May 28, 1861, three years.  
 Litchfield, Leroy, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.  
 Lyman, Joel H., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. grm.-sergt. March, 1862; trans. to Co. B, March, 1863.  
 Marsh, Albert, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. corp. Oct. 15, 1861; sergt. April 15, 1864; wounded at Spotsylvania, right leg amputated; must. out as 2d lieut.  
 Marsh, Hollis, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. March, 1862.  
 McCleave, D., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 4, 1861; must. out Oct. 1, 1864.  
 McLaughlin, John, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years.  
 Mighel, Florentine C., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 9, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863.  
 Miller, Jefferson, Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.  
 Miller, Morton W., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to corp. March, 1864; must. out Oct. 15, 1864.  
 Morey, Benjamin, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.  
 Morey, Philip, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.  
 Morgan, Henry A., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; sent to hospital at Philadelphia; re-enl. Feb. 12, 1861, in 14th N. Y. Cav.  
 Nichols, Sylvester S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; discharged for disability March 3, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 1862, 13th H. A.; died at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 20, 1864.  
 Nutting, Gilbert, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Oct. 1, 1861.  
 Parks, Clifton M., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.  
 Parks, Edmunds R., Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Phelps, Timothy E., Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 27, 1861.  
 Pierce, Addison, Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. sergt. Sept. 11, 1862; 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1863; 1st lieut. and grm. June 23, 1864.  
 Pitcher, George E., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died of typhoid fever, at Fortress Monroe, April 29, 1862.  
 Plopper, Leroy, Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.  
 Price, Alfred B., 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862.  
 Price, Anson D., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Reed, Alfred, Co. B, 164th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861, three years.  
 Reed, Asa J., 64th Inf.; enl. Feb. 6, 1865.  
 Reed, Austin T., Co. M, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.  
 Reeves, Daniel F., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. 3d pt. 3, 1864.  
 Riess 4th, Charles W., Co. B, 64th Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. corp. Sept. 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and at the Wilderness, May 7, 1864.  
 Rogers, Gilbert, Co. H, 154th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Rogers, Jerome, 1st Inf.  
 Sabins, Johnson, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1862.  
 Sadler, Benjamin, Co. H, 71st Inf.; enl. July 8, 1861.  
 Sample, Eugene, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, not since heard from.  
 Scudder, Ambrose S., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861, three years.  
 Seekins, Cyrel, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; re-enl. Co. A, 188th Inf.; disch. April, 1865.  
 Sheldon, Clark E., Co. E, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; re-enl. Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.  
 Sheldon, Oscar W., enl. Feb. 25, 1865; regt. not given.  
 Sheldon, Osman, Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

- Siples, Nelson, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1862.
- Spencer, James C., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; must. out June 23, 1862.
- Stanley, Luther, corp. Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; disch. for disability Nov., 1862.
- Stillwell, John H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861.
- Stillwell, Ona A., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded; re-enl. Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut. July 1, 1864; wounded at Mills' Farm, April 1, 1865; died April 4, 1865, and buried on the field.
- Stone, William, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Taylor, Friman, Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in hospital at Washington, June, 1862.
- Thurston, Columbus, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, July 23, 1863.
- Thurston, Geo. W., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Thurston, Samuel, Co. K, 112th Inf.; enl. April 30, 1862.
- Torance, Joel B., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
- Torrance, Michael, 14th H. A.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863.
- Vanama, Charles, Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1861; re-enl. Co. G, 9th Cav., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out June 5, 1865.
- Vanscooter, John, Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died in hospital at Washington of disease.
- Wait, Horace G., Co. G, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- Walsh, T. L., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; pro. corp. July 1, 1864; must. out Sept. 6, 1864.
- Washington, Giles, 64th Inf.
- Watkins, Geo. W., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. 1st sergt.; 2d lieut.; 1st lieut. in 1862.
- Wentworth, Harmon E., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. 1st lieut. May 15, 1865; brevet capt. May 15, 1865; nine months in Libby, Macon, and other prisons; first must. out June 23, 1863; re-enl. Oct. 13, 1863; Co. H, 14th H. A.; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
- Whitman, Allison, Co. G, 14th H. A.; enl. Oct. 22, 1863.
- Wiggins, David T., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. July 1, 1861; pro. 1st sergt. Oct. 3, 1863; 1st lieut.; killed at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864, and buried on the field.
- Willard, Eben, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out Sept. 20, 1864.
- Willard, O. H., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d sergt. Oct. 15, 1861; 1st sergt., Feb. 10, 1862; 2d lieut. Dec. 3, 1862; 1st lieut. June 18, 1863; capt. Nov. 6, 1863.
- Willis, Rufus T., Co. E, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- Williams, Fayette H., Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.
- Williams, Geo., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Williams, James, 112th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1863.
- Winsor, Warner J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; died July 2, 1862, of wounds received at Malvern Hill, and buried on the field.
- Woodin, David, Co. G, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Woodlot, Charles H., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. May 1, 1861.
- Wright, Lyman J., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. July 17, 1861; pro. corp. Feb. 6, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- Zibbille, Thomas J., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
- SALAMANCA.
- Those marked with a star (\*) were Indians.
- Allen, Elias, 2d U. S. Col. Regt.; enl. April 7, 1865.
- Allen, Thos. W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Ames, Henry W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Atwater, Robt., 1st Army Corps; enl. March 21, 1865.
- Buckus, William, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Barber, Benjamin, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.
- Barber, Henry, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; pro. 1st lieut.
- Barber, Levant F., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862; died in service.
- Barry, John, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Bickettle, James\*, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1863, three years; died in service or was killed in battle.
- Bigler, Wm. J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862.
- Blackchief, Simon\*, 188th Pa. Vols.; enl. 1861.
- Bliss, Asher, Jr., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.
- Bottum, Jacob, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Boughton, George H., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.
- Breen, Patrick, enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
- Brown, Hiram L., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Brown, William, Jr., sergt. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Buckley, Ira\*, 51st Pa. Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in service.
- Bullock, Horace, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Burk, William C., wagoner Co. G, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Burns, Andrew, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. July 27, 1863, three years.
- Cables, Samuel B., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863, three years; disch. from hospital before term of service expired.
- Camp, Asa E., 37th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; re-enl. as sergt. Co. C, 13th H. A.; Aug. 25, 1863, three years.
- Canfield, Charles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Clark, George, enl. Feb. 21, 1865.
- Clark, Riley, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Clemmons, John, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Cone, William, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.
- Comstock, Lewis H., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Connery, William, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863, three years.
- Cook, Arthur, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Cullen, Samuel, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.
- Danforth, George, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.
- De Puy, Charles V., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1862.
- Dickock, Henry D., Co. I, 187th Inf.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864, one year.
- Dingman, Robert, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
- Dollard, John, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863, three years.
- Dunbar, Sylvester, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Eastman, Albert, enl. Oct. 7, 1863.
- Eastman, Hiram, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Ellis, Cassius M., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; taken prisoner and escaped; was thirty days in swamps.
- Everett, Henry, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.
- Tatley, Cornelius B., bugler Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863, three years.
- Fellows, Alonzo, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863, three years; pro. corp.; sergt.
- Fellows, John, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863, three years; pro. corp.; sergt.
- Fellows, Willard E., corp. Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. before term expired.
- Firman, Thomas, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863, three years.
- France, Cyrus, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- French, Eugene, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865.
- Frink, James D., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
- Gilbert, John, enl. Dec. 8, 1864.
- Goodman, Jefferson, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; died in service.
- Gordon, Bennett\*, Co. I, 104th Inf.; enl. 1861.
- Goring, William, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 27, 1865.
- Gray, Nathan W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Gray, Norman H., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; pro. sergt.
- Gray, Walter, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died in service.
- Hagar, Legrand D., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863, three years.
- Hall, William H., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Ham, Charles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- Hammer, Edgar E., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863, three years.
- Harkness, Truman, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died or was killed in service.
- Hart, Matthew, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; afterwards represented by Benjamin Lee.
- Helmeick, Darwin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863, three years; died in hospital at Norfolk.
- Helmeick, Jasper, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863, three years.
- Henderson, John, enl. 1861; died in hospital.
- Hoag, William C., Co. B, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. before term expired.

- Hoyt, Edwin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.  
 Huntington, M. H., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863; pro. corp.; sergt.; 2d lieut.; capt.  
 Hunton, John, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863, three years; died while home on a furlough of disease contracted in the service.  
 Hurd, David H., 37th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; re-enl. Co. C, 13th H. A., Aug. 25, 1863, three years; pro. corp.  
 Hyde, Franklin A., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Jameson, Chancey, enl. 1861; killed while acting as scout.  
 Jameson, Cyrus,\* navy; enl. 1861.  
 Jameson, Jacob T.,\* Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863, three years; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.  
 Jameson, Moses,\* 157th Inf.; enl. 1862.  
 Jameson, Robert,\* enl. 1861; killed at Petersburg.  
 Jameson, Thompson,\* enl. 1861; disch.  
 Johnson, William, 1st U. S. Art.; enl. April 1, 1865.  
 Jones, Bela, 104th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. before expiration of term.  
 Jones, Charles, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Kelley, Thomas, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 22, 1865.  
 Kelsey, William H., Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863, three years.  
 Kennedy, Robert, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 25, 1865.  
 King, Wooster,\* Co. K, 57th Pa. Inf.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861; wounded and disch. for disability; re-enl. Co. B, 13th H. A., July 31, 1863; disch. before expiration of term.  
 Langley, John, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863, three years; pro. corp.; sergt.  
 Layton, George, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.  
 Lent, David, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Lewis, John, enl. Jan. 21, 1865.  
 Lindquist, James, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.  
 Lindquist, John F., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.  
 Long, Samuel, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.  
 Lyons, Peter, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.  
 Mack, John, 1st U. S. Art.; enl. March 25, 1865.  
 Maloney, James, enl. Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Matthews, Bernard, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863, three years.  
 McEvoy, William, corp. Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 30, 1863, three years.  
 McMahon, Patrick, 37th or 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; (not on muster in rolls).  
 Meade, Horace W., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. Sept., 1861; re-enl. Co. I, 13th H. A., Aug. 24, 1863.  
 Messenger, Peter, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Miller, Wilkes J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.  
 Moore, John, enl. Jan. 12, 1865.  
 Moore, Levi, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. July 31, 1863, three years; pro. corp.; sergt.  
 Morgan, Charles P., enl. Aug. 22, 1863.  
 Morris, Stephen, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862.  
 Murphy, George, enl. Jan. 27, 1865.  
 Murphy, James, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.  
 Myer, Anthony, Co. H, 194th Inf.; enl. April 7, 1865, one year.  
 Nelson, John, Jr., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1863, three years.  
 Nelson, Richard, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.  
 Nelson, William J., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Nichols, Richmond, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years.  
 Nichols, Sylvester, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 8, 1863, three years; died in service.  
 Norton, Alonzo, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862; died in service.  
 Nyhart, Peter, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863, three years.  
 O'Day, Patrick, Co. I, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in the service.  
 Padgett, Anson, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.  
 Patterson, Samuel,\* navy; enl. 1861; starved to death in Belle Isle.  
 Patyson, Minard, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; died at home from disease contracted in service.  
 Payne, Squire S., Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, three years.  
 Payne, William H., mustered and afterward rejected.  
 Pease, Franklin S., corp. Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; wounded; pro. lieut.  
 Pierce, Lewis, Co. I, 104th Inf.; enl. 1861.  
 Pierce, Wilson\*, enl. 1861; disch.  
 Plummer, Cornelius,\* Co. I, 104th Inf.; enl. 1861; killed in battle.  
 Potter, G. Fred., capt. Co. C, 13th H. A.; must. Sept. 11, 1863, three years; pro. brevet major.  
 Powers, Edward, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 11, 1863.  
 Prime, Abram C., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Sept. 15, 1863, three years.  
 Putnam, Orville, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; died in service.  
 Reye, Martin\*, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. July 31, 1863, three years.  
 Riley, Farrell, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 28, 1865.  
 Robinson, George W., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Robinson, Josiah, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years; died while home on a furlough.  
 Root, Elias, Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. March 22, 1865, one year.  
 Ross, Thomas, 21st Ind. Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 18, 1865.  
 Salmon, William, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 24, 1863, three years; died at home before expiration of term, from disease contracted in service.  
 Sample, Emmett, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863, three years.  
 Scroggs, Thomas\*, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1863, three years; disch. before expiration of term.  
 Sears, Alfred, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863, three years; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.  
 Sedgwick, Theodore, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 24, 1865.  
 Selen, William H., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.  
 Shea, Michael, 37th or 64th Inf.; enl. 1861; lost leg in service; (not on muster in rolls).  
 Sheehy, Albert, Co. A, 44th Inf.; enl. 1861.  
 Sherman, David, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Shirley, Samuel C., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. 9th Cav. Sept. 17, 1864.  
 Shongo, Thomas\*, enl. 1861; disch.  
 Slater, James, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.  
 Smith, George, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 28, 1865.  
 Smith, George H., Co. H, 37th Inf.; enl. 1861; pro. corp.; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. private Co. C, 13th H. A., Aug. 16, 1864; pro. corp.  
 Smith, John, enl. 1861.  
 Smith, Orrin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 21, 1863; pro. corp.; sergt.  
 Smith, Spencer, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Stebbins, Francis B., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.  
 Stebbins, John W., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.  
 Stevens, Silas, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Stimpson, Orrin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.  
 Stoddard, Giles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Stockard, Riley, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years; pro. corp.  
 Strickland, Francis, sergt. Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; lost an arm in the battle of Gettysburg and was discharged.  
 Sweet, Langford, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years.  
 Thomas, Abner, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Thompson, Joseph, 21st Ind. Co. N. Y. Vols.; enl. April 7, 1865.  
 Titus, Dennis C.,\* Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 5, 1863, three years; disch. before exp. of term.  
 Traver, Cyrus, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.  
 Treusdale, Calvin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.  
 Uncles, Frederick,\* Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years.  
 Vinson, Freeman W., Co. F, 194th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1865, three years.  
 Walker, Richard N., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863, three years.  
 Waters, John W., Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 19, 1863, three years.  
 Webster, Edwin, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.  
 Wells, Wm. H., 1st Army Corps; enl. March 27, 1865.  
 West, George, 10th H. A.; enl. April 10, 1865.



Whaley, Charles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 25, 1863.  
 Whallen, Patrick, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.  
 Whipple, Henry F., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died while a prisoner at Belle Isle, Va.  
 Whitney, Scott D., enl. Oct. 28, 1863.  
 Wiley, John, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years; disch. before exp. of term.  
 Williams, James H., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.  
 Williams, Levi T., enl. 1861; killed in battle.  
 Wilson, John, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 22, 1865.  
 Wisner, Marcus L., 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.  
 Woodford, Samuel D., Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.; escaped and was thirty days in swamps; was assisted and got home by help of negroes.  
 Woodworth, Charles, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. July 17, 1863, three years; pro. corp.; sergt.  
 Woodworth, Thomas, Co. C, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 17, 1863, three years; pro. sergt.; reduced to the ranks; died in hospital at Portsmouth, Va.

## SOUTH VALLEY.

Akin, Elijah, 1st Pa. Rifle Corps; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. for wounds Aug. 22, 1862; re-enl. Co. A, 188th Inf., Aug. 12, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Aldrich, Leroy, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.  
 Armstrong, Nathaniel (Indian), Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Aug. 1862.  
 Arnold, Andrew T., Co. A, 112th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 19, 1865.  
 Atkins, William P., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 4, 1864.  
 Bliss, Asher, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1862.  
 Bliss, David, G., Co. F, 1st H. A.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Bliss, Samuel M., Co. M, 1st H. A.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Brown, Thomas, 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864.  
 Bucktooth, Ira (Indian), 51st Pa. Inf.; enl. Nov., 1861; killed in service.  
 Burch, Edward C., 112th Inf.; enl. March, 1863.  
 Cooper, David, Co. B, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; died in hospital in New York city.  
 Covell, Charles M., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Covell, Edmund H., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; pro. sergt. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June, 1865.  
 Covell, Harrison, corp. Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years.  
 Covell, Seth, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Covell, Sylvester, enl. July 1, 1864.  
 Crick, Franklin J., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862, three years.  
 Crofoot, Hiram P., Co. F, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Eymann, John, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864.  
 Fargo, Daniel C., Co. E, 9th Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. May 21, 1862.  
 Fargo, Samuel P., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons; paroled at Vicksburg, April 1, 1865; disch. June, 1865.  
 Ford, William, enl. March 20, 1865.  
 Freeman, Isaac, U. S. Navy; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.  
 Frew, Josiah, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Hall, Albert E., Co. V, 154th Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862.  
 Harkins, Henry W., enl. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Hill, George B., Co. A, 76th Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861, three years.  
 Hotchkiss, George W., Co. A, 15th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862.  
 Hotchkiss, Harmon, 9th Cav.  
 Jaquay, Fernando C., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.  
 Keith, Hiram, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.  
 Kinniston, Samuel, Co. H, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Fort Fisher.  
 Kinniston, William, Co. H, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.  
 Lake, Alexander, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862, three years.  
 Lyon, Franklin, 188th Inf.; enl. Oct. 12, 1864.  
 Martin, Chapin, 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864.  
 Mason, Lorenzo, Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.  
 McDonald, Alexander, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; in Libby prison; removed to hospital, where he died.

McLaughlin, John, Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861.  
 Mendell, Asa, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed at Dinwiddie Court House.  
 Moore, David, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Moore, Dwight, Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; prisoner at Gettysburg; was in hospital at Richmond, and since not heard from.  
 Moore, Wilbur V., Co. H, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died in service of disease.  
 Moore, William W., Co. F, 64th Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Sept. 10, 1864.  
 Morrill, Franklin S., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and died in hospital May 21, 1863.  
 Morrison, Henry W., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; pro. sergt. Sept. 20, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.  
 Morrow, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.  
 Norman, George, Co. E, 10th Inf.; enl. Oct. 10, 1863; died in Jarvis hospital July 14, 1864.  
 Norton, Lyman, Co. B, 13th H. A.; enl. Dec., 1863; died in U. S. hospital July 4, 1865.  
 Norton, Zachaeus, Co. E, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug., 1862.  
 Owens, William J., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864, three years.  
 Pierce, Willet (Indian), 57th Pa. Inf.; enl. Nov., 1861.  
 Reeves, Daniel F., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Reeves, George W., Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.  
 Rice, Edmund R., Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 30, 1862; died in hospital Dec. 24, 1862.  
 Robbins, Deloss, Co. A, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; wounded; disch. June 19, 1865.  
 Smith, John, enl. Aug. 22, 1865.  
 Spencer, B. (Indian), 104th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.  
 Stone, Martin V., Co. A, 112th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.  
 Terney, Levi E., Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864.  
 Thompson, Ebenezer (Indian), 88th Pa. Inf.; enl. Sept., 1864.  
 Vanderwerk, John W., 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864.  
 Whelpley, Hiram, Co. I, 9th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.  
 Whitford, George H., 112th Inf.; enl. Jan. 20, 1864.  
 Wilcox, Rodney H., Co. C, 9th Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; disch. 1865.  
 Wilcox, Stephen P., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; killed at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.  
 Wooden, Merritt, 112th Inf.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.  
 Wright, Alonzo, Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 22, 1865.  
 Wright, Calvin, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862; served three years.  
 Wright, Landers, Co. A, 154th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville.  
 Wyman, William (no record).

## YORKSHIRE.

Adams, Henry, Co. K, 154th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861, three years; wounded and prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.  
 Bailey, George W., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863, for disability.  
 Bassett, George, corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.  
 Beach, William F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Bentley, Benjamin F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; wounded June, 1864; disch. at close of war.  
 Bookman, Charles, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; wounded and prisoner at Gettysburg; escaped.  
 Bowen, Squire D., Co. C, 1st Dragoons; disch. at close of war.  
 Brand, Dennis E., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; prisoner in 1863; killed in Georgia, June 16, 1864.  
 Brown, Jeff. O. N., Co. K, 2d Md. Rifles; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; died Oct. 22, 1864.  
 Brown, Nathaniel S., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 5, 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville.  
 Bull, Eason, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; died at Brooks's Station, Va., Feb. 9, 1863.  
 Bull, Ezra, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.

- Bump, George R., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; wounded at Malvern Hill.
- Burdick, Milton P., wagoner Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 5, 1862, three years.
- Champlin, James, Co. A, 44th Inf.
- Chandler, Alex. B., Co. D, 179th Inf.; enl. Jan. 22, 1864, three years.
- Chittenden, Hiram M., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861, three years.
- Chittenden, William F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; disch. May, 1863, for disability.
- Churchill, Eugene, Co. C, 9th Cav.; disch. at close of war.
- Cleveland, George, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; died at home in 1865 of disease.
- Comstock, Lewis H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 15, 1862, three years.
- Cook, Alonzo H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 31, 1862; wounded and prisoner.
- Crook, Warren W., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; killed at Hanover Court House.
- Curtis, William L., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; died in Alexandria, Va., in 1865, of disease.
- Day, Marcus D., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 25, 1862, three years.
- Dinix, James, Co. C, 9th Cav.
- Doty, Ira A., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 18, 1862, three years.
- Dowd, James C., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg in 1863; prisoner in 1864; died in Virginia, 1864.
- Feigles, Clark, corp. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
- Ferrin, Nathan H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861; disch. July, 1862, for disability.
- Freeman, Franklin E., Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. May 13, 1861, three years; prisoner at Malvern Hill; disch. for disability.
- Freeman, Loyal C., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; dis. h. Jan. 1863, for disability.
- Fuller, Orlando P., corp. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 15, 1861; taken prisoner twice; disch. at close of war.
- Gale, Henry, sergt. Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861, three years; disch. at exp. of term.
- Gibson, Edward G., Co. A, 100th Inf.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, three years; disch. at exp. of term.
- Gill, Carlton, Co. H, 90th Inf.; killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 18, 1864.
- Goodmote, William, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
- Gould, David, Jr., 1st lieut. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability July 11, 1862.
- Gould, Nathan E., Co. B, 2d Mtd. Rifles; wounded at Petersburg.
- Hakes, Ira J., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.
- Hall, Abel W., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; disch. 1862 for disability.
- Hall, Alfred Co., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861, three years.
- Hall, Harvey C., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; wounded at Wilderness; hon. disch.
- Hall, Lucius, corp. Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861, three years; disch. 1862 for disability.
- Hancock, Royal F. (no record).
- Hawkins, Rodney E., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year; wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Hayce, James M., Co. A, 76th Inf.; wounded in battle of Wilderness.
- Hayes, Robert R., Co. K, 105th Inf.; wounded and prisoner at Gettysburg.
- Hayes, Wm. E., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1862; disch. 1863 for disability.
- Hernance, John L., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
- Herrick, Harden P., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year.
- Hover, Jonathan, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Howell, Lafayette, Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861, three years.
- Howell, Uriah F., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 16, 1861, three years.
- Joseph, Simeon, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 21, 1862, three years.
- Kast, Geo. H., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
- Keller, Martin A., corp. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; pro. 2d lieut.; wounded and prisoner at Gettysburg.
- Kelly, Daniel, Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861, three years.
- King, Chas. E., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; wounded at Rocky Face Ridge and Dalton, Ga.
- Kings, Reuben, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; killed in battle near City Point, 1864.
- King, Van Rensselaer, Co. D, 120th Inf.; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864.
- Langmade, Andrew J., sergt. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
- Langmaid, Alonzo, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
- Lindsley, Halsey, Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861, three years.
- Lowe, Allen, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.
- McCutcheon, James, Co. A, 44th Inf.
- McKnight, Wm., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1862; disch. 1863 for disability.
- Montgomery, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; disch. at close of term.
- Morrow, John, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Morse, Leander, corp. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. at close of war.
- Myers, Albert E., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861, three years.
- Newton, William M., sergt. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. 1863 for disability.
- O'Neil, John W., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years.
- Perryman, Asaph, Co. K, 97th Inf.
- Perryman, Collins, 4th Art.; disch. at close of war.
- Perryman, Dennison, corp. Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Dec., 1861, three years; disch. for disability.
- Perryman, Gideon, Co. K, 105th Inf.; died of disease Aug., 1863.
- Perryman, Greene, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 22, 1862; prisoner in 1862; wounded in 1864; disch. at expiration of term.
- Peterson, Frank, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861, three years; prisoner at Game's Mills.
- Phelps, James H., musician Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 14, 1862, three years.
- Phillips, Benjamin F., Co. D, 154th Inf.; disch. at close of war.
- Phillips, DeLoss, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, three years; disch. Feb., 1863, for disability.
- Phillips, Loren, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; prisoner; disch. at close of war.
- Phinney, Henry P., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Pomeroy, Moses H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; disch. for disability in 1862.
- Pomeroy, William C., Co. C, 13th Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863, three years; disch. at close of war.
- Poor, Stephen B., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.
- Quint, William, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; disch. Feb., 1863, for disability.
- Reed, Wamplie H., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Feb. 9, 1862, three years.
- Reed, Wesley, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, three years.
- Reynolds, Ross, Co. H, 44th Inf.
- Rickards, Israel, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; wounded at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.
- Robinson, Thaddeus, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Rose, John H., Co. I, 71st Inf.; enl. May 13, 1861, three years; prisoner; disch. at expiration of term.
- Sample, Nelson, 2d lieut. Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- Serine, Charles, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; disch. at close of war.
- Shaw, Lysander, Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year.
- Shepard, William M., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 16, 1861, three years; wounded.
- Sherman, Geo. H., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Feb. 4, 1862,



- Shultz, Stephen D., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1862.  
 Silliman, Frederick, Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Dec. 16, 1861; killed in battle.  
 Smith, Tyler, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; disch. for disability.  
 Smith, Webster, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; three years.  
 Smith, William, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 16, 1861; three years.  
 Snyder, Dennis, Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.  
 Spring, Vernon L., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; three years; disch. for disability; died at home.  
 Stacy, William H., corp. Co. K, 100th Inf.; enl. Oct. 3, 1862; three years; wounded at Fort Wagner.  
 Stoddard, Thomas, Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 12, 1862; three years.  
 Straight, Stephen J., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; three years.  
 Stringham, Oliver E., Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; three years; prisoner 20 months.  
 Sutton, Charles G., sergt. Co. D, 154th Inf.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Thornton, Marion F., Co. K, 105th Inf.; wounded at White Oak Swamp; prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Tuhn, Martin, Co. E, 2d Cav.; wounded at second Bull Run; disch. at close of war.  
 Turner, Josephus M., Co. H, 2d Md. Rifles; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; three years; disch. at close of war.  
 Turner, Orlando, 1st A. C.; discharged at expiration of term.  
 Turner, Ozro, Co. I, 154th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; three years; disch. for disability.  
 Wheeler, Edgar W., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; wounded at second Bull Run; disch. for disability.  
 Wheeler, John H., Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; three years; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Wheeler, Joseph A., Co. A, 188th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; one year; disch. at close of war.  
 Whiting, Walter H., Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1862; three years; disch. at close of term.  
 Wilber, Salah J., capt. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; must out 1863 for disability.  
 Wilder, Job T., Co. G, 78th Inf.; enl. Dec. 7, 1861; three years.  
 Woodworth, Charles A., 1st lieut. Co. H, 44th Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; three years; pro. capt. Co. K; lost an eye at Malvern Hill, 1862; disch. July, 1863; re-enl. 1st lieut. V. R. C.; disch. at close of war.  
 Woodworth, Eli D., 2d lieut. Co. K, 105th Inf.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; three years.  
 Woodworth, Judson N., 2d lieut. Co. H, 44th Inf.; disch. at exp. of term.  
 Worden, Benjamin, Co. H, 44th Inf.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## BENCH AND BAR OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

[By CHARLES Z. LINCOLN, Esq.]

CIVILIZATION has not yet accomplished the achievement of lifting mankind to a plane of intelligence and morals where the aid of the Bench and Bar is no longer necessary in protecting the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights and privileges under our complicated social system. "Man," says Aristotle, "is a social being"; and the Scriptures declare that "God setteth the solitary in families." Some form of organized society is a necessary condition of mankind, but this social arrangement demands the surrender of certain rights which a person might enjoy alone, and imposes new duties and responsibilities in his relations with his fellows. The proper adjustment of these relations, with the aim of producing the greatest good to the greatest number, is the great work of the philosopher, the statesman, and the patriot. Life has been defined to be the sum of the forces which resist death. We may paraphrase this definition and define civilization as the sum of the forces which resist barbarism. Withdraw or cut off the resisting forces in the human mechanism and death ensues. So nations relapse into barbarism when the benign influences of a resisting and progressive culture are turned aside or destroyed.

Society is not maintained without an effort. "The bond which holds it together would be weak indeed, and forever in jeopardy, if a protective power

were not established superior to individual wills, to keep them within bounds, and defend the persons and the rights of each against the attacks of violence."

"As soon as a people emerge from barbarism a body of men who make it their business to expound the law, and assist those who may need assistance in legal matters, is always observed to make its appearance as one of the requisites of civilization and legal order, and the State confers upon its members special and peculiar privileges, and at the same time places them under regulations more or less strict for the protection of the public and of those who may place their interests in their care."\*

The proper administration of justice has been an indispensable factor in the development of civilization; and this has been due to the intelligence and patriotism of the legal profession. Every civilized nation has felt this influence. De Tocqueville remarks that "the members of the legal profession have taken a part in all the movements of political society in Europe for the last five hundred years," and he observes that the authority which the American people have intrusted to this profession, and the influence which they exercise in the government, is the most powerful existing security against the excesses of democracy. "Men who have made a special study of the laws derive from this occupation certain habits of order, a taste for formalities, and a kind of instinctive regard for the regular connection of ideas, which naturally render them very hostile to the revolutionary spirit and the unreflecting passions of the multitude." "Lawyers are attached to public order beyond every other consideration, and the best security of public order is authority. The courts of justice are the visible organs by which the profession is enabled to make itself felt in its love of order and stability. The judge is a lawyer who, independently of the taste for regularity and order which he has contracted in the study of law, derives an additional love of stability from the inalienability of his own functions." "The lawyers of the United States form a party which is little feared and scarcely perceived; which has no badge peculiar to itself; which adapts itself with great flexibility to the exigencies of the time and accommodates itself without resistance to all the movements of the social body."

The celebrated French philosopher and statesman, from whose great work, "Democracy in America," I have quoted somewhat freely, visited this country in 1831 and remained two years examining our institutions with a critical but not unfriendly eye. Later, another acute observer, Prof. James Bryce, of England, visited this country and made a careful study of American institutions and gave expression to his views in "The American Commonwealth," published in 1888. Upon the subject now under consideration he says: "As the respect of the judges for the bar tends to keep the judges in the straight path, so the respect and regard of the bar for the bench, a regard founded on the sense of professional brotherhood, insures the moral influence of the court

\* Cooley.

in the country. The bar has usually been very powerful in America, not only as being the only class of educated men who are at once men of affairs and skilled speakers, but also because there has been no nobility nor territorial aristocracy to overshadow it. Politics have been largely in its hands, and must remain so as long as political questions continue to be involved in the interpretation of constitutions. For the first sixty or seventy years of the Republic the leading statesmen were lawyers, and the lawyers as a whole moulded and led the public opinion of the country."

The legal profession has always and necessarily been a learned profession. The laws of any civilized community are sufficiently complicated to require special study. Besides, every aspect and interest of our social system receives, at some time, the attention of the bar. Public, political, and economic questions, as well as those relating to the more private rights of the individual, are presented to the lawyer for solution. All learning is laid under tribute to assist in their elucidation. The limits of civilization are only measured by man's wants and his ability to accomplish his desires. The constant struggle for advancement requires a constant change in the mutual relations of mankind and a new and shifting application of the fundamental principles by which human society is governed. This necessitates a class of men trained in the science of law, skillful in the art of applying known principles of law to the varying circumstances of everyday life, and devoted to the good order and well-being of the community.

Every civilized community has made provision for the training of this class of men. In the consummate jurisprudence of Rome great care was taken in the instruction of those who were to take a part in the administration of justice. In the early period legal instruction was imparted principally by private teaching, though lectures and practical demonstration were used as methods of tuition. At a later period public schools were established. Mr. Hunter, in his work on Roman law, says that one probably existed in the end of the fourth century. "In A. D. 425 Theodosius II. established one for the study of rhetoric, philosophy, and jurisprudence at Constantinople, prohibiting the professors from giving private instruction and all others from giving public instruction. In the time of Justinian we hear of another recognized public school of law at Berytus. On the promulgation of the Digest (A. D. 533) Justinian addressed a constitution to the eight professors of law, remarking on the ineffective practice of the schools in the past, and prescribing a reformed course to be followed in the future." Hitherto the law course had occupied four years, with a "miserably deficient" system, which Justinian superseded by a course of five years, beginning with the institutes of Justinian and ending with the constitutions in the Code.

Sir William Blackstone, in his lecture at Oxford on the opening of the Vinerian course, deplores the fact that in the knowledge of the laws and constitution of their country the gentlemen of England were more remarkably

deficient than those of all Europe besides. He refers to the excellent law schools on the Continent, where the civil law was studied, and to which English youth were sent to complete their education; and he urges them to begin at home a systematic study of law drawn from English sources. Since his day no student has been without a guide in the study of English jurisprudence. His commentaries have been the basis of legal study for more than a century, and they have been fitly supplemented to the American student by the great work of our own unrivalled Kent. With these great commentaries on English and American law every lawyer who aims at a complete survey of our jurisprudence must become acquainted, and the deeper he drinks at these fountains of law the more thoroughly will he become equipped for the proper discharge of the duties of his profession.

By the first constitution of the State, which went into effect in 1777, it was provided (Art. 27) that "all attorneys, solicitors, and counselors at law, hereafter to be appointed, be appointed by the court, and licensed by the first judge of the court in which they shall respectively plead or practice, and be regulated by the rules and orders of said courts." On the 9th of October, 1779, the Legislature passed an act (Chap. 12) providing that attorneys who had been practicing in the colony before the independence of the State was declared should prove their loyalty, and means were prescribed for making the necessary proof; and attorneys were prohibited from practicing until they were able to satisfy the Supreme Court of their loyalty. A general act for the admission of attorneys was passed February 20, 1787 (Chap. 35), and it was enacted "that no person shall henceforth be admitted a counselor, attorney, solicitor, advocate, or proctor, in any court, but such as shall have been brought up in the same court, or are otherwise well-practiced in soliciting causes, and have been found by their dealings to be skillful and of honest disposition; and that every person hereafter to be admitted a counselor, attorney, solicitor, advocate, or proctor of any court shall, before such admission, be examined by the judges or justices of the same court, and such only as shall be found virtuous and of good fame, and of sufficient learning and ability, shall be admitted." Their names were required to be put on a roll or book, and they were required to take an oath "to truly and honestly demean" themselves in their business. They were required to render a bill for fees eight days before bringing suit for the same. Another general act similar to this was passed in 1801 (Chap. 32); no other general statutes relating to the admission of attorneys were passed until the general revision of 1828.

It seems that lawyers in the earlier days sometimes engaged in duels, and an act to suppress this practice was passed November 5, 1816, which, among other things, provided that any person who should be admitted to practice in any of the courts of the State should, in addition to the ordinary oath upon admission, take an oath that he had not been engaged in duelling, either by sending or accepting a challenge or by fighting a duel. By the revised

statutes of 1830 it was provided that attorneys should be licensed and appointed by the several courts in which they intended to practice, and should hold their offices during life, subject to removal or suspension for cause. The Supreme Court adopted rules regulating the admission of attorneys. An applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and must be examined under the direction of the court and approved for his good character and learning. He must also have served a regular clerkship of seven years in the office of a practicing attorney of the court, but if he had regularly pursued classical studies for four years, or for any shorter period after the age of fourteen years, it might be allowed in lieu of an equal term of clerkship.

The constitution of 1846 removed many of the restrictions which had been placed upon admission to the legal profession, and substantially opened the profession to all by providing that "any male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, and who possesses the requisite qualifications of learning and ability, shall be entitled to admission to practice in all the courts of this State." This constitution re-organized the judiciary of the State and was followed by the judiciary act of 1847, intended to provide in detail for the re-organization of the courts in conformity to the constitutional changes. By this act attorneys were to be admitted by the general term of the Supreme Court after examination by the justices thereof. The court was required, by general rules, to prescribe what should be deemed sufficient proof of good moral character, "and no term of clerkship or period of study shall be required." A new judiciary article of the constitution was adopted in 1869, which contained no provisions relating to the admission of attorneys. In 1871 an act was passed on this subject (Chap. 486) which made it the duty of the judges of the Court of Appeals to prescribe such rules and regulations as they might deem proper in relation to the admission of attorneys, solicitors, and counselors in all the courts of this State. Rules were accordingly adopted which, with some modifications, are still in force. These rules require a three years' course of study unless the applicant is a graduate of a college or university, in which case an allowance of one year is to be made. "Any portion of time, not exceeding one year for graduates receiving the foregoing allowance and two years for other applicants actually spent in regular attendance upon the law lectures, or law school connected with any college or university having a department organized with competent professors and teachers in which instruction is regularly given, shall be allowed in lieu of an equal period of clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court, but in no case shall an applicant be entitled to admission as an attorney and counselor without having served a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court for the period of at least one year." The applicant must either be a college graduate or he must have passed the examination prescribed by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and he must pass a satisfactory examination upon the



law of pleadings, practice as regulated by the code of civil procedure, and by the Supreme Court rules, and generally upon the laws of real and personal property, contracts, partnership, negotiable paper, principal and agent, principal and surety, insurance, executors and administrators, bailments, corporations, personal rights, domestic relations, wills, equity jurisprudence, criminal law and the law of evidence, and such additional subjects as to the court or committee shall seem advisable. Such examination shall be conducted both orally and in writing, and when in writing the answers to the questions presented shall be written by the applicant in the presence of the court or of the committee.

Thus, after the loose system under the constitution of 1846, we have again a system which aims to make the legal profession what it has always claimed to be—a learned profession. By Chap. 425 of the Laws of 1886 it was provided that the race or sex of the applicant shall constitute no reason for refusing admission to practice in the courts of this State as an attorney and counselor.

In 1883 an act was passed which provided that “any male citizen of this State of good moral character, who shall have served a full term as surrogate of any county of this State, shall, on passing a satisfactory examination, be entitled to admission to the bar of this State.” The examination was to be conducted in the same manner as in cases of ordinary applicants.

It has been said that the judicial system of the State of New York is a growth of the soil. It has been developed from small beginnings, and has a mixed Dutch and English origin. The system, which is the pride of the Empire State today is the result of many struggles, much halting and uncertainty, and numerous compromises. The judicial system of any commonwealth is an index of its character, customs, and civilization. The rude judicial tribunals of the early colonial periods were copied from those of European countries, with the modifications required by pioneer conditions and the necessary simplicity of provincial life. The development of those tribunals during two centuries and a half is an interesting study; and it will be profitable to trace briefly the development of our judicial system from the earliest Dutch occupation of Manhattan Island. In doing this the writer has freely gleaned from various sources, including the work of Hon. Charles P. Daly, of the New York Court of Common Pleas, who wrote a history of that court which is found in the first volume of E. D. Smith's Reports; and also from a series of articles written by Robert Ludlow Fowler, of New York, and published in volume nineteen of the *Albany Law Journal*. The documents relating to the colonial history of New York and the early statutes and constitutions have also been consulted.

The colony of New Netherland was planted by the great West India Company, a commercial corporation of Holland. This gigantic corporation was invested not only with vast commercial privileges, but also with the

most comprehensive judicial powers. "It was exclusively entrusted with the administration of justice in the colonies it should establish, having the right to appoint governors, officers of justice, and all other public officers; to maintain order and police; and generally, in the language of the charter, to do all that the service of those countries might require." From the discovery of Manhattan Island by Capt. Henry Hudson, in 1609, to 1623 no regular attempt had been made to establish a colony; but in the latter year the colony of New Netherland was formally organized by May, the first director or governor appointed by the Amsterdam Chamber, and a settlement was established at Manhattan, the present site of the city of New York. Whether during May's administration or that of his successor, Verhulst, any provision was made for judicial tribunals can not now be determined. The number of the colonists was so small, and they were so fully occupied in providing for their immediate wants, that there could be little, if any, occasion for organizing courts.

Minuit came out as governor in 1626, and "he had, to assist him, a council of five, who, with himself, were invested with all legislative and judicial powers, subject to the supervision and appellate jurisdiction of the Chamber at Amsterdam." There was also attached to the body an officer well known in Holland by the name of the "schout fiscal." "He was a kind of an attorney-general, uniting with the power of a prosecuting officer the executive duties of a sheriff." The administration of justice was left to this body—the governor, the council, and the schout fiscal—during the six years of Minuit's incumbency and the four of his successor, Van Twiller; that is, from 1626 to 1637. In what manner judicial proceedings were conducted is unknown. Records were kept under Van Twiller, but they are utterly lost. Governor Clinton, in 1816, suggested to the Legislature that an effort be made to collect information respecting our early colonial history. At that time the voluminous records of the Dutch West India Company were in existence and would have been willingly presented to the State by the Dutch government, but when, in 1841, the State undertook to collect this information it was found that the records had been sold but a few years before as waste paper. We may conjecture how the keen historical instinct of a Macaulay, a Motley, or an Irving would have revelled in this mass of material, bringing from it a clear statement of the affairs of this great corporation and incidentally the story of the early development of our commonwealth.

William Kieft came out as governor in 1638, and he misgoverned the colony for nine years, ruling with a high hand, and retaining in his own hands the sole administration of justice. He was obliged to have a council, but he reduced it to one member, reserving two votes to himself. The administration of Kieft was so oppressive and tyrannical that he was constantly in trouble with his people, who demanded the establishment of the courts to which they had been accustomed in Holland. This agitation finally resulted in Kieft's recall. He was succeeded in 1647 by Peter Stuyvesant, who immediately es-

tablished a court of justice with power to decide "all cases whatsoever," subject to appeal to the governor in certain cases.

The desire for popular government had manifested itself very strongly during Kieft's administration; and soon after Stuyvesant's arrival he found the sentiment so vigorous that he was obliged to make some concessions. He ordered an election of eighteen men from different parts of the colony, and from these he selected nine "as interlocutors or trustees of the commonwealth" or "tribunes" of the people. "These nine men were to hold courts of arbitration weekly, and were to give advice to the director and council in all matters submitted to them. They received their appointments September 25, 1647. Three were taken from the merchants, three from the burghers, and three from the farmers. Thus was preserved and continued the system of giving representation to the various vocations which formed the groundwork of municipal organization in the Netherlands." Three of their number attended in rotation upon every court day, to whom civil causes were referred as arbitrators. This tribunal of the nine men continued for seven years. But there was constant collision between the governor and the people. His government became insufferably oppressive. The colonists appealed to the home company, and after five years of struggle succeeded in procuring an order for the establishment in the colony of a municipal court of justice, to be composed of one schout, two burgomasters, and five schepens. A burgomaster was a kind of mayor; a schepen was an officer resembling an alderman; and a schout combined the functions of a sheriff and a district attorney. "On the 2d of February, 1653, Governor Stuyvesant issued a proclamation appointing as burgomasters Arent Van Hatten and Martin Krieger, and as schepens Paulus L. Vander Grist, Maximilian Van Gheel, Allard Anthony, Peter W. Cowenhoven, and William Beekman; Cornelius Van Tienhoven was schout and Jacob Kip was clerk." The magistrates met on the 7th and gave notice that the court would meet at the city hall "every Monday morning at 9 o'clock" for hearing and determining all disputes between parties as far as practicable. The city hall not being in readiness on the following Monday the next meeting took place four days afterwards at the fort, when the court was organized for the despatch of business and the proceedings were opened with prayer. This court was called the "Worshipful Court of the Schout, Burgomasters, and Schepens." Stuyvesant did not like the court. He and the members of it were frequently in collision, and he sometimes contemptuously referred to it as "the little bench of justice"; but it seems to be well established that "the court was composed, in the main, of magistrates who were men of intelligence, independence, and high moral character, evincing an unswerving adherence to established rules and customs, sterling good sense, and a strong love of justice." The procedure in this court was simple and summary, and strongly resembles, in many respects, the procedure established for the Roman people by the law of the Twelve Tables. The court exercised

unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction, except the infliction of punishment in capital cases. When judgment was given against a defendant for a sum of money time was given for payment, usually fourteen days for the discharge of one-half and the remainder in a month. If he did not pay within the time fixed proceedings were taken to levy on his goods, which were taken by the officer and detained six days subject to redemption; at the end of that time, if not redeemed, the property was sold at auction in a very peculiar manner. "The officer lighted a candle and the bidding went on while it was burning, and he who had offered the most at the extinction of the candle was declared the purchaser."

The court did a general business, and was also a court of admiralty and a court of probate in taking proof of last wills and testaments and in appointing curators to take charge of the estates of widows and orphans. Some of its proceedings in the exercise of this branch of its jurisdiction will serve to illustrate how tenaciously the Dutch clung to old forms or legal ceremonies: as when a widow, to relieve herself from certain obligations, desired to renounce her husband's estate it is, in all such cases, recorded that the intestate's estate "has been kicked away by his wife with the foot" and that she has duly "laid the key on the coffin."

It is worthy of note that the origin of a fee bill for regulating, by a fixed and positive provision of law, the costs of attorneys and other public officers is to be traced to Stuyvesant. On the 25th of January, 1658, he issued a proclamation with a preamble reciting the abuses that had arisen, by reason of the conduct of certain officers, in demanding excessive fees, and fixing, with detail, the fees thereafter to be charged. "It is then provided that the officers enumerated shall serve the poor gratis for God's sake, but may take from the wealthy the fees specified."

Courts of a similar character were established in other parts of the province. From all these local courts an appeal lay to the appellate court, composed of the Governor and Council at New Amsterdam. These constituted the judicial tribunals of New Netherland until the colony passed into the hands of the English, which event occurred on the 6th of September, 1664. Col. Richard Nicolls, the first English governor, immediately changed the name of the colony and city to New York, but no change was made in the courts until a later period. Early in the year 1665 a code prepared by Lord Chancellor Clarendon, called the "Duke's Laws," was promulgated and went into operation at Long Island and Westchester; afterwards its provisions slowly made their way in New York and the remainder of the province.

Under the "Duke's Laws" justices of the peace were commissioned for the various towns who were clothed with all the powers exercised by such officers in England. A local court was created in each town for the trial of actions of debt or trespass, under five pounds. Six overseers, elected by the people, with a constable, or seven without him, constituted a quorum for the

transaction of business; all questions were determined by a vote of the majority, and if the overseers were evenly divided the constable had the casting vote. In 1666 the number of overseers was reduced to four, and any two of them, with the constable, held the court; the town clerk was clerk of the court.

The province was divided into three ridings, known as the east, west, and north riding, and in each a Court of Sessions was established, which was held twice a year; that is, on the first, second, and third Wednesdays in March and the corresponding Wednesdays in June. The Court of Sessions was held by all the justices living in the riding. All actions at law and all criminal cases were tried before a jury. The jurors were drawn from the overseers, each town electing eight. "Seven jurors were empanelled for the trial of a cause and the verdict of a majority was sufficient, except in capital cases, when the court might empanel twelve, which was uniformly done, and the twelve were required to be unanimous." This court had both civil and criminal jurisdiction. It was also a court of probate and exercised the jurisdiction now intrusted to surrogates.

The highest tribunal in the province was the Court of Assize, or, as it was sometimes called, the General Assizes. It was held once a year in the city of New York by the Governor and Council and such of the justices of the peace as saw fit to attend it. This court had original jurisdiction, civil, criminal, and equitable, and was the appellate court from the inferior tribunals.

In June, 1665, the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens was abolished in the city of New York and a new court organized called the Mayor's Court, a title by which it was known for 146 years afterwards. The members of the court were the mayor, aldermen, and sheriff. The change was more formal than real; "it was merely altering the burgomaster into a mayor, the schepen into an alderman, and the schout into a sheriff." The records were directed to be kept in English and Dutch, and a jury of twelve was required to be empanelled for the trial of civil causes.

There was no Court of Chancery, but matters in equity were heard in any of the courts organized in conformity to the Duke's Laws. On the 9th of August, 1673, the city was retaken by the Dutch, who immediately undertook to re-establish the former judicial tribunals; but they held the city only a little more than a year when the English reconquered it and terminated the Dutch dynasty. The English courts were re-organized in 1674, and continued from that time, with various modifications, until 1685, when a momentous change occurred in the system of government. Dongan was appointed governor in 1682. For sixteen years the people of the colony had felt and often expressed the need of a representative assembly, by which they might exercise more power in the administration of the government. "Taxation only by consent" was one of the principles of government strenuously maintained by the Dutch, and they would not consent to any form of government where



they were denied a voice upon questions of taxation. Hence the constant agitation upon this subject, which was but a prelude to a remarkable change in the judicial history of New York, "the establishment of constitutional government, the foundation of a provincial legislature." Upon the advice of William Penn King James yielded to numerous requests made by men of every rank in the province and ordered Governor Dongan to call an assembly. Writs were issued by the governor for the election by the freeholders of deputies to a general assembly, to be held in the city of New York on the 17th day of October, 1683. "On this day met the first General Assembly of New York—the reign of constitutional government had at last begun. Its first acts will never cease to be of interest in New York history. The Assembly of today is its successor. Changes of dynasty and government have passed by this institution, but it is almost the same now as at its origin." In tracing the institutions of our State Mr. Fowler remarks: "Our present law is the result, modified by certain accidents, of all that which has been happening among the European residents of this territory since their sojourn here. It is the result of natural development and not the result of political miracles, and if it is looked on in any other light it can not be understood." "The acts of the first Assembly are still discernible in the law of today, and some of the courts created then are still tribunals in the same jurisdiction, and precedents then are recognized still."

Not only was the first Assembly an important element in the development of our jurisprudence, but its work makes an interesting chapter in the "story of liberty." Its first act was called "The charter of liberties and privileges granted by his Royal Highness to the inhabitants of New York and its dependencies," passed October 13, 1683. By this act the supreme legislative authority under his Majesty and Royal Highness the Duke of York was declared "to be and reside in a governour, counsell, and the people mett in general assembly." It was afterwards objected by the Crown that these words, "the people," were not in any other of the constitutions in America. It is worthy of remembrance by every citizen of the Empire State that these great words—"the people,"—the keystone of our political system, were first used in New York. The principal features of Magna Charta are contained in this act. It is said that eighteen nationalities were represented in the province under Stuyvesant, yet they all united in framing the "charter of liberties." The Duke of York signed this charter October 4, 1684, but kept it in his possession. While deliberating upon the matter Charles II. died and the duke, in February, 1685, became King James. As king he objected to certain provisions in the charter and withheld his royal assent; nevertheless Dongan's Assembly stands as the pioneer in the struggle for a broader freedom for the people.

This Assembly passed an act dividing the province into twelve counties. Its third act was entitled "An act to settle courts of justice." By this act four

distinct tribunals were created—"a petty court for the trial of small causes for every town; a Court of Sessions for each county; a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery; and a Court of Chancery for the entire province." The Court of Assize was abolished. The fluctuation of the jurisdiction of courts in matters of equity cognizance will be observed when we recall the fact that the Court of Assize, which was the first English court of the province, possessed both law and equity jurisdiction like the present Supreme Court of the State. The Court of Oyer and Terminer had both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a term was required to be held in each county once every year.

In October, 1688, William of Orange landed in England and James II. fled from his kingdom. "For the third time a Dutchman reigned in New York." Henry Sloughter was the first governor of New York appointed by William and Mary, and he came out in 1691. By his commission he was authorized to call an assembly to be elected from the freeholders. The first provincial assembly in this reign met at New York on the 9th of April, 1691. The governor advised them to establish new courts of justice by act of Assembly. It passed in all fourteen laws, among them an act substantially re-enacting the "charter of liberties" of 1683. But the most important act of this Assembly, for our present purpose, was the act re-organizing the judicial system of the colony. This was prepared by James Graham, the speaker of the Assembly, and was introduced and passed on the 17th of April, 1691. Upon this statute Mr. Fowler, in his "Observations," comments as follows: "This act founded the Supreme Court. It seems strange that an act of so much importance, not only in the judicial history of the province, but in that of the State, should be so obscure and so difficult of access as it now is. Not only did this act erect the tribunal which still continues the great law court of the State, but it vested in it a jurisdiction which change of government and constant reforms and revolutions in procedure have been powerless to abridge in any material respect, for while its jurisdiction has been enlarged by its union with the Court of Chancery its ancient jurisdiction still remains unimpaired. The Supreme Court of the province was the instrument by which the great body of the jurisprudence of the English common law was applied to New York. This court was the King's Bench of the province, where the King himself (*coram ipso rege*) theoretically sat in person to administer justice to his subjects in this part of his dominion. It was from the act of 1691 that the Supreme Court of this State inherited not only the traditions of the Saxon *Aula Regis*, but the best fruits of centuries of English law. So wise were the provisions of that early act of 1691 that the patriotic framers of the first State government recognized its creation, the supreme court of the province, as an appropriate tribunal for a free people and a new order of things. And yet this act which founded the Supreme Court and invested it with a jurisdiction, the result of centuries, is now to be found only in the back of an obsolete

book on Practice and in several rare volumes preserved as unique specimens of the printer's art. But so important is this act in its every aspect that always in the history of the State it will be still the link which connected the judicial system of New York and the very dawn of English law."

This act was regularly approved by the Governor and Council and became a law on the 6th of May, 1691. It is not generally accessible, and the editor of this chapter deems it of sufficient importance in our judicial history to warrant its publication here in full:

"An Act for Establishing Courts of Judicature, for the Ease and Benefit of each respective City, Town and County, within this Province.

"WHEREAS, the orderly Regulation, and the establishment of Courts of Justice throughout this Province, as well in the respect of Time as Place, doth tend very much to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, as well as to the Ease and Benefit of the Subject, Be it Enacted by the Governour and Council and Representatives convened in General Assembly, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained by the Authority of the same, That every Justice of the Peace that resides within any Town or County within this Province, are hereby fully empowered and authorized to have Cognizance of all Causes, Cases of Debt, and Trespass to the value of Forty Shillings or under; which Causes and Cases shall be heard, tried, and finally determined without a jury, by every Justice of the Peace that resides within any Town or County, within this Province; he taking to his Assistance, at the time of his hearing and determining such Cause or Cases of debt and Trespass to the value of Forty Shillings and under, one of the Freeholders of the Town and place where the cause of Action doth arise. The Process of warning shall be a summons under the hand of the Justice, directed to the Constable of the Town or Precinct, or any deputed by him, where the Party complained against doth live. Which Summons being Personally served, or left at the Defendant's House two days before the Day of Hearing of the Plaintiff, shall be sufficient Authority to and for the said Justice, assisted with one of the Freeholders, as aforesaid, to proceed on such Cause and Causes, and determine the same in the Defendant's absence; and to grant execution thereon against the Defendant's Person, or for want thereof, his Estate, which the Constable of the Town or Precinct, or his Deputy, shall or may serve.

"Always provided, and be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That if the Plaintiff or Defendant shall desire a Jury, it shall be allowed, but at the proper cost and charges of the Person desiring the same.

"And for the Increase of Virtue, and Discouraging of Evil-doers throughout this Province, Be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that there shall be held and kept in every respective City and County within this Province, (at the Times and Places hereafter named and expressed,) a Court of Sessions of the Peace, that is to say,

"For the City and County of New York, at the City Hall of the said City, four times every year, viz. The first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in August, the first Tuesday in November, and the first Tuesday in February.

"For the City and County of Albany, at the City Hall of the said City, the first Tuesday in June, the first Tuesday in October, and the first Tuesday in February.

"For Westchester, at Westchester, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in December.

"For Ulster, at Kingston, the first Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in March.

"For the County of Richmond, at the Court House, the first Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday in March.

"For Kings County, at Flatbush (*alias* Midwout), the second Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in November.

"For Queens County, at Jamaica, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in September.

"For Suffolk County, at Southold, the last Tuesday in September.

"And the last Tuesday in March at Southampton. Orange County to be annexed to the County of New York, and Dutchess County to the County of Ulster.

"Which Sessions of the Peace shall only hold and continue for the space and time of two Days, and no longer.

"And for the more regular and beneficial Distribution of Justice to the Inhabitants of each respective City and County within this Province, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there be kept and held a Court of Common Pleas in each respective City and County within this Province, at the Times and Places hereafter named and Expressed: That is to say, At such Places in each respective County as the said Court of Sessions are to be kept; and to begin the next day after the Sessions terminates, and only to hold and continue for the Space and time of two days, and no longer: And that there be one Judge, with three Justices, in each County, Appointed and Commissionated to hold the same Court of Pleas; Three whereof to be a Quorum. And that the several and respective Courts, hereby established, shall have Jurisdiction to Hear, Try, and finally to Determine all Actions or Cause of Actions, and all Matters, and Things, and Causes Tryable at the Common Law of what Nature or Kind soever.

"Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, that there shall not be any Appeal or Removal by Habeas Corpus, of any person, or of any Action or Suit, or of any Judgment or Execution, that shall be determined in this Court to the value of Twenty Pounds or under, anything contained herein to the contrary in any ways notwithstanding.

"Provided always, and it is hereby Enacted, That the Courts of Mayor and Aldermen of the respective Cities of New York and Albany, shall have in each of their respective Cities the Power and Authority to Hear, Try, and finally to Determine all such Actions and Suits as is commonly cognizable before them, from which final Determination, there shall not be any Appeal or Removal by Habeas Corpus, of any Person, or of any Action or Suit, or of any Judgment or Execution, to the value of Twenty Pounds, or under, any thing contained herein to the contrary in any ways notwithstanding.

"To which respective Courts of Common Pleas there shall belong, and be appointed, and Commissioned for that purpose, one Clark of the Court, to draw, enter, and keep the Records, Declarations, Pleas, and Judgments, then to be had and made—And one Marshal or Cryer of the Court, to call the Jurors, and proclaim the Commands and Orders of the Court.

"And for the more regular Proceedings in the said Court, all Processes and Writs, of what nature soever, for the command of Persons to appear, and to execute the Judgments and Executions of the respective Courts aforesaid, shall be directed to the respective Sheriffs of each City and County within this Province, and executed by them, their Under-Sheriffs, or Deputy or Deputies. And all Processes and Writs for Actions betwixt Party and Party in the said Court shall issue out of the Office of the Clark of the Court in each City and County respectively, signed Per Curiam.

"And that their Majesties Subjects inhabiting within this Province, may have all the good, proper, and just ways and means, for the securing and recovering their just Rights, and Demands, within the same, Be it further Enacted, and it is hereby Enacted and Ordained, by Authority aforesaid, That there shall be held and kept, a Supream Court of Judicature, which shall be duly and constantly kept, at the city of New York, and not elsewhere, at the several and respective times hereafter mentioned. And that there be five Justices at least, appointed and commissioned to hold the same Court. Two whereof, together with one Chief Justice, to be a Quorum. Which Supream Court is hereby fully Impowered and Authorized to have Cognizance of all Pleas, Civil, Criminal, and Mixt, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, within their Majesties Kingdom of England, have or ought to have. In and to which Supream Court all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, shall or may, if they shall so see meet, commence or remove any Action or Suit, the Debt or Damages laid in such Action or Suit being upwards of Twenty Pounds, and not otherwise; or shall or may by warrant, Writ of Error, or Certiorari, remove out of any of the respective Courts of Mayor and Aldermen, Sessions and Common Pleas, any Judgment, Information, or indictment there had or depending; and may correct Errors in Judgment, or Revise the same, if there be just cause. Provided always, that the Judgment removed, shall be upwards the value of Twenty Pounds.

"Always provided, and be further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Supream Court shall be duly and constantly kept once every six Months, and no oftener; That is to say, On the first Tuesday of October and on the first Tuesday of April annually, and every Year, at the City Hall of the said City of New York; provided they shall not sit longer than eight dayes.

"And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons whatsoever, appointed, or elected, or commissioned to be a Justice or Judge of the aforesaid to execute or officiate his or their said place or Office until such Time, as he or they shall respectively take the Oathes appointed by Act of Parliament, to be taken instead of the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Subscribe the Test in open Court.

"And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the Justices or Judges of the several Courts before mentioned, be and are hereby sufficiently impowed to make, order, and establish all such Rules and Orders, for the more orderly practicing and proceeding in their said Courts, as fully and amply to all intents and purposes whatsoever, as all or any of the said Judges of the several Courts of the Kings Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer in England legally do.

"Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person's Right or Property shall be by any of the aforesaid Courts determined, except where matters of Fact are either acknowledged, or passeth by the Defendants Fault for want of Plea or Answer, Unless the Fact be found by the Verdict of Twelve Men of the Neighborhood, as it ought of Right to be done by the Law.

"Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be a Court of Chancery within this Province, which said Court shall have power to Hear and Determine all Matters of Equity, and shall be esteemed and accounted The High Court of Chancery of this Province.

"And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Governour and Council be the said High Court of Chancery, and hold and keep the said Court; and that the Governour may depute, nominate, and appoint in his stead, a Chancellor, and be assisted with such other Persons of the Council as shall by him be thought fit and convenient, together with all necessary Officers, Clerks, and Registers, as to the said High Court of Chancery are needful.

"Provided always, and it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Free-holder, Planter, Inhabitant, or Sojourner within this Province, may have Liberty, if he or they see meet, to make his or their Appeal or Appeals, from any Judgment obtained against him or them, in case of Error, in the several Courts aforesaid, in such manner and form as is hereafter expressed, that is to say, From the Court



of Mayor and Aldermen, and Courts of Common Pleas, To the Supreme Court, for any Judgment above the value of Twenty Pounds; And from the Supreme Court at New York, to the Governour and Council, for any Judgment above the value of One Hundred Pounds; And from the Governour and Council, To Their Majesties Council, for any Decree or Judgment above the value of Three Hundred Pounds, as in their Majesties Letters Patent to his Excellency doth and may more fully appear. Alwayes provided, That the Party or Parties so Appealing shall first pay all Costs of such Judgment or Decree from which the Appeal ariseth, and enter into Recognizance, with two sufficient surities, for double the value of the Debt, Matter, or Thing recovered, or obtained by Judgment or Decree against him or them, to the said Court from which they Appeal, That they will prosecute the said Appeal or Appeals with effect and make Return thereof within twelve months after the said Appeal or Appeals here made. And if default happen thereon then Execution to issue out upon the Judgment, against the Party, or their Sureties, in course, without any Scire facias. Provided alwayes, That the Establishing of these Courts shall not be or remain longer in force, than for the time and space of two Years, and until the End of the sitting of the next Assembly, after the expiration of the said two Years."

Immediately upon the passage of this act the Supreme Court was organized and Joseph Dudley appointed chief justice: Thomas Johnson, second judge; and William Smith, Stephen Van Cortland, and William Pinthorne, associate judges. The act took effect but for ten years, but it was re-enacted from time to time and continued by proclamations, and was in force, with some modifications, at the time of the Revolution and organization of the State government in 1777.

By the first constitution of 1777 the existing courts were recognized and continued, and a new court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors was established, familiarly known as the "Court of Errors," which continued down to the adoption of the constitution of 1846. Sheriffs and coroners were to be annually appointed and no person could hold either of said offices more than four years successively, and the sheriff could not hold any other office at the same time. It was also provided that registers and clerks in chancery be appointed by the chancellor, the clerks of the Supreme Court by the judges of said court, the clerk of the Court of Probates by the judge of said court, and the register and marshal of the Court of Admiralty by the judges of the Admiralty. It was also provided that new commissions should be issued to judges of the County Courts (other than the first judge) and to justices of the peace once at least in every three years. The Legislature was prohibited from instituting any new courts but such as should proceed according to the course of the common law.

As already stated, the Supreme Court was at first composed of five judges. From 1701 to 1758 the number was three—a chief justice and two associate justices. In the latter year a fourth was added. It may perhaps indicate somewhat the growth of the State to note that there are now forty-five justices of the Supreme Court, besides the Court of Appeals, the various city and county courts, and the inferior local tribunals in towns and villages. The judicial machinery of the State has assumed vast proportions. In 1778 the Supreme Court was re-organized. The judges were empowered to devise a seal and the proceedings were directed to be in the name of the people of the State instead of that of the king. The judges were appointed by the Council of Appointment and their terms of office limited to the age of sixty years. It



is said that in 1741 the duty of revising the laws in force, with notes and references, was assigned to Daniel Horsmanden, a justice of the Supreme Court, but this, from his advanced age, was not performed. This is said to have caused the adoption of the principle of limiting the office of the judges to sixty years of age to avoid the inconvenience that might result from the infirmities of advanced age. This limitation has since been extended to the last day of December next after a judge shall be seventy years of age.

Of the early courts it is said that the judges and those practicing before them wore no particular costume, nor was there any distinction or difference of degrees among the lawyers. Persons who had served seven years under an attorney, or had taken a collegiate course and served a three years' apprenticeship, were granted license to practice in the Supreme Court by the governor under his seal, on the recommendation of the chief justice, and on subscribing the usual oaths. The first rules of the Supreme Court were drawn by Judge Egbert Benson, and were adopted at the April term of 1796. The decisions of the Supreme Court have been reported since the January term of 1799. In 1804 an act was passed providing for an official reporter of the court, and William Johnson was first appointed to this office. He also became the first reporter of the Court of Chancery and began reporting for that court in 1814.

Important and organic changes were made in the Supreme Court by the constitution of 1821. The court was to consist of a chief justice and two justices, any of whom might hold the court. The State was to be divided into not less than four nor more than eight circuits, for each of which a circuit judge was to be appointed, who had the powers of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers and in the trial of issue and in Courts of Oyer and Terminer. The judges were appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, and held office during good behavior, or until they arrived at the age of sixty years. Clerk's offices were continued at New York, Albany, and Utica. In 1829 an additional clerk's office was established at Canandaigua, which was removed in 1831 to Geneva and in 1841 to Rochester. The clerks were appointed for three years, unless sooner removed.

A radical re-organization of our judicial system was effected by the constitution of 1846. The old Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery were abolished, and our Supreme Court created with full legal and equitable jurisdiction. Intermediate general terms were provided, to which appeals from the lower branches of the Supreme Court were carried. A Court of Appeals was also created, taking the place of the old "Court of Errors," which was abolished. A further re-organization of these courts was accomplished by an amendment to the constitution, which was adopted in 1869; and the system then established is still in existence. The Court of Appeals is composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, and it has a clerk and a reporter. The State is divided into eight judicial districts, each with the following number

of justices of the Supreme Court: First district, six; second, six; third, five; fourth, five; fifth, six; sixth, five; seventh, six; and eighth, six; making forty-five in all. The State is also divided into five judicial departments, each with a General term, composed of justices of the Supreme Court. Each justice may hold Special terms, Circuit Courts, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county in the State.

The State of New York formerly had a Court of Exchequer, originally created by Governor Dongan in 1685, discontinued in 1691, and re-organized as a branch of the Supreme Court in 1786 "for the better levying and accounting for fines, forfeitures, issues, amercements, and debts due to the people of the State." The court ceased to exist January 1, 1830. There was also a Court of Admiralty, which was discontinued upon the adoption of the federal constitution in 1789.

The first Assembly of the colony of New York met on the 17th of October, 1683. The second act of the Assembly, passed November 1st, divided the province into shires and counties. The counties were twelve in number, viz.: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. The second Assembly, which met in 1691 under authority of the new sovereigns, William and Mary, passed a resolution declaring the legislation of the previous Assembly null and void. This resolution was never presented to the Governor and Council for their concurrence as was required by law, and therefore is said not to have had any effect. By an act passed October 1, 1691, re-organizing the counties, the county of Albany was "to contain the manor of Rensselaerwyck, Schenectada, and all the Villages, Neighborhoods, and Christian Plantations on the east side of Hudson's River from Roeloff Jansen's Creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creek to the outmost end of Saraghtoga." Subsequent legislation extended the boundaries of Albany county so as to embrace all of New York to its northern and western limits. An act was passed March 12, 1772, erecting Tryon county from a portion of Albany county. The new county included all of the province west of the Delaware river and a line extending northwardly through Schoharie county and along the eastern boundaries of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, and thence continuing north to the Canada line. "The county was named in honor of William Tryon, the last royal governor of the province whose authority was recognized by the people of New York. This name was discontinued September 2, 1784, and that of Montgomery was substituted in honor of the hero who fell in the assault on Quebec."

March 7, 1788, the Legislature passed an act dividing the State into counties. By this act all that part of the State bounded easterly by the counties of Ulster, Albany, Washington, and Clinton, southerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and westerly and northerly by the west and north bounds of the State was erected into a county called Montgomery. This embraces the

present territory of Cattaraugus county. By Chap. 64, passed the same day, the Legislature divided the counties into towns. By this act that part of Montgomery county embracing the present county of Cattaraugus and considerable other territory was erected into a town called White's Town. In 1789 Montgomery was divided, and the western part, embracing Cattaraugus and other counties, was erected into a separate county called Ontario. April 3, 1801, another general act was passed dividing the State into counties, by which Ontario county was continued substantially as originally erected. April 7th of the same year an act was passed dividing the State into towns, by which it was provided that "All that part of the county of Ontario which lies westerly of the following described line, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of the Genesee river on Lake Ontario, thence running southerly up 'the middle of said river, following the courses thereof, to the confluence of the said river with the Canaseraga creek, and thence south on the Indian line (so called), being a meridian line, to the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, shall be and continue a town by the name of Northampton." March 30, 1802, the county of Genesee was erected, to embrace all that part of Ontario which had been included in the town of Northampton. By the same act the town of Batavia was erected, forming a part of Genesee county and embracing the present county of Cattaraugus and other territory.

April 11, 1804, Batavia was divided into four towns: Willink, Erie, Chautauqua, and Batavia. By this division the town of Batavia as then established would include the present town of Portville, the eastern half of Hinsdale, Ischua, Farmersville, and Freedom, and the greater part of Lyndon. The remainder of Freedom, Farmersville, Lyndon, Ischua, and Hinsdale, all of the towns of Olean, Allegany, Humphrey, Franklinville, Machias, Yorkshire, Carrolton, Great Valley, and Ellicottville, with the southeast part of East Otto and all of Ashford except the northwest corner between the Cattaraugus and Connoirtoirauley creeks, were then included in Willink. All the remainder of Cattaraugus (that is, the western half of the county), with the eastern range of townships in Chautauqua county, were covered by the town of Erie. The town of Chautauqua included all the territory within the present county of the same name except the tenth range of townships. April 7, 1806, Allegany county was erected from Genesee, and its boundaries included Olean, Portville, Allegany, Hinsdale, Ischua, Humphrey, Franklinville, Lyndon, Farmersville, Machias, Yorkshire, and Freedom in Cattaraugus county.

On the 11th of March, 1808, an act was passed which provided that that part of Cattaraugus county embraced in the towns above named be annexed to the county of Genesee. This restored to Genesee county all the territory now within the county of Cattaraugus which had previously been held by Allegany. This act also provided for the erection of the county of Cattaraugus, as follows: "That that part of the county of Genesee bounded north by

the division line, being part of the south bounds of the county of Niagara, west by the east bounds of the county of Chautauqua aforesaid, south by the north bounds of Pennsylvania, and east by the west bounds of the county of Allegany aforesaid, be erected into a county by the name of Cattaraugus." Another act dividing the State into counties was passed March 6, 1813, by which the boundaries of Cattaraugus were continued substantially as given in the act of 1808. The present boundaries of the county are defined in that part of the revised statutes of 1828 providing for the division of the State into counties, and are as follows: "Easterly by the county of Allegany; northerly by the counties of Genesee and Erie; westerly by a meridian line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships of the Holland Company's purchase; and southerly by the south bounds of the State." May 19, 1841, the southern part of Genesee county was erected into a county called Wyoming, which is its present name, and which is a part of the northern boundary of Cattaraugus.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

The act of March 11, 1808, already referred to, which erected the county, provided that Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties should be organized and for all county purposes should act in conjunction with the county of Niagara as a part thereof, and should respectively remain so organized until they respectively should contain five hundred taxable inhabitants qualified to vote for member of Assembly; the number to be ascertained by the supervisors from the assessment rolls and certified to the governor, and after filing such certificate such counties were to be organized as separate counties. This act required the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace (including for this purpose Chautauqua and Cattaraugus) to be held at the house of Joseph Langdon in the village of New Amsterdam. This act also provided that the governor should in his discretion appoint three persons commissioners to "explore the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus and designate and fix a site for a court house and jail in and for the said counties respectively, and file a certificate in the clerk's office of the county of Niagara." The act also provided that the supervisors of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, at their first annual meeting after their organization, should raise a sum not exceeding \$1,500 for building a court house and jail. The act further provided that after the organization of the county "there shall be held a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and that there shall be three terms of said Court of Common Pleas and two terms of the General Sessions of the Peace in each year. The terms of the Common Pleas to begin the third Tuesday of February and the fourth Tuesdays of June and November, and the General Sessions of the Peace to begin also the fourth Tuesdays of June and November, and may continue to be held until the several Saturdays next following, inclusive." The courts were to possess the same power

and jurisdiction as like courts in other counties. The courts were directed to be held at the court house when it should be in readiness, and until then to be held at such place as the supervisors may appoint. The act further provided that no Circuit Courts or Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery should be held in either of said counties until the same in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court should be necessary.

This act also provided that "the county of Cattaraugus be erected into a town by the name of Olean, and that the first town meeting in the town of Olean be held at the dwelling house of Joseph McClure in said town." By Chap. 173, Laws of 1812, passed June 16th, the town of Olean was divided into two towns, the new town to be called Ischua. By this act the county of Cattaraugus was annexed to the county of Allegany for county purposes, and the inhabitants of the county were exempted from serving as jurors or constables in courts of record for the term of three years, or until the county should contain five hundred taxable inhabitants and should be separately organized. By an act passed April 13, 1814, it was provided that "All that part of the county of Cattaraugus lying and situated east of the east boundary line of the 7th range of townships of the Holland Land Company's lands in the county of Cattaraugus shall be annexed to and is hereby considered as a part of the county of Allegany for all purposes whatsoever." This part of the county was to remain in two towns, Olean and Ischua. The remainder of the county was annexed to the county of Niagara, and was erected into a town called Perry.

The organization of the county was completed in 1817 by an act entitled "An Act Organizing the County of Cattaraugus," passed March 28th, which provided "that the freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Cattaraugus shall have and enjoy the rights, powers, and privileges which the freeholders and inhabitants of any other county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy." The act also provided for a new Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace to be held on the first Tuesdays in February, July, and November, and which might continue to be held until the Saturdays following, inclusive. No Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general jail delivery were to be held until the justices of the Supreme Court should deem it necessary. It was also provided that courts should be held at some convenient place from time to time, to be appointed for that purpose by the judges for the time being, and that the prisoners of the county be confined in the jail of Allegany county until provision was otherwise made for them. It was also provided that after holding the first term of the Court of Common Pleas deeds, mortgages, etc., should be recorded in the clerk's office of the county.

Timothy H. Porter was appointed first judge and James Brooks, Ashbel Freeman, Francis Green, and William Price were appointed associate judges of the first Court of Common Pleas. Judge Brooks took the oath of office



May 27, 1817, Judges Freeman and Green June 5th and Judge Price June 18th of the same year. Judge Porter did not take the oath of office until July 1st, the day on which the first court was opened. The associate judges made the following order fixing the place for holding the first term of the court :

" WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for organizing the county of Cattaraugus, passed March 28, 1817, has made it a duty of the judges for the time being to appoint a place for holding the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for said county :

" Therefore, we, Francis Green, Ashbel Freeman, and James Brooks, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county aforesaid, convened at the house of William Baker, in the town of Olean, in the county aforesaid, have (conformably to the act above mentioned) appointed, and by these presents do appoint and declare, the house of William Baker, in the said town of Olean, in the county aforesaid, to be the place for holding the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the county of Cattaraugus.

" In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 5th day of June, 1817.

(Signed)

" FRANCIS GREEN,  
" ASHBEL FREEMAN,  
" JAMES BROOKS."

#### THE COUNTY SEAT.

As already stated, the act erecting the county of Cattaraugus authorized the governor to appoint three commissioners to "explore" the county and locate a suitable site for the court house and jail. Jonas Williams and Asa Ransom, of Chautauqua county, and Isaac Sutherland, of Cattaraugus, were selected to perform this duty. "At that time the entire county was nearly an unbroken wilderness, without towns or roads. They started on their mission with the very laudable idea of fixing the site of the future capital as nearly as possible in the exact center of the county. After a tedious journey, and evidently much careful calculation, they fixed on the present site of Ellicottville, and a large ironwood post was set up in the wilderness on the bank of Great Valley creek to mark the chosen spot from which the edicts and manifestoes of the new county magnates were thereafter to be issued." It was further provided that the bills of the commissioners for such services be presented to the Board of Supervisors at the first annual meeting after the organization of the county. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors held October 7, 1818, Mr. Sutherland presented a bill for services as commissioner in October, 1808, in which he charged for ten days at \$2 a day and \$10 for expenses, in all \$30, upon which he charged \$12.90 interest. The whole account, amounting to \$42.90, was ordered paid by the board.

April 21, 1818, an act was passed directing the Board of Supervisors to raise \$1,500 for building a court house in Ellicottville, and the board was authorized at its next annual meeting to cause to be levied on the freeholders and inhabitants of the county said sum with the addition of five per cent. on a dollar for collecting the same. This act also provided that until the court house should be erected courts were to be held at the house of Baker Leonard, in the village of Ellicottville, in the town of Ischua. By Chap. 38, of the Laws of 1819, provision was made for building a jail in Ellicottville, and David Goodwin,

Baker Leonard, and Benjamin Waterman were appointed commissioners to superintend its erection. The site for the jail had already been designated and Seymour Bouton, Thomas Morris, and Silas Nash had been paid \$5 each for services in fixing the site. At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors held at the house of Baker Leonard, October 5, 1819, a resolution was adopted reciting that the supervisors had designated lots 38 and 39 in the village of Ellicottville whereon to build a court house and jail for the county, and had requested a deed of the premises from the Holland Land Company, and appointing Ebenezer Lockwood, supervisor of Olean, a committee to call on the Holland Company's agent at Batavia and ask for and receive a good and sufficient deed to the supervisors of the county and their successors in office. The records of the board also show that a deed of the premises was presented to the board at their adjourned meeting on the 2d of November, 1819, and had been duly considered, but the deed not meeting with their approval "it was unanimously resolved that the deed or instrument contains provision that may at some future period be injurious to the interests of the inhabitants of the county and inconsistent with the rights and privileges of its citizens, and that a conveyance vesting the fee of the lands described in the aforesaid instrument fully and unconditionally in the supervisors of Cattaraugus county and their successors in office forever ought to be obtained"; and the clerk was directed to return the deed to the Holland Land Company. In due time another deed was received from the company, dated January 17, 1820, which was accepted by the Board of Supervisors at their annual meeting October 3, 1820, and was recorded in the county clerk's office October 4, 1820.

A building to be used as a court house and jail was erected in 1820 on the public square in Ellicottville. The lower story was used as a jail and the second story as the court room or court house. The jail is described as being formed of an inner and outer structure of scored logs, there being left between these a considerable space which was solidly filled with stones as a means of greater security against the escape of prisoners; the building stood upon a stone foundation, which was filled in the same manner over the entire surface beneath the floors. The jail was divided by a hall through the center. On one side were the cells and on the other two large debtors' rooms, each twenty feet square. At the November term of the Court of Common Pleas, 1820, it was ordered "that all process hereafter to be made returnable in this court be made returnable at the court house in the town of Ischua, and that the building now erected in said town for a prison and court house shall in all process and pleadings be denominated the court house in and for the county of Cattaraugus." This building was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1829. By Chap. 149 of the Laws of 1829 the sum of \$6,000 was appropriated to build a court house and jail, separately, in Ellicottville, and the Board of Supervisors were directed to raise the money for that purpose. Alson Leavenworth, Benjamin Chamberlain, and Benjamin Searl were appointed commissioners to

superintend the building, and the act provided that the next term of court should be held at the house of Lothrop Vinton in Ellicottville. The court house was built during the same year and so nearly completed that the January term of court for 1830 was held in it. By an act passed April 5, 1830, the comptroller was authorized to loan Cattaraugus county \$3,300 belonging to the capital of the common school fund at six per cent. interest, to enable the county to pay for the court house and jail built in accordance with the act of 1829. By an act passed March 25, 1831, a further sum of \$1,200 was appropriated to complete the court house and jail, and William Stilwell, Andrew Mead, and Abner Chase were appointed commissioners to superintend the completion of the buildings.

A special session of the Board of Supervisors was held at the court house in Ellicottville on January 6, 1865. At this meeting James Freeland, supervisor from the town of Allegany, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a vote of fourteen to twelve:

*"Resolved, That we, as a Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county, respectfully petition the Legislature of this State to locate the county site of the said county at some place on the line of the Erie railway in said county, between Olean and Dayton. Said site to be located by three commissioners appointed by the governor of this State, and that proper action be taken by the Legislature to carry into effect the removal of said site as soon as it can properly be done."*

April 17, 1865, the Legislature passed an act entitled "An Act to Remove the County Site of Cattaraugus County to the Erie Railway and Locate and Procure a new Site and to Build County Buildings thereon, and to Sell the Old County Buildings." The act required the governor immediately upon its passage to appoint three persons, not residents of Cattaraugus county, to designate some central and convenient point on the line of the Erie railway at which to locate the county buildings and site of the county. The commissioners were required to examine the premises and file in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus county a certificate under their hands, or a majority of them, designating such point by the name of the town in which the same is located, which point so designated should be at or near some of the villages on the line of said railroad between the villages of Dayton and Olean. The certificate was to be filed on or before the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1865. The act also authorized the Board of Supervisors to appoint three building commissioners "to select and determine upon a suitable site whereon to build a court house, jail, and clerk's office at such point as shall be designated in such certificate." The building commissioners were required to be appointed at the annual meeting of the board either in 1865 or 1866. Such building commissioners were required within sixty days after appointment to file in the county clerk's office a survey and description of the site so selected by them, with a certificate that they had selected the same for the purposes above stated; and they were also required to procure by purchase or otherwise a good and sufficient conveyance in fee of the title to the lands so selected as a site to the supervisors for the county. By the

act the building commissioners were given charge of the work of erecting the buildings. The Board of Supervisors were authorized to borrow of the comptroller of the State not exceeding \$40,000, to be used in erecting the buildings; or the county might loan it elsewhere, to be paid by a tax on the property of the county. The act also provided that when the new buildings were completed and accepted by the building commissioners the records and offices were to be removed thither from Ellicottville, and such court house, jail, and clerk's office "shall be and remain the court house, jail, and clerk's office of said county, and thereafter the said place shall be the county seat of said county, and all public officers required by law to reside thereat shall there reside, and all public offices and records required to be there kept shall be removed to and kept at said county seat." It was further provided by section 13 of the act that the commissioners appointed to designate the town for a site might consider any donations of land for a site or money to defray the expense of building in designating the town. Such designation was to be void unless ratified by the supervisors in 1865 or 1866. By virtue of the authority conferred in the act the governor appointed Orsell Cook, of Chautauqua, Robert B. Van Valkenburgh, of Steuben, and Seth Wakeman, of Genesee county, commissioners to designate the point for the new county seat. A special town meeting was held in Little Valley on May 26, 1865, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the town of Little Valley raise by tax on the taxable property of said town the sum of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of expending in the building of the court house, jail, county clerk's office, and such other buildings as shall be deemed necessary for county purposes in the village of Little Valley, county of Cattaraugus, to be raised by said town, and paid to the treasurer of said county in such proportions and at such times as the Board of Supervisors of said county shall by resolution determine."

A special town meeting was held in the town of Napoli on June 24, 1865, at which a resolution was adopted similar in form to that adopted in Little Valley and appropriating \$3,000 for the same purpose. The commissioners appointed by the governor examined the various locations and on July 25, 1865, filed the following certificate in the county clerk's office designating Little Valley as the point for the new county seat:

"The undersigned, commissioners appointed by the governor of the State of New York, under and in pursuance of an act entitled 'An Act to Remove the County Site of Cattaraugus County to the Line of the Erie Railway and Locate and Procure a new Site and Build County Buildings and Sell the Old County Buildings,' passed April 17, 1865, having met pursuant to notice at Salamanca, in said county of Cattaraugus, on the 18th day of July, 1865, and having examined the localities between the villages of Dayton and Olean in said county, and having taken into consideration the several donations of land and money to defray the expenses of building said county buildings, after consultation and deliberation have determined that the village of Little Valley in said county is the most central and convenient point on the line of said Erie, railway, between the points designated in said act, to locate the said county buildings and site for said county of Cattaraugus, and we, the said commissioners, appointed as aforesaid, and by virtue of the power conferred upon us by the act aforesaid, and in consideration of the facts aforesaid, and in further consideration that the citizens of Little Valley will donate the necessary lands on which to locate said buildings, not exceeding five acres, and \$25,000 in money towards building said necessary buildings, do certify that we locate said county buildings and site for the said county of Cattaraugus at the said village of Little Valley.

"Jamestown, July 21, 1865.

"O. COOK,

"SETH WAKEMAN,

"R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,

"Commissioners."

At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1865, an attempt was made to ratify the designation made by the commissioners and provide for the erection of the county buildings at Little Valley. The resolutions offered for this purpose were rejected by the board by a vote of thirteen to sixteen. At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1866, the designation of Little Valley as the county seat was ratified by the adoption of the following preambles and resolutions, presented by Erastus N. Lee, supervisor from the town of Little Valley:

"WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1865, passed an act, Chapter 479, entitled 'An Act to Remove the County Site of Cattaraugus County to the Erie Railway, and Locate and Procure a New Site and Build County Buildings thereon, and Sell the old County Buildings.' And

"WHEREAS, By virtue of the authority conferred in the first section of said act, the governor of the State of New York appointed Hon's. Orsell Cook, of Chautauqua county, Robert B. Van Valkenburg, of Steuben county, and Seth Wakeman, of Genesee county, commissioners to designate some central and convenient point on the line of the Erie railway at which to locate the county buildings and site of the said county of Cattaraugus, and the said commissioners having examined the various locations designated the town of Little Valley for the location of such new county site, and duly filed a certificate of such location in the office of the clerk of Cattaraugus county on the 25th day of July, 1865. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in conformity with the provisions of section two, of said act, Frank L. Stowell of the town of Olean, Lemuel S. Jenks of the town of Persia, and John Manley of the town of Little Valley be and they are hereby appointed building commissioners, and that upon the execution of the oath of office and giving the bond required by section seven of said act the said building commissioners be and they hereby are instructed and required to select and determine upon a suitable site in the village of Little Valley, of not less than five acres, whereon to erect a court house, with county clerk's, county treasurer's, county judge's, and surrogate's offices, court room and jury rooms therein, and a jail, and that they procure a title thereto, free from all incumbrance, at a cost to the county of not exceeding one dollar, and that they immediately proceed in conformity with section three of said act to cause to be erected and built on the site aforesaid fit and convenient buildings for a court house, with the offices above designated therein, and a jail, but without cost to the county for such buildings, and the said building commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby empowered to do all acts authorized by law, or by the Board of Supervisors. And

"WHEREAS, In conformity with the provisions of section thirteen of the said act, Chapter 479, Laws of 1865, the towns of Little Valley and Napoli at special town meetings, called for that purpose, voted the sum of ten thousand dollars and three thousand dollars respectively, and the proceedings of such town meetings having been legalized by the act in Chapter 683, Laws of New York, 1866. And

"WHEREAS, In conformity with the provisions of section thirteen, Chapter 479, Laws of 1865, bonds of individuals for money and material have been given for the purpose of erecting said new county buildings; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the said building commissioners be and they are hereby instructed to accept bonds of the town of Little Valley for the sum of ten thousand dollars, and of Napoli for the sum of three thousand dollars, bearing interest at seven per centum, and payable at stated periods, and they are also instructed to accept bonds of individuals, payable in money or materials, and payable at stated periods, which may be guaranteed by responsible parties satisfactory to the building commissioners, or which may be accepted by contractors; or to accept sums of money; and that such bonds, materials, and money shall be used for the purpose of erecting said new county buildings in the village of Little Valley, and for no other purpose.

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the building commissioners hereby appointed, before taking any title to the proposed site for the new county buildings, or doing any other act or thing that shall commit the county to the removal of the county site, to receive from the towns of Little Valley and Napoli valid bonds of those towns, and individual bonds, money, and materials, of sufficient amount, not less than thirty thousand dollars in amount and value, to guarantee the erection and completion of all the buildings herein provided for, and to insure the county against any and all taxation for the erection and completion of said buildings, or the site therefor, and that the said building commissioners be and they hereby are instructed in building such buildings to conform to the plans in style and material as furnished by H. N. White, architect, which plans are now in the county clerk's office."

Later in the same session of the board James T. Henry, supervisor from the town of Olean, offered resolutions, which were adopted, providing that the bonds to be issued by the towns of Little Valley and Napoli in accordance with resolutions adopted by special town meetings for the purpose of raising



moneys to aid in the erection of county buildings in the village of Little Valley, and also the individual bonds, money, and material of divers persons pledged for the erection of county buildings in case the same should be located in the village or Little Valley, should be "and are hereby accepted on the part of the county, and the commissioners appointed by this board are hereby directed to apply the same or the proceeds thereof to the erection of such county buildings as are required to be erected for the county seat at the village of Little Valley." Another special town meeting was held in Little Valley, November 30, 1866, and a resolution adopted appropriating an additional sum of \$5,000 to aid in the erection of the county buildings.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in November, 1867, the building commissioners submitted a report in which they stated that the contract for erecting the buildings had been let to Porter Welch, of Gowanda, for the sum of \$29,500; that the court house and jail were built of brick with stone foundations (cut stone above ground), cut stone steps, window sills, window caps, belting, with slate roofs; and that the buildings were nearly completed. The commissioners further reported that they had received bonds of the town of Little Valley amounting to \$15,000 and of Napoli amounting to \$3,000, and personal bonds for an amount sufficient to guarantee the sum of \$30,000 as required by resolution of the Board of Supervisors. They further reported that they had received title to the Board of Supervisors of five acres of land at a cost of one dollar. At the annual meeting of the board in November, 1868, the building commissioners submitted a report in which they stated that the buildings were substantially completed and that the commissioners had accepted the same; that the county clerk removed the records of his office from Ellicottville and occupied his office in the new court house on the 21st of May, 1868; that the sheriff removed the prisoners to the jail on the 28th of the same month, and the first session of the Supreme Court, Hon. George Barker presiding, was held in the court house on the 8th of June, 1868. They further say that "the towns of Little Valley and Napoli have complied with the stipulations made by them regarding the construction of the buildings and gift of the land."

November 25, 1868, the building commissioners made a final report, stating that they had settled with Porter Welch, the contractor, for building the court house and jail. The report was accepted, the commissioners were discharged, and their bonds ordered cancelled. The old county buildings at Ellicottville were sold to that town for \$1,000.

A proposition to remove the county seat from Little Valley to Salamanca was presented to the Board of Supervisors in 1879, but was rejected. A like proposition with the same result was presented to the board in 1884 and again in 1891. During the time that these several propositions were under consideration by the board the general law of the State required a vote of two-thirds of the supervisors elected to the board to authorize a removal. By a general

revision of the laws relating to boards of supervisors and county affairs in 1892 this rule was altered so as to permit a change of a county seat by a vote of a majority of the supervisors to be ratified by a vote of a majority of the voters at the succeeding general election. A petition for the removal of the county seat to Olean and also one for its removal to Salamanca were presented to the Board of Supervisors at their annual meeting in November, 1892. The Olean petition was rejected. A resolution based upon the petition for the removal of the county seat to Salamanca was adopted by a vote of eighteen to fifteen, as follows:

*"Resolved, That the site of the court house, the county clerk's office, the sheriff's office, and the county jail, so described in said petition, be removed from their present location in the village of Little Valley in said county to the village of Salamanca in said county, as the boundaries of said village are now by law fixed, located, and determined, as shown by the proceedings to incorporate said village, and that the location of all said county offices so described be changed from the village of Little Valley to the village of Salamanca aforesaid."*

To be effectual this resolution must be ratified by a majority of the votes cast upon the question at the general election in November, 1893.

#### COURTS OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

It has already been stated that a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace was provided in each county during the colonial period. These courts were continued, with some modifications, after the organization of the State government. In the early years the number of judges composing the court varied in different counties, in some counties the number being as high as twelve. By an act passed March 27, 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished and the number of judges was limited to five, including the first judge. This system was continued by the revised statutes and remained in force until the adoption of the constitution of 1846, when the Court of Common Pleas was superseded by the present County Courts.

The Common Pleas in this county was evidently a popular court. This is manifest from the amount of business done, which, during the entire period of its history, was very largely in excess of that transacted in the Circuit. It was the people's court; it possessed original and appellate jurisdiction ample for the litigation of the period. More than 400 causes were disposed of in this court from its organization in July, 1817, until the first Circuit was held in August, 1823; and from that time to the close of its existence, in 1847, 1,600 causes were tried in this court, while only 200 were disposed of in the Circuit during the same period. The Court of Common Pleas was in existence thirty years—from 1817 to 1847—and during that period it disposed of over 2,000 civil causes in some form or other, besides doing a large amount of criminal business and other incidental business which was within its jurisdiction. It was a hard working court. The terms were usually limited by statute to five days, and the records show that its sessions almost invariably began as early as 8 o'clock in the morning, and during the summer terms court was frequently opened at 7 o'clock. Under the practice then in force judgments could not

be entered in vacation; all business was done at the term. This required all parties, witnesses, and attorneys to attend court and remain until their business was done. Before the advent of the railroad and the telegraph business at court could not be watched from a distance as now. Hence, "going to court" was an event as well as a business. The Circuits were not held very frequently nor very regularly. The judge came from a distance and was a stranger. The Common Pleas was held by men selected from the body of the county, acquainted with the people, their wants, their relations to each other and to the community, and it is not strange that the court should have been selected as the tribunal in which to settle the common differences and disputes which arose under pioneer conditions. Besides, the judges were men from the ranks of everyday business. Judge Porter, the first presiding judge of this court, was a lawyer. The others were business men and not trained lawyers, yet it is the universal testimony of the older members of the bar and others who remember this court that the Common Pleas judges were men of good sense and judgment, able to deal fairly with the questions which came before the court, and familiar with the principles upon which justice should be administered. The large amount of business done testifies to the confidence and respect in which the court was held by the people of the county.

James Brooks took the oath of office as judge May 27, 1817; Ashbel Freeman and Francis Green took the oath June 5th and William Price June 18th of the same year. July 1, 1817, Timothy H. Porter took the oath as first judge and again July 7, 1818. James Brooks was re-appointed judge in 1818 and again in 1820. James Adkins, Israel Curtis, Dan Allen, Ira Norton, William Kimball, and Royal Tefft were appointed judges during 1820, and James Adkins took the oath as first judge July 21st of that year. In 1821 Israel Curtis was re-appointed judge and Thomas Morris, Alson Leavenworth, and James Green were appointed judges. Judge Leavenworth was re-appointed in 1823, and was appointed first judge in 1828 and held the office until 1833. Griswold E. Warner, Benjamin Chamberlain, Phineas Spencer, and Peter Ten Broeck were appointed judges in 1823. James Parmelee was appointed judge in 1826. Dan Allen and Henry Day were appointed in 1828. Israel Day was appointed judge in 1829 and Andrew Mead in 1831. Benjamin Chamberlain took the oath of office as first judge March 1, 1833; he was re-appointed in 1838 and again in 1843. Dan Allen and Thomas J. Wheeler were appointed judges in 1833. Israel Day was re-appointed in 1834 and Richard Wright was appointed in 1836. Isaac Hall was appointed in 1838 and Frederick S. Martin in 1840. Ashbel H. Hurd was appointed judge in 1843, and Thomas J. Wheeler and Peter Ten Broeck were again appointed the same year. Rensselaer Lamb took the oath of office as judge January 18, 1845, and as county judge June 26, 1847, under the new constitution, succeeding Judge Chamberlain as first judge. Lewis P. Thorp was the last judge appointed to the old Court of Common Pleas, taking the oath of office January 29, 1846.

James Brooks, who was the first member of the old Court of Common Pleas to take the oath of office, was a son of Cornelius Brooks, a Revolutionary soldier who was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island, and who came to this county in 1806. He permanently settled here in 1808. It is said in Everts's History of the county that "Judge Brooks was noted for his profuse hospitality, and it is said by one who knew him well that for several years prior to his death the family scarcely ever sat down to a meal without some visitor. The judge's residence was familiarly known as the 'Methodist Tavern' and 'House of Refuge' from the fact that the itinerancy of the Methodist church always found a cordial welcome there. Judge Brooks was reverently recognized as the father of Methodism in this part of the country. He was also a firm supporter of the temperance cause." He was an ardent abolitionist and his house was frequently made a station on the "underground railroad" by fugitive slaves escaping to Canada. Judge Brooks died at the old homestead April 17, 1854.

Ashbel Freeman, who was also a member of the first Court of Common Pleas, was one of the early settlers of Farmersville, where he lived several years until his death in 1823. A daughter of Judge Freeman married Peter Ten Broeck, who was afterwards a member of the same court.

Francis Green, another member of the first court, came to Great Valley from New Hampshire about 1812 and settled with his brother Richard near the mouth of Wright's creek. Judge Green represented the town of Great Valley on the Board of Supervisors in 1828, 1838, 1840, and 1842.

William Price, who took the oath of office as a member of the court June 18, 1817, was a resident of the town of Freedom. At the first town meeting held in that town, in 1821, he was elected supervisor and was again elected in 1828, 1829, and 1830.

A sketch of Timothy H. Porter, first judge of the court, will be found in this chapter on a subsequent page.

James Adkins, who became a member of the court February 28, 1820, seems to have been a resident of Ellicottville.

Israel Curtis, who took the oath of office February 28, 1820, came into that part of the county which is now Hinsdale in 1812, and settled upon lot 3, section 4, township 2, range 4. "A few years later Mr. Curtis purchased other lots situated in the central part of the town, and in 1820 was the owner of about one thousand acres. He was the first justice of the peace within the present limits of Hinsdale, the first supervisor, and in 1817 was appointed the first sheriff of Cattaraugus county. He was also an early innkeeper at the stand first opened by Elihu Murray, Jr. He is described as having been a gentleman of large proportions, commanding presence, educated, and the possessor of ability of a high order. He removed to the far west in 1826. Judge Curtis represented the town of Olean on the Board of Supervisors in 1820 and the town of Hinsdale in 1821-23, and was chairman of the board in 1820 and

1823. He also had the honor of being defendant in the first case in the Court of Common Pleas.

Dan Allen, who also became a member of the court in 1820, was one of the early settlers of the town of Perrysburg, from which the town of Persia was afterwards formed. The first settlement in that part of the county which is now the town of Persia was made by Ahaz Allen, a brother of Judge Allen, who came to the county from Vermont. Judge Allen came from Cayuga county in 1813 and engaged with his brother Ahaz in carrying on some of the most important pioneer enterprises. He represented the town of Perrysburg on the Board of Supervisors in 1819.

Ira Norton, who took the oath of office July 25, 1820, was one of the early settlers of the town of Great Valley. He came to Franklinville in 1807, and in 1816 located on a farm near Peth. He was the father of the late Nelson I. Norton, of Hinsdale (q. v.).

William Kimball, who also became a member of the court July 25, 1820, lived in Hinsdale.

Royal Tefft, who took the oath of office August 1, 1820, was a resident of Little Valley. He was supervisor of the town in 1819 and 1820.

Thomas Morris became a member of the court in 1821, and was also a resident of Hinsdale, or of that part of the town embraced in the present limits of Ischua.

Alson Leavenworth, who became an associate judge in 1821, again in 1823, and first judge in 1828, was a prominent physician, and a sketch of his career appears on page 149.

James Green, who took the office of associate judge March 28, 1821, is credited with being the first permanent settler of Great Valley. He came from New Hampshire and located first at Olean Point, and is said to have built the first saw-mill in the town of Olean. He removed thence to near the mouth of Great Valley creek in 1812, being the first white inhabitant to locate on the Allegheny below Olean. Mr. Green was supervisor of the town of Great Valley in 1817 and 1819, and was chairman of the board both years. He afterwards removed to Illinois, where he died in 1854.

Griswold E. Warner took the oath of office February 18, 1823. James G. Johnson, late of Olean, in his "Pioneer Sketches" of the county, says that Judge Warner kept a store in a frame building in Olean, occupying the rear part as a dwelling for his family. "He was a man of large business capacity and remarkable sagacity; and while apparently careless, absent-minded, and deeply absorbed in his general manner, he was always cool, self-contained, quietly energetic, and efficient in all his business transactions. He was noted for his punctilious honesty and kindness of heart. Judge Warner went from Olean to Allegheny city opposite Pittsburg, where he purchased a large quantity of real estate, which became extremely valuable. His business was dealing in lumber, coal, or anything which promised him a profit. He soon be-



came a wealthy and prominent man both in Allegheny city and Pittsburg. He was the principal stockholder in the Second National Bank of Pittsburg. He died a few years ago at the advanced age of eighty or more years, having survived every member of his family except one daughter."

Benjamin Chamberlain\* was born July 31, 1791, in the town of Mt. Vernon, Kennebec county, Me., where he resided until he was about ten years of age, when his father and his family removed to the county of Allegany, N. Y., and settled in the town of Belfast on the Genesee river. At that time the whole of western New York was little better than a wilderness, and the rewards of industry and enterprise here were only to be reached through scenes of toils and trials and privations that often tried the sternest energies of those who possessed the courage to encounter them. The family of Judge Chamberlain, like most of our countrymen, were in humble life. Their lot was cast amongst millions whose fate it is to toil, endure, and suffer, and to win their way to such positions of prosperity or distinction as it may be their fortune to attain, unaided and alone. At that early period the educational advantages of this portion of the State were extremely limited. Schools of any description were scarcely known, and the instruction of children was mostly confined to such information as the parents were able to impart or as might be secured by their own unaided efforts. The subject of our sketch had none of the advantages that are placed within the reach of the youth of the present day, and he was compelled by stern necessity, not only by want of opportunity, but a want of means, to set out in the journey of life without any of the aids derived from a proper training in the schools. In March, 1807, when only sixteen years of age, Chamberlain left his home to commence a career seldom equalled in its leading features among the self-made men of the country. Without money or clothes except such as were upon his back, barefoot and alone, he went to Olean in search of employment. Here he commenced work for Maj. Adam Hoops, the founder of the village, and labored diligently by the month for five years. His employment was mostly in saw-mills and at the various branches of lumbering, which was at that time the principal business of the county. As he increased in years and grew in strength his intellect expanded and his powers enlarged until the position of a laborer in a saw-mill at wages by the month could no longer satisfy his ambition, or afford a sufficient field for his energies and active capacity for business. And he began to look about for a wider avenue for usefulness and wealth. In company with a Mr. McKay, long since deceased, he erected a saw-mill in Great Valley and engaged in the business of lumbering, which he steadily followed to within a few years of his death. Soon after the mill was completed it was destroyed by fire. Chamberlain lost all he had, and was not only left without a

\*This biographical sketch of Judge Chamberlain is principally compiled from an obituary notice prepared by the late John Manley for the *Cattaraugus Republican* and published in that newspaper on the 13th of February, 1868.

dollar, but not entirely free from debts, which had been contracted in the business, and McKay was found to be utterly insolvent. Chamberlain determined to rebuild the mill and set to work alone to provide the means. It is said that at this time there was but one merchant doing business in the county. This was Capt. Henry De Forest, who was trading at Olean. Chamberlain applied to him for aid and was readily granted a credit of \$1,000 in goods, which enabled him to reconstruct his mill and again embark in business. Judge Chamberlain often attributed his successful commencement in the world to Captain De Forest and regarded him in grateful remembrance as the founder of his fortunes. The rebuilding of the mill was carried on under great disadvantages. The ironwork for the mill had to be transported from Pittsburg in canoes on the Allegheny river, and pork and flour were obtained in the same laborious and expensive manner. From this time for forty-five years Judge Chamberlain enjoyed a degree of prosperity and an unbounded credit seldom secured by any individual.

Aside from his extensive business transactions Mr. Chamberlain was largely identified with the political history of the county of Cattaraugus. On the 25th of July, 1817, he took the oath of office as under-sheriff with Israel Curtis, who was the first sheriff. He held the office of sheriff from February 17, 1820, to June 1st of the same year, and from February 12, 1821, to December 31, 1822. By the constitution of 1821 the office was made elective by the people and at the second election in November, 1825, he was chosen sheriff and served until December, 1828. Having previously served as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, with Alson Leavenworth as first judge, Mr. Chamberlain was appointed by the late Governor Marcy first judge of the Common Pleas of Cattaraugus county February 15, 1833. He was re-appointed by Governor Marcy in 1838 for a second term of five years, and again appointed for a third term by Governor Bouck in 1843 and served until June, 1847, when he was succeeded by Rensselaer Lamb under the constitution of 1846. Although Judge Chamberlain had no advantages of education nor the benefit of legal training, he possessed an unsurpassed practical business capacity. To an intuitive knowledge of the motives and characters of men he united a sagacity that penetrated clearly the forensic myths of the bar, enabling him to sift conflicting evidence and present every case in a plain, intelligible manner to the jury. His charges to juries are remembered as models of directness, brevity, and perspicuity. In consequence of his extensive business interests it is said that his own matters sometimes became complicated with those of litigants who came into the Common Pleas to settle their controversies. It is related that on one occasion an action of replevin for a lot of logs was being tried in his court and both parties gave evidence tending to establish their respective claims of title to the property. Judge Chamberlain's "charge" was substantially as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury: The plaintiff has given a good deal of evidence to show that



B. Chamberlain



the logs belong to him, and the defendant has also given a good deal of evidence to show that they belong to him. But, gentlemen, I charge you that they are both mistaken, *the logs belong to me.*" In politics he acted with the Democratic party. In 1852 he was a member of the electoral college of the State of New York which cast the presidential vote of the State for Franklin Pierce and William R. King. Judge Chamberlain was prominent in the efforts at improvements of a public character in the county, and manifested a substantial interest in schools, contributing liberally towards the establishment of the Randolph Academy, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the institution from the beginning. In 1866 Judge Chamberlain advised his townsmen that he had decided to present the sum of \$50,000 to the academy in order to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and to place it upon broader foundations for the education and benefit of the coming generations. The citizens of Randolph purchased some twenty acres of land adjoining the academy grounds which was given to the institution, and on their petition the school was changed to the "Chamberlain Institute," by act of the Legislature, and transferred to the charge of the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as desired by Judge Chamberlain, of which church he had for many years been a communicant. A commodious and elegant brick structure for the institute was erected upon this land by Judge Chamberlain. In addition to his gifts to this institution during his lifetime he made ample provision for it by will, and the school is now enjoying the benefits of his benevolence. At the age of twenty-one Judge Chamberlain married Lucy Hooker, who was then fifteen years old. The marriage took place in Allegany county, and they lived together fifty-seven years. Their only child was the first wife of the late Alonzo Hawley, of Hinsdale. To Mrs. Chamberlain should be given a large share of credit for the achievements of her husband. She rendered valuable aid to him in his operations, taking care of his business while he was away from home, employing hands, preparing and despatching the lumber to market, and maintaining the same vigilant and successful care over the business as though it were her proper place in life, and the great wealth which the judge accumulated was the result of their joint industry, intelligence, and perseverance. Judge Chamberlain came to Cattaraugus county in March, 1807, one year before its incorporation, and at the time of his death he was the oldest citizen by residence in the county. The first census of the county was taken in 1810 and it showed a white population of four hundred and fifty-eight. Judge Chamberlain, like all men of marked intellectual endowment, had some faults, but he was, nevertheless, one of the strongest and most successful business men this county has ever seen, possessing keen perceptions of the character and motives of men, endowed with wonderful sagacity and mental capacity of uncommon power, having a rare judgment of property values, with an unfaltering fund of humor, affable speech, and courteous manners. Judge Chamberlain died in Ellicottville, February 10, 1868.



Phineas Spencer lived in Gowanda and was one of the prominent politicians of the county in the early days. He represented Perrysburg (then embracing Persia) on the Board of Supervisors in 1822 and 1823, and was member of Assembly in 1824 and again in 1837. James T. Henry, in his "Personal Recollections," says of Mr. Spencer that "he was a man of few words, reticent, unassuming, but he bore about him a weight of character that gave him commanding influence with his fellow citizens."

Peter Ten Broeck was of German extraction, and was born in Somerset county, N. J., May 1, 1793. He was the eldest of five sons and the second of a family of ten children. In 1797 his father, Roeloff Ten Broeck, a farmer in moderate circumstances, removed with his family to Otsego county. The opportunities for acquiring an education in those days were very limited, and up to the age of thirteen young Peter had not seen the inside of a school room, and the little education he possessed had been imparted to him by his mother. The nearest school was three miles distant, and there he spent three months in the winter of 1806 acquiring a knowledge of figures. He had already learned to read and write tolerably well at home. This was all the schooling young Ten Broeck could boast until he attained his majority. He then felt his need of a better knowledge of grammar and the other rudiments of an English education. He therefore entered an academic institution then located at Sangersfield, Oneida county, spent six weeks in that institution, and there, as he said, "completed his education." In 1816, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Ten Broeck left his father's house to seek his fortune. He traveled on foot to Erie, Pa. After giving the country some examination he set out on his return, passing through Mayville, Conewango, Little Valley, and Ellicottville and reaching a small settlement on Ischua creek, now the village of Franklinville, on the 6th of June, 1816. He reached home in the early part of July. In October of the same year Mr. Ten Broeck, with a younger brother, Cornelius, and Richard Tozer, started again for the west. They settled in the town of Farmersville, where they built a log house, but returned to Otsego county for the winter. About this time Mr. Ten Broeck with others made a tour through some of the western States looking for a chance to locate, which they failed in securing for want of money. They returned to Franklinville in August, 1817, and spent the following winter at his father's house in Otsego county. In February, 1818, accompanied by his brother Cornelius, Mr. Ten Broeck returned to Farmersville, where he afterward resided and became one of its most wealthy citizens. In 1822 he married Miss Freeman, a daughter of Ashbel Freeman, then one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. It is said that he became the owner of between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of land made up entirely of improved farms. In addition to his farming business he was engaged in raising, purchasing, and driving cattle to market. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from Ischua in 1821 and from Farmersville in 1827, 1837-38, and 1841-42, and was chairman of the board in 1841. He was

appointed by Governor Yates an associate county judge in 1822 and served five years, and in 1837 was re-appointed by Governor Marcy and held the office until the abolition of the court by the new constitution of 1846. During the interim from 1827 to 1837 he was appointed an agent of the Holland Land Company, charged with the duty of collecting the debts due the company in the counties of Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming. In politics he was a Democrat and in 1842 was the candidate of his party for member of Congress, but was defeated by Asher Tyler. Judge Ten Broeck died August 5, 1863. In his last will and testament, after providing for the payment of certain legacies to relatives and friends amounting in all to \$60,000, he directed that the balance of his estate, as fast as it could be prudently turned into ready means, should be expended in the construction and endowment of a literary institution to be known as the Ten Broeck Free Academy. This institution is located in the village of Franklinville, and is the educational center of that part of the county. "By reason of his sterling qualities of head and heart he possessed the entire confidence of the community in which he resided. As a neighbor he was quiet, kind, and obliging. As a citizen he was public spirited, ever forward in promoting the general weal. As a man he was the soul of honor and integrity, regarding his word as sacred, allowing no contingency of circumstances or probabilities of profit or loss to interfere with its positive and prompt fulfillment."

James Parmelee was one of the early settlers of the town of Freedom. He represented that town on the Board of Supervisors from 1823 to 1826 inclusive, and was chairman of the board in 1825 and 1826.

Henry Day seems to have been a resident of the town of Conewango. Facts concerning his history are very meager, but he appears to have been town clerk several terms and also to have held the office of justice of the peace.

Israel Day was a resident of Ellicottville, where he died May 4, 1852, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. At the time of his death the *Cattaraugus Republican*, a newspaper published in Ellicottville, said of him: "Judge Day was born at Killingly, Conn., in the year 1783. He resided for many years at Cooperstown, Otsego county. From thence he removed to Greene and lastly to this county. He has filled many places of honor and trust; judge of the County Courts, postmaster of this village, and was an acting magistrate of the town for many years. He was an active politician of the Democratic faith, and as a citizen maintained a consistent course in all the relations of life."

Andrew Mead (see also page 152) settled in Olean about the year 1820, where he immediately began practicing medicine, which he continued for twelve or fifteen years, when he gave up active practice. He took an active part in public affairs and held various town and county offices. He was for a long time acting magistrate in Olean, was appointed a member of the Court of Common Pleas in 1831, and in 1840 was appointed master and examiner in

chancery. In 1847 he moved to Allegany, where he lived until his death in 1869. In 1868 he was supervisor of the town. In 1869 he fitted up a building on the west side of Main street in the village of Allegany, in which he lived alone, being a bachelor, and kept a grocery in the front part. On the evening of December 18, 1869, a young man named Theodore Nicholas entered the doctor's store and soon, in an altercation which arose between him and the doctor, seized an iron stove-poker and attacked the doctor so violently that he was rendered speechless from his wounds and died within a few hours. The murderer took about \$55 from the doctor's pocket and also his watch, and locking the door as he went out hid the key and fled to Olean, whence he escaped to Buffalo. About a month afterward he was apprehended and brought back to jail at Little Valley. He made a full confession of his crime, was indicted by the grand jury in January, 1870, and immediately put upon his trial, Messrs. Scott & Laidlaw, of Ellicottville, having been assigned to defend him by Judge Barker, who presided at this term of court. He was convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 18th of March, 1870. Nicholas was executed on the day appointed and was the first person in the county to suffer the death penalty. About 1828 Dr. Mead was appointed the agent of the Holland Land Company in the location and construction of the road which was opened from Olean by way of Chapel hill and Ellicottville to Buffalo. The present route over Chapel hill was first looked out and marked through the woods by him. He is described as a man of decided opinions, and one who left his mark for good or evil distinctly impressed on everything he was in any way connected with. He does not seem to have had any general practice in courts of record, but did considerable business in justice's court.

Thomas J. Wheeler located in the village of Rutledge in the town of Conewango in 1826, and engaged in the practice of medicine, becoming one of the most skillful physicians in the county. He died there in 1875. He was a presidential elector in 1836 and represented the old Sixth Senatorial District in the State Senate in 1846 and 1847. A further sketch of Dr. Wheeler appears on page 120.

Richard Wright was one of the pioneers of the town of Great Valley, where about 1820 he built a saw-mill on Wright's creek, which takes its name from him, and after using the same four or five years he sold it to David Chamberlain. He represented the town of Great Valley on the Board of Supervisors in 1830 and the town of Burton (now Allegany) in 1836, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1837, serving a term of three years.

Isaac Hull lived in the town of Perrysburg and was supervisor of that town in 1835.

Frederick S. Martin was born in the county of Rutland, Vt., April 25, 1794, and was the youngest of six children. His father died before his recollection, and at the age of seven years he left his mother's home and spent three or four years with his relatives, who resided in that vicinity. At the age of ten he

went to New Hartford, N. Y. He remained there five or six years and in 1810 went to Whitehall, where he was employed in a mercantile establishment. After spending two years there he took service as steward of the steamer *Vermont*, a government vessel plying on Lake Champlain. In 1815 he shipped from Newport, R. I., on board a merchantman as a common sailor. The vessel sailed to New Orleans and thence to Liverpool. He was gone about eighteen months on this voyage, when he returned home and soon after came to western New York, arriving at Olean in the spring of 1818, where he lived to the time of his death. In February, 1820, Mr. Martin married Miss Cornelia Russell, daughter of Samuel Russell, of Pike, Allegany county, one of the earliest settlers of that section. In 1821 Mr. Martin began keeping hotel in the "Coffee House," a small hotel then standing upon the present site of the Olean House. He carried on a lumber business in connection with the hotel. He kept this hotel ten years, when he leased it and entered into mercantile business, in which he was engaged for twenty years. "His integrity and uprightness were acknowledged by all, and he was known everywhere as a clear-headed, substantial merchant." Mr. Martin took an active interest in public affairs and held various public positions. In 1826 he was appointed by Governor Clinton major of the 226th Regiment New York State Militia, which position he held until 1830, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his appointment in 1833. He was appointed post-master at Olean in December, 1830, and held the office nine years. He was appointed a judge of the County Courts in January, 1840, by Governor Seward; he held this office five years. He took an active interest in the construction of the Genesee Valley canal, which became an important outlet for southwestern New York. He was elected to the State Senate in 1847 and served in that body two years; he was elected to the Assembly in 1850. While a member of the Legislature he was a member of the Canal Committee, and by this means was enabled to render valuable service to the interest of a large portion of his constituents. In the fall of 1850 he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-second Congress. "Having decided to support the 'Compromise Measures of 1850' and the leading acts and policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration he did not falter or turn to the right or to the left in doing what he could to render that administration efficient and acceptable to the people of his district. His course in Congress was marked, as his whole public life had been, with a consciousness of the important trust committed to him, and every act of his while there will bear the closest scrutiny. He earned the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, and won for himself an enviable reputation for industry and integrity. His acute discernment and comprehensive line of thought made him a distinguished man among his fellow members; and when he rose to give his views upon any subject—and these cases were rare, for he was a man of few words—he commanded close attention, and was listened to with more than ordinary gratification." Judge

Martin also took some interest in local affairs, representing Olean on the Board of Supervisors in 1830-31, 1836, and 1838.

Ashbel H. Hurd was an associate judge appointed in 1843. He was a practicing lawyer in Gowanda and a further sketch of him appears in this chapter under the head of "The Bar."

Rensselaer Lamb became a member of the Court of Common Pleas in 1845, and was also county judge under the new constitution of 1846. He was a practicing lawyer.—See "The Bar."

Lewis P. Thorp was one of the early settlers of Napoli and was the last judge appointed to the old Court of Common Pleas. He took the oath of office January 29, 1846, and served while the court continued in existence. Judge Thorp was a native of Delaware county, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1801. He came to Napoli in 1820. He was a leading citizen of the town, holding various public positions, among them that of supervisor in 1845, which he filled to the satisfaction of his constituents and with honor to himself. He also held the office of county superintendent of the poor and was a member of Assembly in 1842; he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe. He died at his old home February 17, 1868.

The records show that several of the judges were admitted to practice in the Common Pleas, taking the oath of office as follows: Timothy H. Porter, July 6, 1819; Alson Leavenworth, June 20, 1833; Dan Allen, October 5, 1833; Israel Day, October 5, 1833; Andrew Mead, October 30, 1833; Ashbel H. Hurd, October 5, 1836; Isaac Hull, February 11, 1843; and Thomas J. Wheeler, February 7, 1844. Judges Porter, Mead, and Hurd are the only members of the court who engaged in practice. The admission of the others seems to have been only formal. The court minutes show that Judge Chamberlain was admitted as an attorney at the October term, 1833, but the oath book does not contain his name. He did not engage in practice.

The first court held in the county was the Court of Common Pleas and the record begins as follows:

"Cattaraugus Common Pleas, July term, 1817.

"At a Court of Common Pleas, held in and for the County of Cattaraugus, at the house of William Baker, in the village of Hamilton, in said county, on the first day of July, 1817. Present, Hon. T. H. Porter, first judge; James Brooks, Ashbel Freeman, judges."

The first order related to a seal. "It is ordered that the seal, the impression of which is on the margin hereof, be and it is hereby constituted the seal of the county of Cattaraugus." This seal consisted of the words "Cattaraugus County" around the margin of a circle with the word "Seal" in the center. The second order was as follows:

"Ordered that the rules of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Allegany, be adopted as the rules of this court until the said rules shall be revised by the committee heretofore appointed by the said court of Allegany and the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Steuben, and until others shall be adopted.

"It is further ordered by the court that Daniel Cruger, Zephaniah Z. Caswell, David Higgins, Jun., and Alvan Burr, who have heretofore been admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Allegany, be admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this court;



and also, that Asa Hazen, who, it appears, has been admitted to practice as an attorney of the Supreme Court of this State, be likewise admitted as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

"The several gentlemen above named having severally taken and subscribed the oaths required by law, it is ordered that they be accordingly admitted as attorneys and counsellors of this court."

July 2d court opened. The first case is that of David McCurdy *vs.* Israel Curtis. "Alvan Burr, attorney for defendant, having by virtue of a special warrant of attorney signed and filed a cognovit, confessing the debt in this cause to \$160, on motion of Daniel Cruger for plaintiff ordered judgment for the sum." William Fowler, Luther C. Carner, Calvin T. Chamberlain, and Cyrus Niles, constables, attended. The next court was ordered held at the same place. A Court of General Sessions was held at the same time by the same judges. A grand jury attended, but had no business or at least reported no indictments.

The next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was held at the house of William Baker, in the town of Olean, in November, 1817, by Judges Porter, Freeman, and William Price. The first civil case tried by a jury was Ebenezer Reed *vs.* Andrew B. Northrop, and the jurors were Seth Markham, John D. Ensign, Obadiah Vaughn, Nathan Cole, Parley Warner, John McFall, Solomon Rawson, William Rawson, Lynds Dodge, Harvey Parker, Luke Goodspeed, and Jedediah Strong. The plaintiff's witnesses were Zachariah Oosterhoudt, William Kennard, Silas Knight, and Lynds Dodge; the defendant's witnesses were William Annin and Luke Goodspeed. It will be observed that both parties called a juror as a witness. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for \$91.59. An order was entered appointing Z. Z. Caswell, Alvan Burr, and Asa Hazen a committee to prepare a set of rules to be adopted by the court and present the same at the next term. At the Court of General Sessions a grand jury was sworn, consisting of Levi Gregory, foreman, Charles Price, Robert Bard, Earl Willson, Joel W. Cary, Lewis Wooster, Daniel Huntley, Russell Chapel, John Hager, Thomas Morris, Ralph Hill, Abram M. Farwell, and Samuel Barrows. "The grand jury retired under the care of a constable, returned into court, and having had no business before them were discharged by the court."

A term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was held in February, 1818, by Ashbel Freeman, Francis Green, and James Brooks, judges, and William Price, assistant justice. At this term William Woods and Henry Wells were admitted to practice as attorneys. A Court of General Sessions was held at the same time by the same judges; little business was done. "The grand jury retired under the care of a constable, returned into court, presented a bill of indictment against Fatty, an Indian, etc., and having no further business before them were discharged by the court." This was the first indictment in the county, but the court minutes do not state the offence. "Fatty" gave bail to appear at the following July term; Zephaniah Z. Caswell and Cornelius Brooks were his sureties. James Green and Benjamin Chamberlain also gave bail to appear as witnesses in the case.

The July term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, 1818, was held by Timothy H. Porter, Francis Green, and James Brooks, judges. The minutes contain the following list of "constables of Cattaraugus county": Nathaniel Levy, William Chamberlain, Benjamin Chamberlain, Richard Green, John Thacher, Peter Ten Broeck, Henry Saxton, and Isaac Carpenter. Nathaniel Levy, William Chamberlain, John Thacher, and Peter Ten Broeck were fined \$10 each for default in attending court. This must have been a busy term of the Common Pleas, for the court minutes show that forty-five cases were disposed of. "Fatty, an Indian," was tried at this term of the General Sessions. This was the first criminal trial in the county, and the following jurors sat in the case: Ezra Mead, Joseph McCluer, Samuel Rowley, Elijah Rice, John Grover, Ira Norton, Timothy Butler, James Makepeace, Enoch Howlett, Thomas Morris, Lewis Wood, and David McCluer. H. Wells was attorney for the people; the name of the defendant's counsel is not given. James Green and Benjamin Chamberlain were witnesses for the people and Simeon Hicks and Jared Benedict for the defendant. "The jury having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties say they find the prisoner not guilty."

The November term, 1818, was held by Judges James Brooks, Ashbel Freeman, and Francis Green. At this term James Mullett, Jr., John A. Bryan, and Levi S. Littlejohn applied for admission as attorneys, and A. Hazen, Z. Z. Caswell, and A. Burr were appointed a committee for their examination. The grand jury had no business before them at this term.

The February term, 1819, was held by Judges Porter, Green, and Brooks; the July term was held by Judges Green, Freeman, and Brooks, and at this term Timothy H. Porter applied for admission to the bar. It appearing that he had already been admitted to practice in Tioga county, and that he had been examined by Mr. Cruger in Allegany county, he was admitted to practice here on taking the oath. It will be observed that he was already a judge of the court. Milton B. Canfield presented a license showing that he had been admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in the counties of Tioga, Seneca, and Tompkins; a committee, consisting of Messrs. Burr, Caswell, and Porter, was appointed to examine him, and he was duly admitted here. Timothy H. Porter having resigned as first judge an order was entered on the 7th of July that all writs be tested in the name of Ashbel Freeman, senior judge.

The November term of the Common Pleas, 1819, was opened with Judges Freeman and Brooks and the Sessions with the same judges with the addition of Robert P. McGlashan. The February term, 1820, was held with the following judges: James Brooks, James Adkins, Israel Curtis, and Dan Allen. At the November term, 1820, James Adkins was first judge and William Kimball, Royal Tefft, Ira Norton, and Dan Allen were judges. At this term the rules of the Court of Common Pleas of Steuben county regulating the practice on appeals from justices' judgments were adopted as the rules of this court.

The February term, 1821, was held by Judges Adkins, Tefft, and Norton; the July term by Judges Adkins, Green, and Leavenworth; the November term by the same judges together with Israel Curtis and Thomas Morris additional associate justices. At this term Lewis Peet was convicted of the crime of petit larceny and fined \$10, which he paid. This was the first criminal conviction by jury in the county. Jerry Birch was convicted at the same term of "inveigling" and sentenced to five years at Auburn. This was the first imprisonment. At this term George A. S. Crooker presented certificates of "classical and juridical studies" for five years. He was admitted to examinations by a committee composed of M. B. Canfield, Timothy H. Porter, and J. L. Tillinghast, and on their favorable report was admitted to practice. Moses Sawyer was also admitted at the same term, coming from Washington county.

The February term, 1822, was held by Judges Green, Curtis, and Morris. The rules of practice of the Court of Common Pleas of Steuben county were adopted to take effect March 20, 1822. The July term was held by James Adkins, first lodge, with Leavenworth, Curtis, and Morris associates. Hon. William B. Rochester was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas at this term. An order was made extending the jail liberties to four hundred and thirty-eight acres. The November term was held by Judges Adkins, Leavenworth, and Morris. This order was entered: "Ordered that the rules respecting non-resident attorneys be so arranged that they may appoint any gentleman their agent who is not an attorney, and who resides within one mile of the court house."

The February term, 1823, was held by Judges Alson Leavenworth, Griswold E. Warner, Phineas Spencer, and Peter Ten Broeck. "Ordered, on motion of Asa Hazen, that Alson Leavenworth, Esq., be known as senior judge of this court, and that all writs hereafter returnable therein be tested in his name." Messrs. Porter, Hazen, and Henry Bryan were appointed a committee to draft rules of practice. At this term of the General Sessions, held in connection with the Common Pleas, Henry Bryan was appointed district attorney. The courts at this time were opened by proclamation.

The June term of the Common Pleas, 1823, was held by the same judges as the last with the addition of Benjamin Chamberlain. The October term was held by the same judges. By Chap. 101, Laws of 1823, the terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions were changed to the third Tuesday of June, the second Tuesday of October, and the last Tuesday of January, and the courts might continue in session until the Saturday next succeeding, inclusive. By Chap. 122, Laws of 1823, Griswold E. Warner, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, was authorized and empowered to tax costs and sign records in cases where the first judge might theretofore alone act, and to make orders and tax costs in vacation.

The January term, 1824, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Chamberlain,

and Ten Broeck; the June term was held by the same judges, together with Spencer and Morris. The jail liberties were extended to "about five hundred acres," according to a map on file. The October term, 1824, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Chamberlain, and Ten Broeck.

The January term, 1825, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Ten Broeck, and Warner; the June term by Leavenworth, Ten Broeck, and Spencer; and the October term by Leavenworth, Chamberlain, Ten Broeck, and Warner.

The January term, 1826, was held by Judges Warner, Spencer, and Ten Broeck. At this term John W. Howe and Chauncey J. Fox were admitted to the bar. John A. Bryan, Asa Hazen, and Z. Z. Caswell were the examining committee in each case. The June term, 1826, was held by Judges Warner, James Parmelee, and Alson Leavenworth; the October term by Leavenworth, first judge, and Ten Broeck, Parmelee, and Spencer, assistant judges.

January term, 1827, same as last. At this term the court adopted a new seal. At the General Sessions held at the same time George A. S. Crooker was appointed district attorney *pro tem*. June term, 1827, same as last. June 20, 1827, "ordered by the court that the clerk of this court be and he is hereby required to procure proper books for, and to make general indexes of, all the deeds and mortgages which have been heretofore recorded in this county, in pursuance of an act for making general indices passed April 28, 1826." Russell C. Bryan was admitted at this term. The October term, 1827, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Warner, Parmelee, and Ten Broeck. At the General Sessions C. J. Fox was appointed district attorney *pro tem*.

The January term, 1828, was held by Judges Warner, Spencer, and Parmelee. Albert G. Burke and Luther C. Peck were admitted to practice at this term. The June term was held by Judges Alson Leavenworth, Dan Allen, and Henry Day; the October term by Judges Parmelee, Allen, and Day.

The January term, 1829, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Allen, and Day; the June term by Judges Leavenworth, Parmelee, Israel Day, and Henry Day. Mark W. Fletcher was admitted to practice at this term on a certificate from Erie county. The court at this term made an order "that an attorney and counsellor of any court of record of other States shall, on the production of his license, be admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court on the principles of reciprocity." The October term was held by Judges Leavenworth, Allen, Parmelee, Israel Day, and Henry Day.

The January, June, and October terms, 1830, were held by the same judges, except that Henry Day was not present at the October term. At the January term Henry Bryan was appointed to prepare a set of court rules and Dudley Bryan was admitted to practice. At the October term the following order was entered: "Ordered by the Court of Common Pleas that the supervisors be and they are hereby directed to cause five solitary cells to be prepared in the jail of the county of Cattaraugus for the reception of convicts who may be sentenced to punishment therein."

The January term, 1831, was held by the same judges, and also the June term, except that Andrew Mead served in place of Judge Parmelee. The October term was held by Judges Leavenworth, Allen, Mead, and Israel Day. Charles E. Beardsley and Elijah Griswold were admitted to practice.

The January term, 1832, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Henry Day, Mead, and Allen. Samuel M. Russell and Lyman Scott, Jr., were admitted to practice February 1, 1832, after an examination by a committee composed of Messrs. Gibbs, C. J. Fox, and Porter. The June and October terms were held by the same judges except that Henry Day was not present.

The January term, 1833, was held by Judges Leavenworth, Israel Day, Henry Day, Mead, and Allen. Josiah Ward and James Burt were admitted as attorneys, having been previously admitted to the Supreme Court. Chester Howe was admitted to practice on motion of Albert G. Burke after an examination by Messrs. Porter, Bryan, and Burke. The June term was held by Israel Day, Dan Allen, and Thomas J. Wheeler. Cephas R. Leonard was admitted at this term from Erie county. At the October term Benjamin Chamberlain first assumed the office of first judge of the court. Andrew Mead, Israel Day, Thomas J. Wheeler, and Dan Allen were associate judges. Peter V. S. Wendover and Josiah S. Masters were admitted at this term. William Waith was also admitted from the English King's Bench on affidavits showing that he was entitled to practice in that court. Dan Allen, Benjamin Chamberlain, Israel Day, and John W. Staunton were also admitted at this term on motion of Eleazar Harmon, without examination.

The January, June, and October terms, 1834, were held by the same judges. Charles C. Severance was admitted at the January term and David McCluer at the October term.

The January, June, and October terms, 1835, were held by the same judges. Homer H. Stewart was admitted at the June term, also John E. Niles, who came from McKean county, Pa. Austin C. Chipman and Thomas J. Sutherland were admitted at the October term.

The January term, 1836, was held by the same judges, except Allen, who was not present. The June term was held by Judges Allen, Israel Day, Wheeler, Mead, and Richard Wright; the October term by Judges Chamberlain, Israel Day, Allen, Wheeler, and Wright. Joseph T. Lyman was admitted to practice on motion from the Supreme Court; Wales Emmons was admitted from Erie county; James J. Strang was admitted after examination.

The January term, 1837, was held by the same judges as the last term. At this term Orson Stiles, Joseph E. Weeden, and Alanson Coats were admitted from the Supreme Court. February 11, 1837, the following order was entered: "Ordered by the court that Josiah S. Masters be and he is hereby suspended from practicing as an attorney and counsellor of this court on account of gross intemperance." The June term was held by the same judges as the last. Samuel P. Johnson was admitted to practice from Pennsylvania; Cyrus G.



McKay was admitted on examination. The October term was held by the same judges. Seth Lockwood was admitted to practice upon examination.

The January term, 1838, was held by the same judges, except Wright, who was not present. William A. Stewart was admitted at this term after an examination. The June term was held by Judges Israel Day, Wheeler, Peter, Ten Broeck, and Isaac Hull. Charles H. S. Williams, Daniel Reed Wheeler, and Roderick White were admitted from the Supreme Court. Leverett Spring was admitted from Genesee county and Lester Cross after an examination by a committee. An order was entered at this term that thereafter the rule for the admission of attorneys and counselors in this court be the same as the rule for the admission of attorneys in the Supreme Court. The October term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Israel Day, and Ten Broeck. D. C. Bailey was admitted to practice.

No court was held in January, 1839. The June term, 1839, was held by Judges Israel Day, Wheeler, and Hull, and the October term by Judges Chamberlain, Day, Hull, Wheeler, and Ten Broeck.

The January term, 1840, was held by Judges Chamberlain, Ten Broeck, Frederick S. Martin, and Thomas J. Wheeler. Nelson P. Willson was admitted at this term on examination. The June term was held by the same judges as the last, except Judge Chamberlain, who was not present. Madison Bur-nell was admitted to practice at this term, on motion. The October term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Hull, Martin, and Wheeler. John W. Turner and Stephen T. Bentley were admitted to practice after examination.

The January term, 1841, was held by the same judges as the last; the June term by Judges Wheeler, Hull, and Ten Broeck. Elisha Ward and Orville C. Pratt were admitted on motion.

The October term, 1841, the January, June, and October terms, 1842, and the January term, 1843, were held by Judges Chamberlain, Martin, Wheeler, Ten Broeck, and Hull, except that Chamberlain was not present at the June term. William T. Mitchell and Peter Maſten were admitted at the January term, 1842. Dolphin Stevenson, Albert Sawin, and Charles S. Macomber were admitted at the June term, 1842. At the October term, 1842, A. B. Fenner was admitted from Chautauqua county. At the January term, 1843, Theodore Smith was admitted to practice after an examination by a committee composed of Anson Gibbs, Roderick White, and William P. Angel. Lewis D. Simonds was admitted on motion from the Supreme Court and Orange Rose after an examination. The June term, 1843, was held by Judges Martin, Wheeler, Ten Broeck, and Ashbel H. Hurd. Wolcott Hatch was admitted from Allegany county and James M. Gillett from Steuben county. Horatio N. Jacobs, Addison G. Rice, and Robert Owen, Jr., were admitted upon examination. The October term, 1843, was held by Judges Chamberlain, Wheeler, and Ten Broeck. Benjamin F. Green was admitted to practice from Chautauqua county.

The January term, 1844, was held by Judges Chamberlain, Wheeler, Ten Broeck, Martin, and Hurd. William L. Starke was admitted upon examination; also Alexander Storrs, who was examined by a committee composed of Messrs. Harmon, W. P. Angel, and Roderick White. February 7, 1844, on motion of F. S. Martin, and by the concurrence of the court, it was "ordered that Thomas J. Wheeler be and he is hereby admitted an attorney and counselor." The June term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Wheeler, Ten Broeck, and Hurd and the October term by Judges Wheeler, Martin, and Hurd. Allen C. Fuller was admitted to practice at this term after an examination.

The January term, 1845, was held by Judges Chamberlain, Wheeler, Rensselaer Lamb, and Ten Broeck. Gideon L. Walker was admitted from Allegany county. Nelson Cobb, who had been admitted to practice in Allegany county in June, 1844, was admitted to practice in this county at this term on motion of James Burt. Edwin O. Locke was admitted on examination by a committee composed of James Burt, W. P. Angel, and D. J. Pulling. G. W. Gillet was admitted, without examination, on motion of Benjamin Chamberlain. The June term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Wheeler, Lamb, Ten Broeck, and Hurd and the October term by Hurd, Wheeler, and Lamb. Azel B. Hamilton was admitted at this term; also Milton L. Rice after an examination by a committee composed of George A. S. Crooker, D. R. Wheeler, and Theodore Smith.

The January term, 1846, was held by Chamberlain, Hurd, Lamb, and Ten Broeck. Orlo J. Hamlin was admitted to practice from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The June term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Lewis P. Thorp, Lamb, Hurd, and Ten Broeck. At this term Alexander Sheldon and Charles P. Washburn were admitted after an examination by J. E. Weeden, D. R. Wheeler, and William H. Wood. The October term was held by Judges Chamberlain, Thorp, Lamb, and Hurd.

The January term, 1847, was held by the same judges, with the addition of Judge Ten Broeck. William H. Andrews was admitted at this term, also Benjamin Mosher after an examination by a committee composed of Messrs. Crooker, Gibbs, and Pliny L. Fox. The May term of this year was held by Judges Hurd, Thorp, and Lamb. This was the last term of the old Court of Common Pleas.

Courts of General Sessions of the Peace were held at the same time as the Courts of Common Pleas and by the same judges, which courts were usually attended by a grand jury and disposed of the ordinary criminal matters arising in the county.

The judges of the Court of Common Pleas were compensated for their services by fees, and were allowed \$2 for each day of actual attendance upon the Court of Oyer and Terminer or the County Court. This *per diem* allowance was made a charge upon the county. Other fees were paid by the par-

ties interested. The first judge received a fee of \$1 for signing a license to practice as an attorney and counselor.

#### THE COUNTY COURT.

By section 14 of article 6 of the constitution of 1846 provision was made for the election in each of the counties of this State of one county judge "who shall hold his office for four years." He was required to hold the County Court and perform the duties of the office of surrogate. It was further provided that "the County Court shall have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts and in special cases as the Legislature may prescribe, but shall have no original jurisdiction except in such special cases." The county judge, with two justices of the peace, was authorized to hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe. It was further provided that the county judge should receive an annual salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors, which should be neither increased or diminished during his continuance in office. And the Legislature was authorized to confer equity jurisdiction in special cases upon the county judge. The old County Courts or Courts of Common Pleas ceased to exist on the first Monday of July, 1847, and the new County Court, created by the constitution, then assumed its powers and jurisdiction.

By "An Act Relating to the Judiciary," passed May 12, 1847, which was enacted for the purpose of re-organizing the courts pursuant to the provisions of the new constitution, the County Court was given power "to hear, try, and determine, according to law, the following actions when all the defendants at the time of commencing the action reside in the county in which said court is held: Actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant when the debt or damages claimed shall not exceed \$2,000; actions for assault and battery, and false imprisonment, when the damages claimed do not exceed \$500; actions of trespass, and trespass on the case for injuries to real or personal property, when the damages claimed shall not exceed \$500; actions of replevin when the value of the property claimed does not exceed \$1,000; and also to grant new trials in all such actions, suits, or proceedings."

The County Court was also clothed with equity jurisdiction in various cases, including foreclosure of mortgages, sales of infants' real estate, care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards, actions for partition, and the admeasurement of dower. The County Court on appeal from justices' courts possessed the same jurisdiction as had been previously exercised by the Court of Common Pleas.

Article 6 of the constitution was amended in 1869. The term of office of the county judge was extended to six years, and the general original jurisdiction of the court in all actions where the defendants reside in the county was limited to cases where the damages claimed do not exceed \$1,000.

As already stated the principal part of the business in courts of record was

done in the Court of Common Pleas while that court was in existence, and comparatively little business was transacted in the Supreme Court. The relative position of the County Court and the Supreme Court has been reversed since the re-organization of courts under the constitution of 1846, and a very large part of original business in courts of record is now done in the Supreme Court.

Few original actions are now brought in the County Court, although this court has jurisdiction of a large majority of cases brought in courts of record. The civil business of the court is confined principally to cases on appeal from justices' court; but a large share of the criminal business of the county is not transacted in the Court of Sessions, the Oyer and Terminer only giving its attention to trials in cases of homicide or a few of the other more important crimes. No grand jury now attends the Court of Sessions in this county. Indictments are found by the grand jury attending the Oyer and Terminer, and in nearly all cases are sent to the Court of Sessions for trial or other disposition.

Rensselaer Lamb was the first county judge under the new constitution, taking the oath of office June 26, 1847. He was elected the same year and served until December 31, 1850, when he was succeeded by Chester Howe, who had been elected the preceding November. Nelson Cobb was elected in 1855 and served until the fall of 1859, when he resigned and moved to Kansas. He was succeeded by William Woodbury, who was appointed November 30, 1859, to fill the vacancy, and who had been elected at the general election held the same month for a full term, to begin on the first of January following. David H. Bolles was elected in 1863, but resigned in January, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rensselaer Lamb, who was appointed to fill the vacancy. Judge Lamb was re-elected the same year for a full term. He was succeeded January 1, 1871, by Samuel S. Spring, who died before the end of his term, and was succeeded on August 18, 1875, by William H. Henderson. Allen D. Scott was elected in 1875 for a term of six years and was re-elected in 1881. He served to the end of his term and was succeeded on January 1, 1888, by Oliver S. Vreeland, who is the present county judge.

Until 1857 the county judge also performed the duties of the office of surrogate and received a salary of \$1,000 as his compensation for services in both offices. In 1857 the Legislature passed an act creating the office of surrogate in this county, and the Board of Supervisors at its annual meeting in that year fixed the salary of the surrogate at \$600 upon a stipulation filed by Judge Cobb that he would consent to receive \$900 a year as his salary as county judge for the balance of his term.

The Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county in the year 1859 fixed the salary of the county judge at \$650, and the salary remained at this sum until 1866, when it was increased to \$800. May 17, 1872, a general act was passed by the Legislature of the State fixing the salaries of county judges,

and the salary in this county was fixed at \$1,500 and it has since remained at that sum.

#### SURROGATES' COURTS.

The development of Surrogates' Courts illustrates the suggestion already made, that our judicial system is a growth of the soil. The present Probate Court had numerous progenitors, and is the result of a combination of several of the early courts. Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, of the New York Common Pleas, in *Brick's Estate*, 15 Abbott's Practice Reports, 12, gives an interesting and exhaustive sketch of the courts. From this account it appears that "when the colony of New York, or, as it was then called, New Amsterdam, was settled by the Dutch all judicial power was vested in a council composed of the director-general, the vice-director, and the schout fiscal. Afterwards a court was established of which the vice-director was the presiding judge, having associated with him members of the council, and in which the governor or director-general himself occasionally presided. Before this tribunal all matters pertaining to succession of estates, whether real or personal, were disposed of according to the Roman Dutch law, the custom of Amsterdam, and the law of Aasdom." In 1653 jurisdiction of all such matters was transferred to the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens. "Before this court wills were admitted to probate, letters of administration granted, curators appointed to take charge of the estates of widows and orphans, executors and administrators were compelled to account, and distribution was decreed." To relieve this court a Court of Orphan Masters was established in 1665. "After the conquest of the province by the English in 1664 the Court of Burgomasters and Schepens was changed into the Mayor's Court, a name by which it was known for one hundred and forty-six years afterwards, until the present name was given it, the Court of Common Pleas." After a short time the Court of Orphan Masters was discontinued and its jurisdiction exercised by the Mayor's Court, with some modifications and restrictions. About this time a body of laws, known as "the Duke's Laws," was promulgated for the government of the province. "By the Duke's Laws a constable and two overseers were required to proceed to the house of the deceased person, forty-eight days after the death, and inquire respecting his estate, and whether he had left any will. They were required further to take an inventory of his effects, appraise the value, and make a return of their proceedings, under oath, to the next Court of Sessions."

In 1686 the letter of instructions transmitted to Governor Dongan directed him, among other things, to see that the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury should, with some exceptions, be established and maintained in the province. In 1689 the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London was added. This related to the settlement of estates. The Mayor's Court and the Court of Sessions continued to exercise the same juris-



fiction as before, but the governor or secretary of the province also took proof of the execution of wills and of the inventory and appraisement of estates, and in 1691 Lieutenant-Governor Ingoldsby directed that a clause be inserted in all letters testamentary or of administration that the granting of such letters, the hearing of accounts, the reckoning of administration, and the granting of the final discharge belonged to the governor and not to any inferior judge. If a will was proved before the secretary he annexed a certificate that, "being thereunto delegated," the will had been duly proved before him. This proceeding was authenticated under the prerogative seal. In this way a distinct department grew up in the secretary's office which took the name of the prerogative office and the records connected with it the name of the Registry of the Prerogative; and by 1691 the whole became distinguished by the judicial appellation of the Prerogative Court. The secretary of the province was an officer independent of the governor, holding his appointment from the Crown—the duties of which he discharged chiefly through a deputy. It seems to have been the practice of the governors of that period to appoint their deputies their delegates, and they took the proof of wills, which were afterwards approved and allowed in the name of the governor.

In 1702 Lord Cornbury appointed as his delegate a Dr. Budges, who was afterwards chief justice of the province. "This gentleman was a man of legal acquirements and had received in England the degree of Doctor of Laws; and he was the first in the province to make use of the title of 'surrogate,' adding it after his signature to all documents." The word "surrogate" means a substitute or deputy of the chancellor, bishop, ecclesiastical or admiralty judge, appointed by him. Dr. Budges was only using the technical name of his office. We have preserved the name while making of the officer an independent court with very extensive powers. "At first the local delegates appointed in the different counties bore only the name of delegates; but about 1746 they began to assume the title of surrogates, and were so designated thereafter in their commissions."

The whole business of the Prerogative Court for seventy years before the Revolution seems to have been managed by the secretary of the province and his deputy, with little interference on the part of the governor. After the organization of the State government the Legislature, in 1778, established a Court of Probate to be held by a single judge, and provided that the judge of the Court of Probate should be vested with the power and authority and have the like jurisdiction in testamentary matters which the governor of the colony of New York, while it was subject to the Crown of Great Britain, had and exercised as judge of the Prerogative Court, except the power of appointing surrogates. There were also surrogates in the different counties who took proof of wills when the decedent's effects were exclusively in one county. In other cases wills were proved before the Court of Probate; and all wills, by whatever officer proved, were recorded in this court and letters issued

therefrom under the seal of the court attested by the signature of the clerk. "This court held stated sittings, at regular periods, in different parts of the State, until 1783, when it was fixed in the city of New York until 1787, after which it was permanently removed to Albany; and up to 1787 the surrogates of the different counties continued to exercise exactly the same powers which they exercised before the Revolution." In that year (1787) the system was changed and the governor was directed to commission a surrogate for every county in the State with largely increased powers. The Court of Probate was abolished in 1823 and its powers transferred to the Court of Chancery. The Surrogates' Courts were given additional powers, and by the revised statutes of 1830 a surrogate was to be appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, for each county, who should hold courts which were "authorized to administer justice in all matters relating to deceased persons according to the provisions of the statutes of this State." Appeals from the Surrogates' Courts were taken to the Court of Chancery.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that neither surrogates nor Surrogates' Courts were mentioned in the first constitution of 1777 nor in the second constitution of 1821. In the constitution of 1777 the Court of Probate is recognized as an existing court; in the constitution of 1821 it is not mentioned. During all this period the surrogates were performing important judicial functions, and constituted, during the latter part of the time, a court of substantially exclusive jurisdiction. By the constitution of 1846 county judges were required to perform the duties of the office of surrogate; and this is still the rule, except that in counties having a population exceeding 40,000 the Legislature may provide for a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate.

Under the first constitution surrogates were appointed by the "Council of Appointment" and held office during the pleasure of the council. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. Under the third constitution—1846—county judges, who were also surrogates, were elected in each county for four years. By the amendment to the judiciary article, adopted in 1869, the term was extended to six years, which is the present term.

Formerly the surrogate was paid for his services by fees. The constitution of 1846 provided for an annual salary to the county judge, which should include his compensation as surrogate, and this salary could not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office. All judicial officers except justices of the peace were prohibited from taking fees. In 1847 the Legislature passed an act directing Boards of Supervisors to fix the salary of the county judge and surrogate. These officers were required to collect the same fees as had been charged before the act and pay them to the county treasurer. The Board of Supervisors fixed the salary of the county judge and surrogate of Cattaraugus county at \$1,000; the salary remained at this sum until 1857. In

that year the Legislature provided for a separate officer to perform the duties of the office of surrogate and directed the Board of Supervisors to fix the salary. At the annual meeting of the board in 1857 this question received considerable attention, and the salary was fixed at \$600. As an inducement to procure the passage of the resolution fixing the salary at this sum Nelson Cobb, then county judge, filed with the board a stipulation in which he agreed to receive \$900 as his salary as county judge for the balance of his term if the surrogate's salary was fixed at \$600. In 1869 the salary of the surrogate was increased to \$800 and in 1872 it was again increased to \$1,500 and has since remained at that sum. Fees were abolished in 1867.

The first surrogate was Jeremy Wooster, who took the oath of office June 5, 1817. He was re-appointed in 1821, 1823, and 1827. Walter Wood seems to have been appointed surrogate June 1, 1820, but he did not qualify. Mr. Wooster held the office thirteen years, and was succeeded by Moses Beecher, who took the oath of office May 15, 1830. Mr. Beecher held the office eight years and was succeeded in 1838 by Robert H. Shankland, who served until June, 1847, when he was succeeded by Rensselaer Lamb, county judge, who took the oath of office as surrogate under the new constitution. Judge Lamb held the office until January 1, 1852, when he was succeeded by Chester Howe, who served one term of four years. Nelson Cobb was elected county judge and surrogate in 1855 and acted as surrogate until April 7, 1857, when he was succeeded by Allen D. Scott, who on that day took the oath of office as surrogate under an appointment made pursuant to a special law providing for a separate officer to perform the duties of surrogate. He was elected in November of the same year for a full term of four years, and re-elected in 1861. Arunah Ward was elected in 1865 and served one term. He was succeeded by William Manley, elected in 1869, who also served one term. In 1873 James D. McVey was elected for a full term of six years under the amended constitution; he served from January 1, 1874, until his death October 9, 1879. Hudson Ansley was appointed October 14, 1879, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. McVey's death, and served until December 31st of that year. Alfred Spring was elected in November, 1879, and re-elected in 1885, serving twelve years. He was succeeded by Carey D. Davie, the present incumbent, who was elected in 1891.

No business seems to have been done in the Surrogate's Court until 1820. March 27th of that year letters of administration were issued to David Crocker upon the estate of Stephen N. Webb, late of Olean, deceased. January 31, 1821, the will of David Brand, of Perrysburg, was admitted to probate. The first contest was over the will of Ashbel Freeman, which occurred in 1823, but the will was admitted to probate. The first letters of guardianship were issued March 19, 1824, to David Oyer as guardian of Michael Hufstader.

Jeremy Wooster had the honor to be the first surrogate of this county. He was a native of Connecticut and was born February 21, 1785. He moved

to Burlington, Vt., where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1813 he came to Great Valley, leaving his family in Connecticut. In 1815 he brought his family to the same town, where he resided until his death. He at first worked in Green's saw-mill and later built a mill of his own, bringing the irons from Connecticut through the wilderness in wagons; it is said that this trip occupied seven weeks. He lived with his family in a shanty, with bark roof and no floor, and had boarding with them sixteen men, who worked in the mill. He and his brother Henry were prominent in Great Valley in the early days, engaging in various important business enterprises. He was appointed surrogate in 1817 and was re-appointed in 1821, holding the office in all thirteen years. Mr. Wooster was a soldier in the War of 1812. A daughter of his is the wife of Henry Didcock, of Great Valley. Mr. Wooster died August 7, 1868.

Moses Beecher, the second surrogate of the county, was a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born May 5, 1791. In 1814 he removed to Batavia, N. Y., where for a few years he engaged in mercantile business. Afterwards he was employed by David B. Evans as accountant and draughtsman in the office of the old Holland Land Company. On the establishment of a branch office at Ellicottville he was transferred, and with his family and household goods reached his new home in the early part of July, 1827, traveling the entire distance in wagons, the greater part of the journey being through a comparative wilderness. Staley N. Clarke was the company's agent at Ellicottville, and between him and Mr. Beecher there always existed the closest friendship. After the sale of the remnants of the land of the Holland purchase, principally in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, to a New York syndicate Asher Tyler was appointed agent, and from Mr. Beecher's intimate knowledge of the business in general his services were secured by the new company. This relation continued until further transfers of title were made, mostly to Benjamin Chamberlain, Truman R. Colman, and Theodore Smith. Mr. Beecher then engaged in a manufacturing business, which he carried on until within a short period before his death, which occurred at Dunkirk, N. Y., February 14, 1867. In the spring of 1830 he was appointed surrogate of this county, which office he held until February 9, 1838, when he was succeeded by Robert H. Shankland. He was also appointed loan commissioner in 1840, 1856, and 1857. Mr. Beecher was a man of rare culture, moral worth, and strict integrity. He possessed cultivated literary tastes and not a little literary ability; he was especially fond of music and poetry. He never sought public office, but in politics was an uncompromising Whig and Republican. He took high rank as a useful and influential citizen, and he was withal a most genial friend, a pleasant companion, and a kind neighbor, and was ever ready to promote the welfare of all among whom he lived.

Robert H. Shankland (see also page 91) was born in Cooperstown, this State, October 1, 1813. "And there, amid the beautiful scenery and in a

region rendered classic by the pen of J. Fenimore Cooper, his boyhood days were spent." He was the son of Thomas and Rachel Shankland, and was one of a family of ten children. His grandfather, Robert Shankland, was recorded as one of the hardy and courageous early settlers of Cherry Valley and was active in the stirring and exciting scenes of the Revolution. Death deprived the subject of this sketch of his father and mother at an early period of his boyhood, and he was compelled to feel the responsibilities of life and seek a livelihood for himself. After securing a somewhat meager common school education he was compelled to relinquish his studies, and he began work in a tannery. Soon afterward he apprenticed himself as a printer in the office of the *Freeman's Journal* in Cooperstown, then edited by his brother-in-law, Col. John H. Prentiss. Two years later he went to New York city, where he was employed in the dry goods store of his elder brother for a time; but this not being to his taste he shipped as a sailor to the East Indies. After being out two weeks the vessel was driven back in distress, an experience which ended his career as a seaman. He next entered the book printing establishment of J. & J. Harper, New York, (since and long known as Harper Brothers,) and there finished his apprenticeship in the printing trade. Subsequently he was employed as a journeyman printer in the office of the *Courier and Enquirer*, of which James Gordon Bennett was city editor and James Watson Webb was managing editor; also in the Methodist Book Concern and in West's office in Chatham street, working side by side with Horace Greeley, and there forming an intimacy and friendship with the afterwards distinguished editor which lasted until death. One of the last letters written by Mr. Greeley after his nomination to the presidency in 1872 was to his old boyhood friend, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shankland left New York city and assumed the foremanship of the *Journal* office at Cooperstown, where he remained for a couple of years until 1835, when he came to this county, locating at Ellicottville. His newspaper career in Cattaraugus county is narrated in the chapter on the Press. February 9, 1838, Mr. Shankland took the oath of office as surrogate and held the position until June, 1847, when, under the new constitution, the duties of the office were transferred to the county judge, and he was succeeded by Rensselaer Lamb. In 1844 he was a presidential elector, being the youngest member of the electoral college. He also held the position of State agent for Indians and in 1848 was appointed by President Polk the agent of the United States for the New York Indians. For about a year, from 1854 to 1855, he was superintendent of the Genesee Valley canal reservoir at Cuba, N. Y. In 1869 and 1870 he represented the town of Ellicottville on the Board of Supervisors and from 1870 to 1874 served as one of the State commissioners of public accounts; he was frequently chosen to act as a representative of his party in National and State conventions. Mr. Shankland died November 1, 1889. For more than half a century he occupied a prominent place in this county and exercised a potent influence in



shaping its affairs. In politics he was an uncompromising Democrat, but was in no sense a hide-bound partisan who saw only the good in his own party and evil in opposing organizations. His independent nature often led him to criticise the management of his own party, and to commend the character and qualifications of those who differed from him on important principles. He detested every species of bigotry and hypocrisy, evincing a keen scent in its detection, and was straightforward and resolute in denouncing and exposing the shams of a social, political, or general nature that were proper for public attention. He was faithful to the policy and fortunes of his party when it numbered comparatively few adherents in this county, and by his acquaintance with such men as William L. Marcy, Silas Wright, Edwin Croswell, Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, Samuel J. Tilden, and others he was enabled to give expression and vigor to the organization at home. He was entitled to great credit from the members of his party for his unselfish efforts to keep up its organization in a strong Republican county, and to hold its forces together for the political battles which were so often fought. In his private life he was the indulgent, kind, and thoughtful father, the true and generous friend, the sympathetic and accommodating neighbor, and the honorable citizen.

The surrogates subsequent to Mr. Shankland were all practicing lawyers, and sketches of them will be found under the head of "The Bar."

#### THE SUPREME COURT.

The first Circuit Court in the county was held by Hon. William B. Rochester, Circuit judge of the Eighth District, commencing on the 20th of August, 1823. The only civil business was the trial of the case of William D. McNair against Jacob Downing, late sheriff of the county of Cattaraugus. The case was tried before a jury composed of Jonathan Carpenter, James Saunders, Richard Green, Lucius Tyler, Gaius Wheaton, Roswell Warner, Nathan Saunders, Ariel Wellman, Lyman Bumpers, Isaac Carpenter, Gurden Cheesebrough, and Samuel G. Sutton. "Plff offered in evidence a record which was read, and a ca. sa. which for defect was refused by the court, and the plaintiff suffered a non-suit."

The first Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at the same time by the same judges, together with Alson Leavenworth and Benjamin Chamberlain, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. A grand jury was called, sworn, and charged. "Ordered that Henry Bryan be appointed district attorney." Simeon Hicks was indicted for forgery, and was tried and acquitted. This was the first criminal trial. An order was entered making the seal of the Court of Common Pleas the seal of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The court adjourned August 29th. The next Circuit was appointed for the first Friday in February, 1824. The record says: "Friday, February 6, 1824, at 4 o'clock P. M., no Circuit judge or justice of the Supreme Court having arrived,

the clerk opened and adjourned the court until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, agreeable to the 8th section of the act in such cases made and provided." "Saturday, 7th February, 1824, there not having any one of the Circuit judges or any of the justices of the Supreme Court *arrived*, at any time before the hour of 8 o'clock P. M., the term accordingly goes over. H. Saxton, dep. clerk." The Court of Oyer and Terminer was adjourned for the same reason.

A Circuit was held in August, 1824, at which Judge Rochester presided; also a Court of Oyer and Terminer, which was held by Judge Rochester, Circuit judge, and Judges Leavenworth, Phineas Spencer, and Benjamin Chamberlain, of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Rochester also held a Circuit in May, 1825. He came here for the September term, 1825, but the court was "called and immediately adjourned without day." The May Oyer and Terminer, 1825, was held by the same judge, with Judges Peter Ten Broeck, Spencer, and Chamberlain, of the Common Pleas. The May Circuit, 1826, was held by Judge John Birdsall, of the Eighth Circuit. No business was done at this term. A Court of Oyer and Terminer was also held at the same time at which John Pettit was tried for murder. Nine witnesses were sworn for the people and none for the defendant, but he was acquitted. This was the first murder trial.

Judge Birdsall held courts in this county in May and October, 1827 and 1828. At the May term, 1829, no judge appeared, but a term called the May term was held in July of the same year. The October term, 1829, was held by Hon. Addison Gardiner. All of the Circuit Courts held in the county from 1830 to 1834 inclusive were held by Judge Gardiner, who also held the March term, 1835. The September term of that year was held by Judge Charles H. Ruggles; the March term, 1836, by Judge Gardiner; and the June term of that year and all the Circuits from 1837 to 1843 and the June Circuit in 1844 were held by Judge Robert Monell. The October term, 1844, was held by Judge Bowen Whiting, of the Seventh Circuit; the October term, 1845, by Philo Gridley; the June and October terms, 1846, and the January term, 1847, by Hiram Gray. Hon. Robert P. Marvin held an equity term in September, 1847, and also held the January and September terms of the Circuit in 1848. An equity term was held in April, 1848, by James G. Hoyt. The January term, 1849, was held by Judge Marvin and the July term by Henry Wells. After this three regular terms were held each year, as follows:

1850, January, Hoyt; June, Seth E. Sill; September, James Mullett. 1851, January, Marvin; May, Sill; September, Hoyt. 1852, January and June, Moses Taggart; September, Mullett. 1853, January, Marvin; June, Levi F. Bowen; September, Marvin. 1854, January, Marvin; June, Bowen; October, Benjamin F. Green. 1855, January, Green; June and October, Bowen. 1856, January, Marvin; April, Mullett; August, Green. 1857, April, Thomas A. Johnson; August, Noah Davis. 1858, January, Marvin; June, Martin Grover; October, Green. 1859, January, June, and October, Marvin. 1860, January, Grover; June, Davis; October, Marvin. 1861, January and June, Grover; October, Marvin. 1862, January and June, Grover; October, Hoyt. 1863, January and June, Grover; October, Davis. 1864, January, Grover; June, Marvin; October, Grover. 1865, January, Grover; June, Marvin; October, Charles Daniels. 1866, January, Grover; June, Marvin; October, Grover. 1867, June, Marvin; October, Daniels. 1868, January and June, George

Barker; October, Daniels. 1860, January, Barker; June, Marvin; October, Barker. 1870, January, Barker; June, Marvin; October, Daniels. 1871, January, Barker; June, Daniels; October, Barker. 1872, February and May, Barker; October, Daniels. 1873, February, George D. Lamont; May, Barker; October, Daniels; November, special term, Lamont. 1874, February, Lamont; May and September, Barker; October, special term, Lamont. 1875, February, Daniels; May and September, Barker. 1876, February and May, Barker; September, Daniels. 1877, February, Albert Haight; May, Barker; September, Daniels. 1878, February Haight; May and September, Daniels. 1879, February, Haight; May, Barker; September, Daniels. 1880, February, Haight; May, Barker; September, Daniels. 1881, February, Haight; May, Barker; September Daniels. 1882, February, Haight; May, Barker; September, Daniels. 1883, February, Haight; May, Loran L. Lewis; September, Daniels. 1884, February, Haight; May, Lewis; September, Thomas Corlett. 1885, February, Henry A. Childs; May, Lewis; June, special term, Childs; September, Daniels. 1886, February, Childs; May, Corlett; June, special term, Lewis; September, Haight. 1887, February, Childs; May, Lewis; June, special term, Barker; September, Corlett. 1888, February, Childs; May Circuit and June, special term, Lewis; September, Daniels. 1889, February, Barker; May, Lewis; June, special term, Corlett; September, Childs. 1890, February, Childs; May, John S. Lambert; June, special term, Lewis; September and November, adjourned term, Lambert. 1891, February, Childs; May, Lewis and Hamilton Ward; June, special term, Lambert; September, Daniels. 1892, February, Childs; May, Ward; June, special term, and September Circuit, Lambert. 1893, February, Childs; May, Ward.

Prior to 1847 Courts of Oyer and Terminer were held by a justice of the Supreme Court or a Circuit judge, together with at least two of the judges of the County Court. The records in this county show that this court was usually held by the Circuit judge, together with the entire bench of the Court of Sessions, making six judges in all. This was a very formidable criminal court.

Under the judiciary act of 1847 the Court of Oyer and Terminer was composed of a justice of the Supreme Court, presiding, and the county judge and justices of Sessions, and at least two of the other officers besides the presiding justice were necessary to constitute the court; and the court was required to be held at the same time and place as the Circuit Court. The Court of Criminal Procedure, adopted in 1881, continued the Court of Oyer and Terminer with the same organization, but by an amendment adopted in 1882 it was provided that a Court of Oyer and Terminer should be held by a justice of the Supreme Court without an associate, and this court is now held by one judge.

#### MASTERS AND EXAMINERS IN CHANCERY.

By the second constitution—of 1821—the governor was directed to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, masters and examiners in chancery in each county of the State who shall hold their office for three years unless sooner removed. They possessed the powers prescribed by the Court of Chancery, and were answerable to that court for the correct discharge of their duties.

Anson Gibbs, of Ellicottville, was appointed to the office in 1836, reappointed in 1839, and again appointed in 1846. David McCluer, of Franklinville, was appointed examiner in 1837; Andrew Mead, of Olean, was appointed master and examiner in 1840; William P. Angel, of Ellicottville, and James Burt, of Franklinville, in 1843. Peter Masten, of Randolph, was appointed examiner the same year. In 1844 Daniel Reed Wheeler and Lewis D. Simonds, both of Ellicottville, were appointed masters and examiners. Mr.

Angel was appointed again in 1845. The offices were abolished by the constitution of 1846.

## SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS.

In the early years of our judicial history the number of Supreme Court judges was very small; none resided in this county, and their visits here to hold court were not very frequent. It was sometimes very inconvenient to reach them to obtain orders which were or might be granted out of court. County judges did not then possess the important "chambers" jurisdiction which has since been conferred upon them. As a means of relief under these conditions the office of Supreme Court commissioner was created. These officers were appointed for various counties and were required to reside in the counties for which they were appointed. They were also required to be of the degree of counselor of the Supreme Court. They were "authorized and required to perform all the duties and execute every act, power, and trust which a justice of the Supreme Court may perform and execute out of court, according to the rules and practices of such court, and pursuant to the provisions of any statute, in all civil cases, except as otherwise provided by law." They were appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, and held their office two years. Chap. 246 of the Laws of 1824 authorized the appointment of a commissioner in Cattaraugus county, but none seems to have been appointed until 1828, when John A. Bryan received the appointment. Albert G. Burke, of Persia, was appointed in 1832 and re-appointed in 1834. In 1836 James Burt, of Franklinville, was appointed. In 1836 a law was passed providing for a Supreme Court commissioner to reside in Persia. Anson Gibbs, of Ellicottville, was appointed in 1839 and re-appointed in 1842. Chap. 162 of the Laws of 1839 provided for an additional commissioner "who shall reside in the central or western part of the county." This act also gave the commissioner the same powers as were possessed by the first judge of the County Court "out of court." In 1840 Chester Howe, of Persia, and Joseph E. Weeden, of Randolph, were appointed. Mr. Howe was re-appointed in 1842. Daniel Reed Wheeler, of Ellicottville, was appointed in 1844. The office was abolished by the constitution of 1846.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

By the act of February 12, 1796, the State was divided into seven districts, each district embracing several counties, and the governor was directed to appoint for each district an assistant attorney-general of the degree of counsel of the Supreme Court, and who was required "to manage and conduct all suits and prosecutions for crime and misdemeanors" within his district, except that the attorney-general was required to personally take charge of criminal matters in the county of New York, and might do so in any county by direction of the governor. In 1801 the districts were re-organized and the officer

appointed to take charge of criminal matters on behalf of the people was then for the first time called a district attorney. Subsequent legislation made each county a separate district, the appellation of the officer remaining the same. District attorneys, prior to the constitution of 1846, were appointed by the judges of the County Courts, and were, by statute, to hold office for three years. In practice in the earlier years of our history they were designated from time to time by the Court of Sessions; the records showing appointments at irregular intervals. By the constitution of 1846 the office was made elective and the term was fixed at three years. Originally the district attorney was paid by fees, but in 1852 an act was passed authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to fix a salary for this officer. In this county the salary was fixed at \$500 a year; in 1868 it was raised to \$800; in 1872 to \$1,000; in 1884 to \$1,200; and in 1892 to \$1,500.

The first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions was held in July, 1817. There was a grand jury, but they did no business, and the records contain no reference to a district attorney. Another term was held in November of the same year with a like result. In the minutes of the February term, 1818, Daniel Cruger is mentioned as district attorney. He lived in Allegany county, but was the first lawyer who took the oath of office in this county. At the July term, 1818, Henry Wells is named as "attorney for the people." During the next two years the court minutes are silent on this subject, but from the records of the Board of Supervisors it appears that in 1819 John A. Bryan and Timothy H. Porter both received pay for services as district attorney, and in 1820 Mr. Bryan, Milton B. Canfield, and Henry Wells were paid for like services. In 1821 Samuel S. Haight, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Porter were allowed pay for services as district attorney. At the November term, 1821, Mr. Haight was appointed district attorney by the court, and again in February, 1822. At the February term, 1823, Henry Bryan was appointed and again at the June term in the same year, and also by the Oyer and Terminer in August. At the October Court of Sessions, 1823, John A. Bryan was appointed; Timothy H. Porter was appointed at the February and June terms, 1824. There is no record of any appointment in 1825 or 1826, but Mr. Porter evidently served through those years, as appears from the records of the supervisors. At the January term, 1827, George A. S. Crooker was appointed district attorney *pro tem.* and served through the term. In June, 1827, John A. Bryan was again appointed. In October, 1827, C. J. Fox was appointed district attorney *pro tem.* From that time appointments were made more regularly. Anson Gibbs was appointed in 1829; James Burt in 1834 and again in 1838; Daniel Reed Wheeler in 1841; William Pitt Angel in 1844 and again in 1847; he took the oath of office again January 6, 1848. William H. Wood was elected in 1850; Alexander Sheldon in 1853; William P. Angel in 1856. William A. Meloy acted as district attorney at the October Oyer and Terminer, 1858. Samuel S. Spring was elected in 1859 and again in



1862; Merrill T. Jenkins in 1865 and again in 1868; William G. Laidlaw in 1871 and again in 1874; Frank W. Stevens in 1877 and again in 1880; George M. Rider in 1883 and again in 1886; James H. Waring in 1889 and again in 1892. The district attorney occupies a position of great dignity, importance, and responsibility, and it is a source of gratification to the people of the county that the incumbents of this office have uniformly been men of the first rank in the legal profession, and that, from the beginning of our judicial history, the character and reputation of the office have been maintained at a high standard.

#### JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.

The constitution of 1846 provides that the county judge, with two justices of the peace to be designated according to law, may hold Courts of Sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature may prescribe. Justices of the peace so designated are termed "justices of sessions," and are a constituent and indispensable part of the Court of Sessions of the county; and until 1882 they were also members of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. They occupy the same relation to the court that the associate judges occupied in the old Court of General Sessions, except the power to hold a court without the county judge. They have equal power with the presiding judge when he is present, and may control, and sometimes have controlled, the court. A history of the bench of the county would be incomplete without a record of these members of our criminal courts. The following is a list of the justices of sessions since the office was created in 1846:

1847, Selleck St. John, G. W. Gillett; 1848, same; 1849, Selleck St. John, John Palmer; 1850, Edwin O. Locke, Cyrus G. McKay; 1851, Clydes P. Cram, Seth Lockwood; 1852, John Palmer, Arnold Holden; 1853, Heman G. Button, Jerome B. Jewell; 1854, Chase Fuller, Anson G. Seager; 1855, Hiram Johnson, Charles I. Lowden; 1856, Hiram Johnson, Cyrus G. McKay; 1857, Anson G. Seager, Corydon Morzan; 1858, Frederick Carpenter, E. C. Price; 1859, Frederick Carpenter, Martin L. Stevenson; 1860, Warren Onan, Hiram Thornton; 1861, M. J. Titus, Israel H. Alden; 1862, E. C. Price, M. J. Titus; 1863, Erastus Dickinson, Joseph Peaslee; 1864, Erastus Dickinson, David Lang; 1865, Erastus Dickinson, Richard L. Stone; 1866, Stephen A. Harrington, Seth Lockwood; 1867, same; 1868, J. W. Damon, Chase Fuller; 1869, Stephen A. Harrington, Buel G. Smith; 1870, Fuller Bucklin, Asher Bliss; 1871, Daniel Brown, Timothy Walsh; 1872, Nathan A. Dye, H. N. Hunt; 1873, Harris Aldrich, A. O. Stone; 1874, Leonard O. Hall, Harris Aldrich; 1875, William Stevens, Leonard O. Hall; 1876, Mortimer N. Pratt, William Stevens; 1877, Isaiah W. Darling, George W. Press; 1878, Phipps Lake, Buel G. Smith; 1879, Buel G. Smith, Isaiah W. Darling; 1880, Phipps Lake, Charles T. Mason; 1881, Milo Berry, David Metcalf; 1882, Phipps Lake, Milo Berry; 1883, Henry J. Trumbull, D. M. Metcalf; 1884, William P. Guild, John Hackett; 1885, William P. Guild, John Burlingame; 1886, William C. Smith, John Hackett; 1887, John C. Green, Edwin Bebee; 1888, William P. Guild, Michael O'Brien; 1889, Ransom L. Reeves, Michael O'Brien; 1890, Ralph Dewey, James O. Spencer; 1891, John C. Green, Charles Howland; 1892, William Cooper, Henry McKinley; 1893, William P. Guild, Charles O'Brien.

#### THE BAR.

An eminent ex-justice of the Supreme Court of this State who recently retired from the bench said in a note to the writer upon the subject of this chapter: "While I was on the bench it was always a pleasure to attend the courts in Cattaraugus county, where the cases were well prepared and well presented to the court and jury." An examination of the history of the legal profession of the county shows that from the earliest period the bar has held

high rank and has contained a large number of able lawyers. Many men would have been ornaments to any bar, and they maintained a high standard of professional and general scholarship. They were devoted to the profession, and strove to make it popular and useful. It has been said that we are afflicted by a certain glamour in viewing the members of the early bar. There is some truth in this suggestion, but it should be remembered that they were men who were educated under a system which required careful preparation. The course of legal study was then seven years. This time necessarily tended to make them proficient legal scholars. This, added to the classical education which many received, made the lawyer's a "learned profession" in its truest sense. The intricacies of the common-law practice also cultivated legal acumen and made them careful practitioners. Yet it must be said that the legal business of our earlier days was comparatively simple. An examination of the court records shows that little business was done involving large sums of money or intricate questions of law such as now frequently engage the attention of our lawyers. This was incident to pioneer conditions.

The code of procedure adopted in 1848 seems to have been a serious stumbling-block to the lawyers imbued with the spirit of common-law practice. Many of them gradually retired from active practice or removed from the State. Joseph E. Weeden, of Randolph, is the only lawyer now living who was actively engaged in practice under the common-law system. The lawyers of this generation have been nurtured under the code system, or what is called the "new procedure," without the art of artfulness of the common-law mysteries of practice. But in the general knowledge of the law, the needs of the times, and the ability to apply the jurisprudence of the period to the questions which then engaged judicial attention the lawyers of the last generation were undoubtedly the equals of the modern lawyers.

An effort has been made to give a sketch of every lawyer who has ever been in practice in the county, or who was a student and was admitted to the bar here. Prior to the constitution of 1846 lawyers were required to be admitted to practice in every court, and they obtained a new license from every Court of Common Pleas in which they had occasion to practice. They were also required to take the oath of office and sign a roll in the office of the county clerk when admitted to the Common Pleas. This roll has enabled the writer to ascertain with substantial accuracy who were in practice here during the first thirty years of our history. This record does not show who were resident lawyers. Every lawyer who wished to do any business in the court signed the attorney's roll. Further examination, not always satisfactory, was necessary to determine who actually resided in the county. The names of all have been given, although some are known to have been non-residents, because it was thought it would be interesting to know who had become actual members of our bar and entitled to practice here. Some of these men who did not live here achieved marked distinction and adorned in a conspicu-

ous manner the bar and the bench of the State. By formal admission, and frequently after an examination, they became members of our bar, and they are entitled to at least a brief place in this chapter.

More than three hundred lawyers have at some time been members of our bar. Some practiced only a few months or years. Some have been actively engaged in professional labors nearly half a century. Some began practice here and after a short experience left the county and won a name and fame in other fields. The gathering of the materials for biographical sketches has involved great labor, but the result has been an "embarrassment of riches." There is material enough on hand for a volume on the bench and bar of our county, but it must be compressed into one chapter. The necessity of giving at least an outline of the facts in each career has compelled the elimination of many incidents and anecdotes that would have been interesting as illustrating the characteristics of men who were prominent and influential in shaping the history and polity of our county. An attempt has been made to give an outline of their careers according to the most reliable information which could reasonably be obtained. To this end the writer has gleaned from a variety of sources: old letters, newspapers, obituary notices, scrap books, and every available piece of history that has been within reach has been laid under tribute. Besides this the writer has frequently consulted the older members of the bar and many other people in the county and elsewhere who are familiar with our early history. The bar generally, as well as the people, have manifested great interest in this chapter, and have kindly furnished such information as they possessed which would assist in preparing an accurate narrative. The writer regrets the meagerness of several sketches, and can only say that he has used his best efforts to obtain more complete information from the subjects of such sketches or their friends. Where his personal application for information has met with no response he has sometimes been compelled to resort to hearsay or tradition, but there is some authority for every fact stated. As nearly as practicable the sketches have been arranged in the order of admission to the bar.

Asa Hazen was admitted to the Common Pleas at its first term in July, 1817, and was the first resident lawyer of the county. He was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1793. He is said to have received a university education. He began practice in Olean, where he remained several years, forming a partnership with Timothy H. Porter, who had been the first presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas. After the courts were established in Ellicottville he removed to that village and opened a law office in Mr. Huntley's tavern. His partnership with Judge Porter was continued several years, Porter remaining in Olean; and the early court records show that they did a large share of the business for the first few years of our history. James G. Johnson, in his "Pioneer History," says of Mr. Hazen that he was "well educated in his profession and an honorable, high-minded gentleman; he was

not considered a good advocate, as his sedentary habits and love of quiet and ease were greater than the requirements of business could overcome. He retired early from practice." Inquiry among the older residents of Ellicottville shows that Mr. Hazen was highly esteemed in that community. He was a fine Greek and Latin scholar, and retained his interest in classical studies until late in life. He exerted a great influence over the younger men of the last generation, and his acquaintances universally testify to his kindness, intelligence, and high character. He was a bachelor, and during almost his entire residence in Ellicottville boarded with members of the Huntley family. He died May 13, 1866, and was buried in the old cemetery at Ellicottville. An appreciative sketch of his career was written by the late Addison G. Rice, who was then a prominent lawyer in Ellicottville, and published in the *Cattaraugus Whig*. Mr. Hazen left no relatives in this county and the writer has not been able to learn of any elsewhere. The evanescent character of human fame is illustrated in the case of Mr. Hazen, whose tombstone the writer, in the spring of 1893, found fallen down upon the grave and nearly overgrown with moss and weeds. It may well be a source of pride to the bar of Cattaraugus county that our first lawyer brought to the discharge of his professional duties not only a thorough legal training, but also the broadest general culture that the schools of his time could afford.

Daniel Cruger was the first lawyer to sign the roll as an attorney of the old Court of Common Pleas. He was a practicing lawyer in Allegany county, and continued to practice in our courts several years after the organization of the county. He was member of Assembly from Allegany and Steuben counties in 1814, 1815, and 1816, and was district attorney of the old Seventh District under the act of 1801, which included Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. He was district attorney of Steuben county in 1818 and was a member of the Fifteenth Congress in 1817 to 1819. He acted as district attorney in this county at the Court of General Sessions held in February, 1818.

Alvan Burr also signed the roll of attorneys in our Common Pleas at the opening of the first term, July 1, 1817. He was a resident of Allegany county, and was treasurer of that county in 1826 and member of Assembly in 1836.

Zephaniah Z. Caswell also attended the first term of the Common Pleas. He was a resident of Allegany county, where he held the office of surrogate in 1815 and was again appointed to the same office in 1823.

David Higgins, Jr., was also one of the five lawyers who attended the first term of the Common Pleas. He seems to have been a resident of Allegany county, but the writer has not been able to obtain any facts concerning his career.

Henry Wells was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1818. He seems to have been a resident of Tioga county. He practiced considerably in our courts and acted as district attorney at the July term, 1818, and appears to have been paid for like services in 1820.

William Woods was also admitted in 1818 from Steuben county, where he seems to have been a prominent politician, holding several important offices.

James Mullett, Jr., was also admitted to the Common Pleas in 1818. He lived in Chautauqua county, and was district attorney of that county at one time and also a member of Assembly.

Levi S. Littlejohn was also admitted the same year. His residence has not been ascertained.

John A. Bryan was admitted to the Common Pleas on November 4, 1818. He was in Olean a short time, and went to Ellicottville about 1820 and was the first resident lawyer in that town. Soon after settling in Ellicottville he married Eliza Dixon, sister of the wife of Baker Leonard, who built the first house in Ellicottville. The marriage took place at Mr. Leonard's house, and was the first ceremony of that kind in the town. It is said to have been the occasion of great rejoicing and merriment. Mr. Bryan erected a law office in Ellicottville, and also the dwelling house lately occupied by Robert H. Shankland. He was a brilliant lawyer and one of the foremost men in the county; he acted as district attorney at different terms of the Court of General Sessions in 1819, 1820, and 1823; he seems to have practiced in Olean in 1823 and 1824. He was appointed district attorney at the June term, 1827, and served two years. He practiced law in this county until about 1830, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and established a newspaper. He became a prominent politician and held several important State and National offices. He was first assistant postmaster-general in 1842, and on August 15, 1844, he was commissioned *chargé d'affaires* of the United States to Peru and served about one year. He also served as auditor of the State of Ohio from 1833 to 1839 inclusive.

Timothy H. Porter, admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1819, was the first presiding judge of the court, but resigned after a short service and resumed the practice of the law. For many years he was one of the most prominent citizens in the county, occupying various positions of trust. Previous to his coming to this county he had been admitted to practice in Tioga county, and he seems to have resided for a time in Allegany or Steuben county, for he represented those counties, then constituting one district, in the Assembly in 1816 and 1817. He acted as district attorney in this county at some of the terms of court held in 1819 and 1820, and in 1824 was regularly appointed to that office. The same year he was a presidential elector, but did not attend the meeting of the electoral college. He was elected to the Nineteenth Congress, 1825-27, and was also a State senator from the old Eighth District in 1823 and again in 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831. He was also member of Assembly from this county in 1838 and in 1840. For several years after he resigned from the bench he practiced law in partnership with Asa Hazen. James G. Johnson, in his "Pioneer History," says of him: "Judge Porter was a man whose traits of character and memory are worthy



of a better tribute than I am able to give them in these brief sketches. In person he was large and fine looking, with a dignified manner and thoughtful look, cautious in all his actions, a good counselor, candid, thoroughly honest in all his business transactions, of strict integrity in all his varied relations, and never forfeiting or losing the confidence of a single one of the many friends gained by him in public or private life. He gradually withdrew from the practice of law and finally settled on his farm the next north of Judge Brooks's in Olean, where he died about the year 1840, leaving a multitude of friends and no enemies."

Milton B. Canfield was admitted in 1819 and began practice in Olean. Soon afterwards he removed to Ellicottville, where he continued in practice for a time. The writer has not been able to ascertain where he went.

John L. Tillinghast was admitted in 1820. He was from Tioga county, where he was district attorney in 1818. He was also twice appointed librarian of the State library, the last time in 1844.

Samuel S. Haight, who was also admitted in our Common Pleas in 1820, was from Allegany county, and it does not appear that he ever resided in this county. He was district attorney of Allegany county in 1820 and the records of our Board of Supervisors show that he received compensation for like services in this county in 1821; and at the November term, 1821, he was appointed district attorney by the court and again in February, 1822.

Henry Bryan was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1821, and for several years was one of the leading lawyers of Olean. Mr. Johnson says of him that "he was full of sport when it could be enjoyed at the expense of others, and never lost an opportunity to gratify this desire, but if he became the subject he could never see the point, and got factious and passionate over it. He was a bachelor and roomed in his office." The court records show that he was a prominent lawyer and did a large amount of business in the early days. At the February and June terms of the General Sessions, 1823, he was appointed district attorney, and also by the Oyer and Terminer in August of the same year. He and his brother, Dudley Bryan, were in partnership in Olean sometime about 1833. It is said that at one time Mr. Bryan owned the Martin farm and mills in Olean. About 1848 he went to Racine, Wis., and soon afterwards removed to California.

George Miles was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1821 from Allegany county, where he seems to have been in practice.

George H. Green was admitted at the February term, 1821, on a license as an attorney of the Supreme Court.

Moses Sawyer was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1821, coming from Washington county, and was at one time located at Ellicottville. After practicing there for a short time he is said to have gone west and engaged in practice and won considerable distinction.

George A. S. Crooker was also admitted to the Common Pleas at the No-

vember term, 1821, and the court records show that he presented certificates of "classical and juridical studies for five years." He was the son of Sampson Crooker, an old sea captain who came to Conewango from Cairo, Greene county, in 1818. He set out the first orchard in town and gave the ground for the first cemetery on the rise of ground just east of Rutledge. It is said that his wife was a true pioneer, and once killed a wild cat with the fire-tongs at her hen-roost in 1819. She also made a trip from her home to Catskill alone with a horse and wagon, taking with her a live bear, which she sold to help pay the expenses of the trip. Soon after this the subject of this sketch settled in the town on lot 54. He was already a rising lawyer, having for some years studied in Catskill and afterwards in Moscow. "He is not only entitled to a place in the history of the county as one of her most distinguished and talented men, but Conewango as a town feels a pride in his citizenship and in the eminent service which he rendered her people. He stood high as a legal counselor, and as an advocate had few peers. He possessed a liberal heart and the most kindly feelings, and no sacrifice was too great to be made on behalf of his friends." He represented his town on the Board of Supervisors twenty-nine terms, serving the longest in that body of any man in the history of the county except N. M. Allen, and he was chairman of the board twenty-six terms. He represented his district in the New York Assembly in 1832, 1839, and 1840, and was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1846. He was also appointed State agent for the Onondaga Indians in 1861 and again in 1865. He also served as district attorney at the June term of the General Sessions in 1827. He had an extensive law practice for several years. He was an active politician, and in 1850 he was the candidate of his party for member of Congress, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton. He is described as a man of more than ordinary ability, of good address, commanding presence, and rare social qualities. He removed with his family to Illinois, where he died at St. Charles in 1874, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. At his request his remains were brought back to Conewango and interred in the cemetery, the ground for which was given by his father.

Fletcher McKnight was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1822, but it does not appear that he was ever a resident of the county.

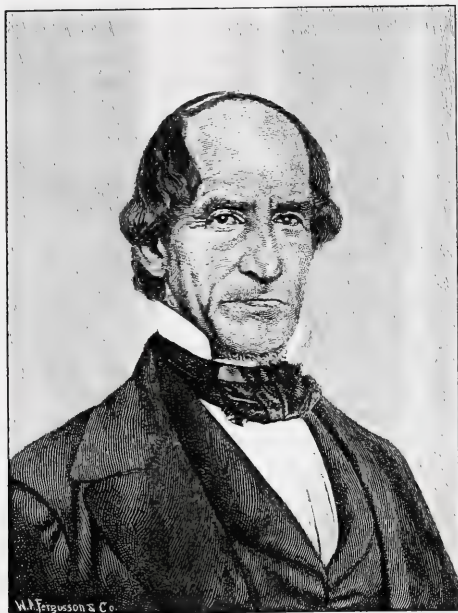
William A. Rochester also took the oath of office as an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas at the February term, 1822. Judge Rochester held the first Circuit in the county in August, 1823, but was not engaged in practice here.

Thomas S. Sherwood was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in the year 1825.

Chancey J. Fox.—"Few men in the county of Cattaraugus were more intimately connected with its history or have borne a more conspicuous part in its public events since its organization than Chauncey J. Fox. A history of the early settlers of the county who were identified with its fortunes would be

incomplete without mention of Mr. Fox; and in looking for examples of successful effort to overcome the adverse influences of poverty in the road to honorable distinction no better illustration can be found in the history of our county." Mr. Fox was born in Tolland, Conn., August 21, 1797. His parents descended from families above the middle class and were considered wealthy until the death of his father—a manufacturer,—when Chauncey was a small lad, left Mrs. Fox with limited means and her children could have no advantages of education beyond a meager training in the common schools. In August, 1818, Mr. Fox left his home with a view of establishing himself in business or seeking some occupation that would furnish him a living. Accompanied by a younger brother, Pliny L. Fox, he came to Olean in this county. "Finding no employment they purchased a skiff, procured a supply of bread and cheese, and started on a voyage down the river with the vague intention of going to Cincinnati, but with no distinct idea of the difficulties they would have to encounter. They passed a day and a night and a part of the next day on the river without seeing anyone. Towards night of the second day they saw a man crossing the river. They landed and followed him to his house. He advised them to abandon their voyage and offered them employment, which they accepted. This man, their employer, proved to be Philip Tome, whose early history was so well known in this region." The brothers immediately went to work for Mr. Tome. Soon after, the younger brother, Pliny, was taken sick and the expenses of this sickness exhausted all the means of both of the brothers so that they were obliged to sell their clothes to discharge the liabilities incurred; and so severe did the burden prove that Chauncey exchanged the last suit he had for an old suit of regimentals that had seen the wars, for the sake of the difference he received. Dr. Alson Leavenworth, then of Ellicottville, was the nearest physician and his services were obtained on this occasion. The subject of this sketch soon afterwards came to Great Valley and for several years was engaged in lumbering in the employ of Francis Green and Judge Chamberlain. "Finding the labor too severe for his constitution, and feeling that the instincts of his mind and genius were not directed in the proper channel, he turned his attention to the study of law. He commenced reading in the office of John A. Bryan, then the leading lawyer of the county, and in 1826 he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in January, 1833. He continued to practice his profession at Ellicottville until after the adoption of the code of procedure in 1848, when he retired to his farm in the neighborhood of Ellicottville.

Mr. Fox was a successful lawyer. It is said that his strength was mainly as an advocate, and that he possessed great power over a jury and control over the minds of men. His manner in speaking was earnest and energetic. Mr. Fox was also prominently connected with the political history of the county and State. He became a prominent Whig, and by the partiality of



*Chauncy J. Fox*





the people of his county was enabled to win distinction in public affairs. He was a member of Assembly in 1833 and 1834 and a member of the State Senate, being elected first to fill a vacancy. He also served in this body in 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. At this time State senators were members of the old court called the "Court for the Correction of Errors," or, more familiarly, the "Court of Errors." Many important decisions were rendered by this court, establishing great principles of our law, and which are found reported in Wendall's Reports. Mr. Fox was an active member of the Legislature and in 1833, while in the Assembly, he advocated and secured the passage of a law taxing the debts of non-residents, and while in the Senate in 1838 brought forward and sustained almost alone an act taxing the lands of non-residents for the support of roads and bridges. These two measures were of great importance to the interests of the county and for many years had great influence upon its prosperity. Mr. Fox was also active in behalf of the building of the New York & Erie railroad. "As chairman of the great Railroad Committee of the Senate he rendered invaluable aid in securing the advancement of that great work, and to no one man in the Legislature during the progress of important bills in aid of the road through that body are the people more indebted for its final success than to Mr. Fox." He had an important part in perfecting the legislation that created the Genesee Valley canal in 1836, and was unable to leave his post at Albany to visit his home during the entire session.\* In February, 1827, Mr. Fox married Hannah, daughter of Grove Hurlbut, who erected the first building in Ellicottville. Mr. Fox died at his home in Ellicottville, February 11, 1883. Aside from his prominence in political and legal circles the domestic side of Mr. Fox's nature must also be considered. Home was to him the dearest place on earth, and it is difficult to decide which should have precedence—the tender loyalty given to his devoted wife, the familiar affection that inspired deep and abiding veneration in his children, or the genial hospitality that made his house a charming resort for numerous and admiring friends. His house was a place where the virtues of an ideal New England home were fostered in an atmosphere of joy, and which have left most pleasant memories which will last while one of that family circle remains on earth. "As a citizen Mr. Fox was universally respected. He was a man of the strictest integrity and possessed the confidence of all who knew him." Mrs. Fox is still living in Ellicottville. The surviving children of the family are Caroline (Mrs. G. W. Blackmon), of Paynesville, Ohio; Chauncey J. Fox, of Ellicottville; Mary (Mrs. H. Adams), of Perry, N. Y.; and Harriet (Mrs. A. H. Howe), of Buffalo.

John W. Howe was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1826, but there is no further record of him in this county.

Anson Gibbs was the son of a physician, and was born in the town of

\*This journey required two weeks' time, and this time was so important that the journey was not made, and his daughter, born in that year, was not seen by him until she was three months old.

Pownal, Bennington county, Vt., on the 15th of September, 1790. He was of Revolutionary stock, his ancestors having settled at Litchfield, Conn., at a very early date. He came into New York State when he was a mere boy, living for a time in Troy and in Schoharie; thence he went to Ovid, Seneca county. He served as a soldier on the Niagara frontier through the War of 1812, and after the war was over returned to Ovid, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the same class with William H. Seward, and Mr. Gibbs and Governor Seward were always very warm friends. His license to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court was signed by Judge Ambrose Spencer and is dated November 1, 1822. On the 12th of August, 1825, he was licensed by John Savage as a counselor in the Supreme Court, and on May 20, 1834, was licensed by Chancellor Reuben H. Walworth as a solicitor in the Court of Chancery. On the 26th of March, 1820, he was married to Nancy L. Reynolds, of Ovid. In the spring of 1826 they removed to Ellicottville, where he remained until his death. For the first twenty-five years of his practice he did an extensive business, but gradually retired after the adoption of the new code of procedure in 1848. Mr. Gibbs took a prominent part in the public affairs of the county. He was appointed district attorney in 1829 and served five years. He was also appointed master and examiner in chancery in 1836, was re-appointed in 1839, and again appointed in 1846. In 1839 he was appointed a Supreme Court commissioner and re-appointed in 1842. He had the reputation of being a strong criminal lawyer, and his services were often sought by defendants in criminal cases. He was an old line Whig in politics, but was extremely conservative, and opposed any agitation of the slavery question. As issues changed and events shaped themselves he naturally grew into a Republican when the party was formed. He believed not only that to vote was a sacred right, but a sacred duty, and never missed an election, and it was his boast that he never split his ticket. The late Eleazar Harmon was a student in his office, and after he was admitted to the bar they were for a time partners. His practice extended beyond the limits of his own county and he was often away from home at long distances attending to his professional business, and was well acquainted with the prominent men of that time. He died January 15, 1878, and at the time of his death was the oldest lawyer in the county. "He was a man of ability and of unusual intelligence, and possessed a deep fund of humor. He lived to see the larger portion of his early friends and associates pass away. His health had always been good, and his mental strength and vigor to the last he retained in a remarkable degree. He was a man of fine address and a courteous gentleman of the old school." Many anecdotes have been told of Mr. Gibbs exhibiting his humor and his peculiarities, many of which are undoubtedly exaggerated. His overflowing humor manifested itself on many occasions. It is related that on one occasion a young man who had been admitted to the bar in Canandaigua was recommended by his friends to come to Ellicottville and open

an office, and he was given a letter of introduction to Mr. Gibbs. He found Mr. Gibbs, not in his office, but in his back yard splitting wood. He introduced himself and after some conversation Mr. Gibbs shouldered his axe and started for the woods. The young man inquired where he was going. Mr. Gibbs said he was going to cut some wood for his family, and the young man thought if that was the extent of legal practice in Ellicottville he had better locate elsewhere. It was doubtless a ruse on the part of Mr. Gibbs to discourage the young man from locating there. Many stories are told showing his ready wit, but space does not permit their publication here.

Marinus Willett was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1827, and seems to have been engaged in practice in New York.

Joseph Wait was admitted to the bar the same year from the county of Chautauqua.

John Cooke was also admitted in 1827 from Allegany county. They were not residents of this county and only practiced here occasionally.

Russell C. Bryan was admitted to the Common Pleas at the June term, 1827. He seems to have been a relative of the other Bryans, but it is not known where he engaged in practice.

Luther C. Peck was admitted to our Common Pleas in 1828. He was a prominent lawyer of Pike, N. Y., and did an extensive business throughout western New York. He never resided in this county.

Albert G. Burke was admitted in January, 1828, and practiced several years at Gowanda. He was the first attorney in that village. He is said to have been one of the most brilliant lawyers of the period and a man of more than ordinary ability. In 1832 he was appointed a Supreme Court commissioner, and re-appointed in 1834 under a statute which required a commissioner to be appointed to reside in the northern or western part of the county. He also represented his district in the Assembly in 1835. "His health failing him he retired from active life and died of consumption in 1836." In February, 1832, he formed a law partnership with Chauncey J. Fox, Mr. Fox living in Ellicottville and Mr. Burke in Gowanda.

Elisha Mack was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1828, but no information has been obtained concerning his residence or practice.

Ralph R. Phelps was also admitted in 1828 and located in Franklinville, and after practicing there several years moved to Ellicottville, where he died. It is said that he kept "bachelor's hall" while in Franklinville, living in his office, and it is one of the historical episodes of the time that one night some of the men picked up his office bodily and carried it onto the village green and left it there.

William Lowe was also admitted to our Common Pleas in 1828. According to "Williams's Register" he was in Olean four years, from 1830 to 1833. Nothing further is known of him. The New York State Register of 1843 says he was admitted in 1805.

Samuel A. Brown was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1829. He was a resident of Jamestown, but occasionally practiced in our courts.

Joseph Wilson was also admitted the same year. He lived in Allegany county.

Mark W. Fletcher was also admitted in 1829. He seems to have begun practice at Ellicottville, and to have removed from there to Gowanda or Perrysburg. He represented the town of Perrysburg on the Board of Supervisors in 1833-34. We have not been able to trace his career since that time.

Isaac T. Gifford was also admitted at this term, but he was not a resident of this county.

Richard P. Marvin was also admitted in 1829; he was a prominent lawyer in Jamestown and was afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court.

Dudley C. Bryan was admitted in 1830. It seems that he was already a resident of Sandusky, where he had located about 1826 or 1827, coming from New Hampshire. Mr. Bryan married a sister of Lyman Scott, Jr., who also at one time practiced law in Sandusky. Mr. Bryan afterwards went to Olean and was in partnership with his brother, Henry Bryan. About 1840 he went to California and joined the gold hunters of that region. While in Olean he was proprietor of the *Olean Advocate*, which he changed to the *Olean Times*.

H. M. S. Kinnicutt was admitted in 1830. We have not been able to learn where he lived.

George P. Barker became an attorney of our Court of Common Pleas in 1831. Mr. Barker was a prominent lawyer in Erie county, and had the reputation of being one of the most eloquent advocates in western New York. He was member of Assembly in 1836, was elected attorney-general of the State in 1842, and was district attorney of Erie county in 1846.

Charles E. Beardsley, who was admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1831, was a son of Bartholomew C. Beardsley, and was born in Fredericton, province of New Brunswick, January 31, 1806. He was graduated at Union College, New York, and was married at Buffalo, N. Y., April 8, 1829, to Louise Chapin Terry, of that city. He studied law in Buffalo and after his admission to the bar practiced a short time in this State. He then went to Woodstock, New Brunswick, where he practiced his profession a number of years. He afterwards settled in Michigan and was there elected to the bench. He subsequently entered the ministry, and in 1855 came to Olean, where he was rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church several years. He died in Moravia, Cayuga county, January 11, 1863. It is said that he practiced law a short time at Ellicottville before going to New Brunswick.

Elijah Griswold was also admitted at the same term, October, 1831, but the records do not show where he lived.

Francis Storm was admitted to practice in 1831, and located in Franklinville, where he remained two or three years, and went away. He seems to have come from Monroe county and was a member of Assembly from that

county in 1828. Nothing has been learned of his history after leaving Franklinville.

Eleazar Harmon.\*—Any history of the bar of Cattaraugus county would be incomplete without the mention of the name of Eleazar Harmon, who for many years was recognized as its most prominent member. Mr. Harmon was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., on the 28th of February, 1808. His educational advantages were very meager, but such as the schools of his neighborhood then afforded he eagerly availed himself of, and soon, at an early age, turned his attention to the study of the law, commencing his preparatory course at Aurora, N. Y. Removing to Ellicottville in 1832 he entered the law office of Anson Gibbs, and was soon afterwards admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court. Very soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Harmon was known throughout the county as an able practitioner. He was employed and thereafter continued to be engaged on one side or the other of nearly every important case that was brought before the courts. The county was then comparatively new. Ellicottville was the county seat, and on that account, as well as on account of the location there of the offices of the Holland Land Company and its successors, it was considered one of the most thriving towns of the county. Important litigations frequently grew out of the real estate transactions of the land companies as well as out of the extensive lumber business along the Allegheny river and its tributaries. Whatever controversies there were the services of Mr. Harmon as a lawyer were almost invariably employed in their adjustment. The most important question that arose in the county in many years related to the title of the Holland Land Company. Every landowner was interested in it and the excitement in regard to it became so intense as to threaten the public peace. Mr. Harmon was engaged as attorney of the land companies, and by his great influence with all parties induced them finally to abide peaceably by the decision of the court in a case pending therein, wherein the question of title was the only issue. The case was brought to trial after the most elaborate preparation on behalf of the companies. Full documentary and other evidence, procured at great trouble and expense, clearly established the title, and no doubt was thereafter entertained in regard to it. Few lawyers in western New York equalled Mr. Harmon in the knowledge of the law; fewer still in the ability to present a case in the most forcible manner before a court or jury. He was of a nervous temperament and threw his whole soul into his case. Possessed of a logical mind he drew his conclusions with unerring judgment. He never went into court unprepared, and hence in all the cases in which he was engaged he showed a remarkable familiarity with the legal questions that arose in the progress of a trial, and which the ordinary practitioner finds it difficult to meet. In the preparation of his cases his power of concentration was intense. No point escaped him and he was always fully equipped. He

\* The author is indebted to Hon. William H. Wood, of Chicago, for this biography of Judge Harmon.



could not be surprised by the citation of an authority nor deceived by mistaken analogy. His manner was candid and courteous; apt at repartee, though rarely indulging in wit for effect, yet ready in parrying an attack. As an advocate Mr. Harmon was earnest, logical, effective, and very successful. He was not a fluent speaker, but if eloquence consists of the faculty of convincing a jury he was an eloquent one. By his sincerity of manner, his remarkable power of analysis, his judgment of the bearing of evidence and power of marshaling it he frequently put aside the most glowing efforts of an adversary and rescued his case when defeat seemed inevitable.

Mr. Harmon will long be remembered, not only as standing at the head of the Cattaraugus county bar of his time, but as ranking high on the list of eminent contemporaries in the profession in western New York. He retired from active practice in 1851 on account of failing health, and thereafter devoted himself mainly to business enterprises in various ways until the time of his death, which occurred November 22, 1882. From the date of his retirement from the bar he passed his days amidst the refinements and quiet pleasures of his beautiful home in Ellicottville, where he had lived for half a century. His home was a perfect type of domestic happiness and contentment, and his latter years were spent in the serene enjoyment of the society of his family and friends. Mr. Harmon was thrice married; first to Harriet Goodspeed, who died in 1839, leaving two sons, Luke Goodspeed and Clarence Gillette, both living. Second he married his first wife's sister, Caroline Goodspeed, who died in 1842, leaving a daughter, Harriet Caroline, who died in Florida in 1872. Third, in 1874, he married Maria Thalheimer, who survives him. They had two children, Jennie Carver (who died in infancy) and Eleazar, now a resident of Baltimore, Md.

Lyman Scott, Jr., was admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1832. It is said that he came from New Hampshire and located in the town of Freedom, at Sandusky; that he practiced there several years and finally went west in about 1836. He was an uncle of Capt. Harrison Cheney, of Freedom, Captain Cheney's mother being a sister of Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott was town clerk of the town of Freedom three years, from 1832 to 1834, and also held the office of justice of the peace several years.

Samuel M. Russell became an attorney of the Court of Common Pleas in 1832. Mr. Russell practiced in Allegany county and is still living at Cuba. He was for many years a member of the law firm of Champlain, Armstrong & Russell.

Chauncey Tucker was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in 1832. He resided at Fredonia, where he was a prominent lawyer many years.

Josiah Ward was admitted to practice in 1833. He seems to have come from Chautauqua county and to have practiced for a time at Franklinville. No very definite information concerning his history has been obtained.



*Oliver W. Harriman*



James Burt was a native of the Mokawk valley, and his ancestors came from Holland at an early day. He came to Franklinville in the autumn of 1831 and was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1833. He was appointed district attorney in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed a Supreme Court commissioner, and was a member of Assembly in 1844. He left Franklinville after a few years' practice and spent two years in Cincinnati, Ohio. About 1846 or 1847 he reached Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged in practice and was soon recognized as the leading lawyer of northern Iowa. His professional engagements extended over all portions of the State. He was elected to the bench of the district court, which position he held until his death August 7, 1886, in his seventy-eighth year. While in this county he had the reputation of being an able lawyer and a man of rare attainments. He was a fine scholar, and kept up his classical reading until the end of life. For twenty years prior to his death he was an active member of the Congregational church. He married Phœbe Lawton.

Wells Brooks was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1833, and was one of the prominent lawyers of Springville, N. Y.

Chester Howe, "one of a family of ten children, was born in Wells, Rutland county, Vt., March 22, 1812. His father, Jaazaniah Howe, served his country in the Revolutionary army, entering as a common soldier in 1779, being then seventeen years old, and served through the remainder of the war, suffering with his fellow soldiers untold hardships from hunger, cold, and exposure of various kinds, having nothing to eat at times for days but soup made of dry bones pounded up and boiled. He died in 1838, aged seventy-six years. His son Chester had a sickness in his twelfth year which left him with an enfeebled constitution and curvature of the spine, from which he never recovered. But this delicate and feeble child, with very limited advantages for an education, was enabled by his own exertion and inborn worth to step forth in his early manhood and take a place in the front rank. He possessed wisdom, a good degree of learning, and an indomitable love of right, which governed all his actions and recommended him to his fellows, and were his stepping-stones to advancement and success." Moving to Lodi, now Gowanda, in 1828, he attended the common schools and was a student two terms at the Fredonia Academy. In 1829 he entered as a student the law office of Albert G. Burke. He was admitted as an attorney and counselor January 31, 1833, and in June of that year went into the office of Chauncey J. Fox, of Ellicottville. September 23, 1835, he was married to Harriet D. Fox, a sister of Chauncey J. Fox, and returned to open his law office in Lodi. In April, 1839, his wife died. The first of July, 1840, he was married to Matilda E. Torrance, of the town of Persia. He was partner in the practice of law with the late C. C. Torrance from 1846 to 1852. February 1, 1840, Mr. Howe was appointed Supreme Court commissioner and again appointed to the same office February 9, 1842. In the fall of 1840 he was elected to the Assembly. June 30, 1847,

he was appointed attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians<sup>9</sup> on the Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, a position which he held until his election as judge of Cattaraugus county. In this same year the Legislature passed an act providing for the education of the children of the Indians on these reservations, naming Chester Howe as receiver of all appropriations, to be applied by him to the maintenance of Indian schools. Under this act Mr. Howe established schools upon both reservations. These schools were successful and have ever since been continued. Mr. Howe drew for the Indian Nation a new constitution providing for a president and twelve councilors to be elected annually in place of the government by chiefs. This constitution was adopted December 4, 1848. Mr. Howe was also the attorney and agent for the New York & Erie Railroad Company for the purchase of the right of way for their railroad through Allegany county and through all of Cattaraugus county east of the Allegany reservation. He was of great assistance to the road and to the Indians in respect to the right of way for the road through the reservation. Mr. Howe continued until his death the trusted counselor and adviser of this people in all important matters. He was elected county judge and surrogate of Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1851 and assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1852. His knowledge of law together with his keen sense of justice and humanity rendered him eminently suited to the office. His term of office expired January, 1856. During the two remaining years of his life he suffered much from disease. Still he continued to labor on cases which were constantly referred to him. He died at the Elmira Water Cure on March 16, 1858. Judge Howe was one of the prominent men of the county for twenty-five years, taking an active part in public enterprises, and using his talents and his energies to build up the communities in which he lived. "His kindly manners, his instructive conversation, his quaint wit, his retiring modesty, his appreciation of right and wrong, and those high and ennobling qualities that go to make up the character of a good man" endeared Judge Howe to a wide circle of acquaintances. His widow, Mrs. Matilda E. Howe, is now living in Randolph.

Cephas R. Leland came from Erie county and was admitted to our Common Pleas in 1833, and located in Perrysburg for the practice of law. He remained there a short time and then moved away. He practiced a while at La Grange or Irving, N. Y., and was an Indian agent there for several years, and finally removed to Milwaukee, where he died. C. T. Leland, auditor of the Lake Shore Railroad Company at Cleveland, Ohio, is a son of Mr. Leland. He was an uncle of William O. Leland, a prominent citizen of Hinsdale.

Peter V. S. Wendover was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1833. It is not known where he lived, but he appears never to have resided in this county.

Pliny L. Fox was admitted in 1833. He was a younger brother of Chauncey J. Fox, and came to this county in 1818. He worked three or four years



clearing land and farming near Ellicottville and then taught school at Yorkshire, and in 1827 was the first justice of the peace elected in Ellicottville under the constitutional amendment which made the office elective. In 1828 he commenced the study of law in the office of his brother at Ellicottville, and was soon after admitted to the bar, after which he practiced in the courts of Cattaraugus county several years. He practiced law in Ellicottville, Ashford, New Albion, and Little Valley. It is said that while engaged in practice in this county Mr. Fox, in connection with Jesse Mason, devised a scheme for building a city at the little hamlet of Plato in the north part of Ellicottville. They laid out some land and mapped it into city lots, and, it seems, sold some of them. But, as might have been expected, the scheme was a failure and its projectors had some trouble over it. About 1842 Mr. Fox moved to Illinois. When the war broke out he took an active interest in recruiting men for the Union army, and went to the war as a captain in an Illinois regiment. He rose to the rank of major and at the close of the war returned to Illinois. He died in 1885.

Josiah S. Masters was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1833, coming to Machias from Troy, N. Y. He is said to have been a college graduate and had the reputation of being a man of ability, but somewhat intemperate. He remained in Machias a few years and then went west.

William Waith, son of John Waith (or Wayth, as the name was formerly spelled), was born at Bycross in the parish of Preston-on-Wye, Herefordshire, England, April 17, 1796. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared on a great farm by Mr. Eliot, a benevolent gentleman and lord of the manor. On the death of his benefactor he went up to London to seek his fortune, and after engaging with scant success first in different forms of hired service and afterwards as a small tradesman he obtained some employment as clerk to a law firm in Tokenhouse Yard, near the Bank of England. Later he became an attorney in the Mayor's Court. In 1832 an increasingly troublesome asthma decided Mr. Waith to try a change of country; he came to America and was led by a train of events to Cattaraugus county, where he first found a home. He settled in Sugartown, to the south of Ellicottville, and tried farming, but never succeeded well in it. He obtained employment as a writer in the office of Staley N. Clarke, the Holland Land Company's agent in Ellicottville. In 1833 he was appointed by Mr. Clarke to serve notices "to quit" on a class of settlers who had had no title to the lands on which they were living. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas of this county, but he did not practice long. Upon quitting the legal profession Mr. Waith turned his attention to the work of the Christian ministry, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Buffalo in 1837. He preached in Burton (now Allegany), Napoli, and Portville in Cattaraugus county and Ellington, Silver Creek, and Ripley in Chautauqua county. He died at Ripley on June 4, 1860, and was buried at Silver Creek.

Robert S. Wilson took the oath of office as attorney in the Common Pleas on January 28, 1834.

Charles C. Severance was also admitted to practice in 1834. He became a prominent lawyer in Springville and had considerable practice in this county.

David McCluer was the son of Joseph McCluer, one of the pioneers of Franklinville. Joseph McCluer was paymaster in the army during the War of 1812 and was on duty at Buffalo when it was taken by the English and burned in 1813. David was born February 12, 1805, and died August 20, 1880. "He was a man of good native abilities, but not industrious or studious, and gained no position in the courts of record. He did, however, a large business for a time in the lower courts." He was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1834.

George W. Cutter was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1835. During this same year he established a newspaper at Olean called the *Alleghany Mercury* and conducted it one year, when it was changed to the *Olean Advocate* under the control of Rufus W. Griswold. He does not seem to have been engaged in the practice of law.

Thomas J. Williams was also admitted to the Common Pleas in 1835. Homer H. Stewart was also admitted during this year. Thomas J. Sutherland was also admitted during this same year; Austin C. Chipman also became a member of the court in 1835. Nothing is known of either of these men.

John E. Niles was also admitted in 1835, coming from Pennsylvania. Nothing further is known of him.

L. H. Hewett was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1836. He practiced for a time at Gowanda.

David R. Bacon was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1836, coming from New York city. He was then a young man located in Olean, where he practiced a short time and went away. His subsequent history can not be traced.

E. F. Warren took the oath of office as attorney of the Common Pleas the same year. He lived in Chautauqua county and was a prominent lawyer.

Marvin Trall was also admitted in 1836 and was for a short time in partnership with Joseph E. Weeden at Randolph.

Hiram Greenfield was a school teacher in his early days; he afterwards studied law and was admitted to practice in 1836. He located in Ellicottville and was there a short time, when he moved away.

Ashbel H. Hurd was born in Augusta, Oneida county, in November, 1814. He began business life as a teacher of the common schools, alternately teaching in winters, and using his means thus obtained to defray the expenses at the academy and in reading law. He came to Gowanda (then Lodi) and entered the law office of Albert G. Burke when about eighteen years of age and was admitted to the bar in 1836, after a seven years' course of study. Soon after his admission he opened a law office in Gowanda, where he had a successful legal career until his death March 31, 1851. In 1838 Mr. Hurd was

married to Rebecca E. Stillson. After Mr. Hurd's death she married Halsey Stearns and is now living in Gowanda. Mr. Hurd was appointed an associate judge of the old Court of Common Pleas in 1843 and served until the court was abolished by the constitution of 1846. Judge Hurd is described as a large, powerful man, six feet or more in height, of a cheerful disposition, and genial, pleasant manners. He was reputed to be a very able lawyer and gave promise of a successful career. He died at the age of thirty-seven.

Wales Emmons was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas at the October term, 1836. He came from Erie county, where he was a practicing lawyer.

Joseph T. Lyman was admitted at the same term. He had been previously admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He lived in Hinsdale, where he established a newspaper in 1836 called the *Hinsdale Democrat*, which was published about two years.

James J. Strang, who was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1836, had a remarkable career. He practiced law a while, and also published for a year or more the *Randolph Herald*, beginning about 1843. He afterwards became a Mormon prophet and the successor of Joseph Smith. The editor of this chapter is indebted to Dr. Frederick Larkin, of Randolph, for the facts concerning the career of this remarkable man. The impression or impulse which prompted Mr. Strang to embrace Mormonism was the result of a chance remark by Dr. Larkin himself. Shortly after the death of Joseph Smith, and after Mr. Strang had received his "call" to become a Mormon, the State of Wisconsin was opened for settlement. Thither he went and selected a location which exactly fulfilled a prophecy made years before by the great founder of his holy religion. This Mormon community met with so much opposition in Wisconsin that the prophet received a direct revelation that they plant their standard upon the Beaver Islands in Lake Michigan. The settlement was immediately commenced, the success of which vindicated the truth of the revelation of the prophet. So great was the number of accessions that they were forced to live in tents. In about two years the prophet could boast of more than 1,000 followers. Then he began to dabble in politics, was appointed postmaster at Beaver Island, and was elected a member of the Legislature of Michigan. He was claimed to be the most powerful speaker and debater that ever occupied that position in the State. After the close of the session of the Legislature Mr. Strang visited Randolph and delivered several lectures upon the Mormon faith. After a short visit he returned to Beaver Islands, where the Mormons were congregated. Some of his people became dissatisfied with him as a prophet and lost confidence in him, and one evening as he was walking he was assassinated by one of his enemies. He lived only a few days after receiving the fatal wound. Mr. Strang is described as a well-formed man, remarkably healthy and strictly temperate; his head exceeded in several directions that of Daniel Webster. He possessed a wonderful mem-

ory, and as an orator he had few equals. He had a great command of language and could apply it in a wonderful manner. As a lawyer he lost the confidence of people who knew him and had little practice.

Orson Stiles was admitted in 1837. He seems to have been for a short time in Ellicottville, but was later located in Fredonia and became one of the prominent lawyers of Chautauqua county.

Alanson Coats read law with Joseph E. Weeden, of Randolph, and was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1837, but did not practice in this county.

Samuel P. Johnson was admitted in 1837 from Pennsylvania, but did not engage in regular practice here.

Cyrus G. McKay was admitted at the June term of the Common Pleas in 1837 upon an examination, but did not engage in practice in courts of record. He was for many years a prominent citizen of the town of Allegany and died May 3, 1893.

Morris Fosdick took the oath of office as an attorney of the Common Pleas on June 23, 1837, but did not engage in practice in courts of record.

J. C. Morse is said to have practiced law for a short time about 1837 at Perrysburg, at what was then known as "Cooper's Corners."

Joseph E. Weeden was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court on May 30, 1836, and his license was signed by Chief Justice John Savage. He is therefore by many years the oldest lawyer in the county, and he has been in active practice nearly all the time since his admission. The period of his professional life covers more than half our national existence, and during that time he has witnessed many and remarkable changes in the development and progress of our country. When he was admitted to the bar the population of the entire Union did not exceed the present population of New York and Pennsylvania. While he was preparing for his profession Andrew Jackson was president, and during his professional life sixteen presidents have occupied for a brief season the seat of power and have gone their way again to private life. He has seen the Nation pass through two great wars: one the war with Mexico, resulting in a large acquisition of territory, and the other the war of the Rebellion, the most gigantic struggle in all history. He has seen the Nation spreading itself across the continent until the great western wilderness has been made to blossom like the rose. In his own commonwealth he has watched with pride the stately march of the Empire State in her development and progress. He has seen our judicial system radically changed, the courts of his youth abolished, and new ones created. He has seen the practice changed from the old common-law system to the codes; he has marked the great constitutional and statutory changes that have accelerated the centralizing tendencies of modern times. He has observed and experienced the beneficial results of the development of our fair county from the period of the stage coach and the rudeness of pioneer life to the prosperous conditions of the present day.



*J. E. Weedon*





Mr. Weeden was born in Norwich, Conn., July 27, 1809, and is the eldest child of Caleb and Civil (Lathrop\*) Weeden. Caleb Weeden was a farmer. He removed to Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., in 1810. After a residence there of four years he migrated westward as far as the town of Pike, Wyoming county, was one of the pioneers, and settled in the forest nearly a mile from the nearest human habitation. The entire town was a primeval forest, without roads other than paths made by clearing away underbrush and winding among the trees. "There existed no improvements whatever, so that he had to cut away trees to make a clearing to erect his humble log cabin, around which he proceeded to clear a small farm. On the same day that they removed to their new habitation in the wilderness their second daughter and third child was born. Their son Joseph, of whom we write, was prostrated by a severe and prolonged sickness, which at the time it was thought by the physician and friends of the family would terminate fatally. He recovered his health, but never enjoyed a robust constitution. The facilities for an education were meager, but the settlers evinced a desire to do all they could for the establishment and maintenance of regular schools. Availing themselves of a log cabin of small size they converted it into a school house and placed in it a young lady teacher. It was under such circumstances that young Weeden began his common school education, he and his sisters going a mile through the woods during the summer. His father had been a teacher and both his parents were educated in the common schools of Connecticut, and they imparted to their children while at home much valuable instruction and endeavored to inspire them with a love of learning." About a year after their settlement in Pike Mrs. Weeden died and the family were deprived of the benefit of a mother's care, and the father being in moderate financial circumstances was obliged to manage matters alone as best he could, and in consequence the children made little educational advancement for several years, there being no school within convenient distance. "At the age of eighteen young Weeden was allowed a term at a select school taught by Rev. Anson Tuthill, a well-qualified and competent teacher. Prior to that time he had assisted his father on the farm as much as his impaired health would permit, with intervals of attendance at the common schools. From this time until he attained his majority his time was divided between the farm, attending

\* The maternal ancestors of Mr. Weeden, the Lathrops of Norwich, Conn., are descendants of Rev. John Lathrop, of England, who preached to the first Independent or Congregational church organized in London. Mr. Lathrop was imprisoned two years on account of his religious belief and released on condition of his leaving the country. He emigrated to America in 1634 and was the first minister of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass. His son Samuel went to New London, Conn., in 1648, and subsequently to Norwich, where he died. Col. Simon Lathrop, a descendant, commanded one of the Connecticut regiments in the successful expeditions against Annapolis and Louisburg. He died January 25, 1775. He was an upright man and an estimable citizen. His sons Simon and Elijah were prominent in the town and owned considerable real estate. Israel and Joshua Lathrop were landholders and public spirited men. Dr. Daniel Lathrop was the first druggist in Norwich and probably in Connecticut, and for many years the brothers Lathrop were engaged in this business. In 1779 Capt. Ebenezer Lathrop was in military service. In 1782 an association against illicit traffic was formed in Norwich and Josiah and Rufus Lathrop were members. Representatives of the family have been resident in Norwich since that time.

the select school, and teaching a common school. At the select school he obtained the rudiments of a classical education and some of the higher branches of mathematics. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of law with the late Luther C. Peck, then a prominent lawyer of Pike, who afterwards moved to Nunda, Livingston county. He continued his studies for about five years, supporting himself by intervals of land surveying and teaching school. As already stated he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1836 in the city of New York."

In the summer of the same year he located in Randolph for the practice of his profession and was the second lawyer who settled in that part of the county, George A. S. Crooker, then of Conewango, being the first. He was the first resident lawyer in Randolph, and when he came here in 1836 the lawyers in practice in the county were George A. S. Crooker at Conewango, the only lawyer west of Ellicottville at that time; Chauncey J. Fox, Anson Gibbs, Eleazar Harmon, and Lewis D. Simonds at Ellicottville; James Burt and David McCluer at Franklinville; Chester Howe at Persia; Timothy H. Porter, Andrew Mead, and Roderick White at Olean; and Ashbel H. Hurd, at Perrysburg,—all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Weeden was one of the founders of the Randolph Academy (now Chamberlain Institute) and was a member of the Board of Trustees until the institution was transferred to the care of the Methodist Episcopal church. He opposed the transfer on the ground that he was unwilling it should be controlled by or managed in the interests of a religious sect, claiming that the institution should confine itself to the promulgation of science and literature, and that such was the intention of its founders. Although not an active politician he has always taken an interest in prominent political issues. He acted with the old Whig party during its life and was a member of the Assembly of New York in 1847. This was a long session, continuing about eight months of the year. The then recent adoption of a new State constitution rendered a large amount of legislation necessary in order that the statutes might conform thereto, and Mr. Weeden participated in the enactment of the "judiciary act" of 1847 and other legislation of that year adopted for the purpose of re-organizing the judicial system of the State. He was a member of various important committees, among them the committee appointed to divide the State into senatorial and judicial districts. "After the dissolution of the Whig party he united with the Republicans, with whom he continued to act until after the close of the war, when he disagreed with some of its principles and especially with its policy towards the South and the colored people, and since that time has acted with the Democrats." In 1840 he was appointed by Governor Seward a Supreme Court commissioner for the county of Cattaraugus and in 1848 he was appointed by Governor Young a loan commissioner for Cattaraugus county. He has also held the office of justice of the peace and several minor offices in the town. Some time ago Mr. Weeden sold the principal

part of his law library to Hon. William H. Henderson, and since that time he has not been engaged in extensive practice, although he still goes to his office daily, transacts minor professional business, and attends to his property interests.

Mr. Weeden was a very active lawyer in his earlier years and had an extensive practice. He was a close student, careful in his practice, fertile in resources, and had occasion frequently to devise new methods of procedure in adapting legal practice to the new condition of things consequent upon the change in our judicial system wrought by the constitution of 1846. In addition to his professional work Mr. Weeden has given considerable attention to the investigation of scientific and philosophical questions and is a member of the American Scientific Association. On the 27th of September, 1836, he was married to Margaret, third daughter of Gershom and Marion Wait, then of Sherman, Chautauqua county, and five children were born to them, four sons and one daughter.

Seth Lockwood was also admitted in 1837, but did not engage in general practice. He lived in Hinsdale, where he was a justice of the peace several years. He was also supervisor of the town of Hinsdale in 1840 and 1841, and was a justice of sessions in 1851 and also in 1866 and 1867.

Hiram H. Barney was admitted in 1837 and practiced law a short time in Franklinville, and then went to Aurora, N. Y., and engaged in teaching.

W. A. Stewart became an attorney in our Court of Common Pleas in 1838. He seems to have been a resident of Allegany county, where he afterwards held the office of district attorney.

Daniel Reed Wheeler came from Cortland, N. Y., and located in Ellicottville, where he was a prominent lawyer several years. He was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in 1838 and immediately began an active practice. In February, 1841, he was appointed district attorney and held the office three years. In 1844 he was appointed master and examiner in chancery. He soon afterwards moved from Ellicottville to Dunkirk and engaged in business with one of the Colmans. He remained there a short time and went west, locating at La Crosse, Wis., where he died about 1857. He married Frances Williams, of Ellicottville.

Leverett Spring was also an attorney in our Court of Common Pleas, taking the oath of office as such in 1838. He resided and practiced law in Arcade, N. Y.

Lester Cross was also admitted in 1838, but he does not seem to have ever engaged in practice in this county.

D. C. Bailey was admitted in 1838 and located in Gowanda. His health failed and he went south and died there about 1839.

Charles H. S. Williams was admitted to our Common Pleas in June, 1838. He was an Erie county lawyer, and was elected district attorney of that county in 1850.

Roderick White was born in 1814 and seems to have come to Olean from Springville, N. Y. He was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1838. He was also admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1841 and as a counselor in 1844, both licenses being signed by Judge Samuel Nelson. He was also in the latter year admitted to practice as solicitor in the Court of Chancery. In 1845 he was elected to the Assembly and served one year. In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-second District. He died May 26, 1856, while a member of the State Senate. For several years he was the only practicing lawyer in Olean. He did a general business and was a man greatly respected in the community, a good lawyer, a good citizen, an upright man, and one who enjoyed the confidence of the community. James T. Henry, in his "Personal Recollections," says of him: "He was a man of rare virtues and personal worth; his integrity and high honor were known of all men; he never knowingly deceived man, woman, or child. He was truthful and kind to all, a lawyer by profession, but he took more pleasure in settling and avoiding litigations in court than in receiving retainers from either side."

D. Carlos Woodcock was admitted in 1839 and located in Olean, coming from the eastern part of the State, either Albany or Troy. He published for a time a newspaper called the *Olean Advocate*, which was afterwards transferred by him to Dudley C. Bryan.

Horace M. Hawes was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1839, and seems to have been for a short time in Olean, but no definite information has been obtained relating to his practice or when he went away.

William Pitt Angel was a native of Otsego county, N. Y., and served an apprenticeship on the *Freeman's Journal* in Cooperstown, then under the control of Col. John H. Prentiss and William H. Stone; afterwards he was editor of a paper in Bath. He studied law with his father and was admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1840. He opened an office in Cuba, N. Y., and afterwards moved to Ellicottville, where he soon obtained a prominent position, and for a long time was one of the leading lawyers in the county. He took the oath of office as district attorney of Cattaraugus county February 7, 1844. He was elected district attorney in the fall of 1847 under the new constitution, and was again elected in 1856, holding the office altogether nearly ten years. In 1850 he received the appointment of inspector of prisons and in 1865 he represented the First District of Cattaraugus county in the Assembly. Upon the organization of the Ellicottville & Great Valley Plank Road Company in 1850 Mr. Angel was elected its secretary and treasurer. This road continued to be run until 1864, when it was formally abandoned. On the 22d of August, 1867, Mr. Angel delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the court house at Little Valley. On leaving Ellicottville he removed to New York and was for a time associated with James W. Nye. He again returned to this county, locating in Olean, and in 1866 removed to Westchester



county, and died February 11, 1869, at the age of fifty-six years. While in Ellicottville he was for some time in partnership with Charles P. Washburn and while in Olean was a partner of Harper H. Phelps. This did not continue long, Mr. Phelps having lost his life in the great fire in Olean in January, 1866.

Madison Burnell was also admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1840. He occasionally practiced in our courts, but was a resident of Jamestown, where he was one of the leading lawyers.

Marshall B. Champlain was admitted to our Common Pleas in 1840. He lived in Cuba, N. Y., where he practiced law several years, being a member of the firm of Champlain, Armstrong & Russell. He was a man of unusual ability and occupied a prominent place at the bar of western New York. He practiced considerably in this county. He held several important public positions, having been district attorney of Allegany county and also attorney-general of the State.

John W. Turner was also admitted in 1840 and seems to have been in practice for a short time in Gowanda.

Nelson P. Willson was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1840. His father was a resident of Ischua and is said to have been a well-to-do farmer. Nelson's early advantages were quite limited. He left home at an early age and found employment in a mercantile house in Chautauqua county, where he discharged the duties of a clerk about two years. He afterwards entered the office of Josiah Ward, a lawyer then living at Franklinville, and began the study of law. After pursuing his studies a year he became convinced that he needed a better general education, and he accordingly entered the Aurora Academy, where he remained two years, teaching common schools during the winter seasons to enable him to complete his academic studies. He came to Ellicottville in 1838 and entered the office of Eleazar Harmon, and after about two years of study was admitted to the Common Pleas. He immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Harmon, which continued until his death April 16, 1844. He is said to have been a young man of great promise.

Stephen T. Bentley was admitted in 1840 after an examination, but no information has been obtained concerning his residence.

Ira C. Irish was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1841 and practiced law at Gowanda. He seems to have resided in Erie county.

Martin Grover was also admitted to our Common Pleas in 1841. He was a resident of Angelica, Allegany county, and was afterwards a justice of the Supreme Court and also judge of the Court of Appeals.

A. S. Diven was admitted in 1841 and was a resident of the county of Allegany.

Orville C. Pratt was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1841. His grandmother was a sister of Gen. Joseph McCluer. Mr. Pratt at first chose a military career and entered the United States Military Academy at West Point on July 1, 1837. He was then eighteen years old. On account of ill health

he was granted a leave of absence before the close of the first year and on March 13, 1839, resigned. He next turned his attention to the law, studying in the office of Mr. Stevens in Albany, N. Y., and after admission to the bar of the Supreme Court he returned to Franklinville and practiced about two years in connection with James Burt. He married a Miss Culver, of Rochester, N. Y., and after leaving Franklinville was for a time a resident of Rochester. He then went to Wisconsin and from there to Galena, Ill. While residing at Galena he was appointed by President Pierce territorial judge of Oregon and resided at Portland several years. He finally moved into California, making his home at San Francisco, and became a wealthy landowner. He died about two years ago.

Elisha Ward was admitted to our Common Pleas in 1841. He resided at Silver Creek, Chautauqua county.

Lorenzo Morris was admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1841. Mr. Morris is still living at Fredonia, N. Y.

William C. Mitchell was admitted to practice in 1842. John S. Ford was also admitted in 1842. Dolphin Stevenson was also admitted in 1842. No information has been obtained as to the residence of either of these three men.

Peter Masten studied law with Joseph E. Weeden, of Randolph, and was admitted in 1842. He practiced a few years in Randolph and moved away. In 1843 he was appointed examiner in chancery.

Albert Sawin was admitted to practice in 1842. Mr. Sawin was a prominent lawyer in Erie county. Charles S. Macomber was admitted the same year. He practiced a while at Gowanda.

Wilkes Angel was also admitted in 1842. Mr. Angel was a brother of William P. Angel, and for several years was a prominent lawyer in Allegany county. He is now deceased.

William Mitchell was admitted in the same year, 1842. He resided in Wyoming county.

Arthur B. Fenner took the oath of office as an attorney of the Common Pleas in October, 1842. Mr. Fenner resided in Chautauqua county.

David J. Pulling was also admitted in 1842 and practiced for a time in Franklinville. It is said that he then went to Hume, Allegany county, but no information has been obtained as to his subsequent career. Mr. Pulling was a brother-in-law of the late A. P. Laning, of Buffalo, and was said to have been an excellent lawyer.

Lewis D. Simonds was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1843. He practiced in Ellicottville several years, and while there was appointed in 1844 to the office of master and examiner in chancery.

Theodore Smith was admitted as an attorney of the Common Pleas in 1843, but did not engage in practice. He was a native of Orwell, Rutland county, Vt., and located in this county in 1838; he was for several years connected with the Holland Land Company and afterwards in various important

business enterprises. He subsequently moved to Buffalo. A more extended sketch of Mr. Smith appears in the chapter devoted to the town of Ellicottville.

Orange Rose was also admitted in 1843, but no information has been obtained as to his residence or practice.

J. Monroe Gillett was admitted in 1843 from Steuben county, but it does not appear that he was ever located in this county.

Wolcott Hatch was admitted in 1843. He lived in Cuba, Allegany county. Horatio N. Jacobs was also admitted in 1843 upon an examination, but it does not appear that either of these men practiced law in this county.

Addison G. Rice was born at Richfield Springs, Otsego county, December 29, 1821, and removed with his parents to the town of Otto, now East Otto, in May, 1826, and from that time until the fall of 1867 was a resident of this county. He attended the district school and then a few terms at Springville Academy, and was also taught at home by his father, who was then regarded as among the best educated men in the county. In 1841 he commenced the study of his profession with William P. Angel at Ellicottville and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in June, 1843, and to the Supreme Court in October, 1846. He commenced the practice of his profession at Ellicottville, where he continued to reside until he left the county. He represented the town of Ellicottville on the Board of Supervisors six years, from 1856 to 1859 inclusive and also in 1861 and again in 1867, and was chairman of the board three years, from 1857 to 1859 inclusive. He was a delegate to the first Republican national convention in 1856 and was a member of the Assembly in 1862, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and a member of the Ways and Means, and of the Committee on the Revision of Rules and Joint Rules of the two houses. After leaving this county Mr. Rice practiced law a few years in the city of New York and subsequently located in Buffalo, where he had an extensive practice, and was at the time of his death a partner of Loran L. Lewis, now a justice of the Supreme Court. He was recognized as one of the foremost men at the Buffalo bar. While in this county he became one of the leaders in the profession, often employed by other attorneys as the leading counsel in the trial of important cases. Soon after he was admitted to the bar he was married to Ellen R. McCoy. "Mr. Rice was a man of varied learning, of comprehensive views, of great force of character, of sound judgment, of strict integrity, resolute and determined, and unyielding in the cause of right as he understood it."

Robert Owen, Jr., was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, on the 17th of July, 1820. His father became a resident of Conewango in this county in 1828, Robert being then eight years old. His father, like most other early settlers, was a man of moderate means, and moreover in those days academies and select schools were not very numerous. He therefore could not give his children such opportunities for mental culture as are enjoyed by most

youths in these days, being compelled to keep his boys at home from even the common schools during the summer and fall months. He was, however, a man who loved learning and did all he could to aid his children in educating their minds. He gave them all a portion of each day which was set apart especially for study and reading, and he taught them also to spend their evenings in this profitable manner. It was in this way that Mr. Owen obtained what education he had as a foundation to begin his way in the world. When he was about twenty years old he went to Randolph to study law, and for this purpose entered the office of Joseph E. Weeden. He remained with him several years, teaching school the first two winters to clothe himself and working for his board the rest of the year. He thus managed to acquire a knowledge of the law wholly from his own independent exertions, having no aid in his struggle from any quarter. As soon as he had prepared himself for his business he opened an office in Randolph and began practice. On the 11th of January, 1846, he was married. In 1848 he entered into partnership with Mr. Williams, afterwards of Jamestown, but this did not continue long. In 1849 he was nominated by the Whigs for the office of State senator and was elected by a large majority. His health broke down soon after he was admitted to the bar, and during the first year in the Senate his health did not permit him to take an active part in the work of the session. He was the youngest member of the Senate, but during his career he won for himself a reputation honorable in the highest degree. He was ambitious—too ambitious by far for his powers of endurance. He never spoke except on great occasions; and not then without the most careful and laborious preparation, and the manner in which he delivered his views when the occasion came showed the thoroughness of his study as well as the natural brilliancy of the orator. One of his great speeches was upon the nomination of Hamilton Fish for United States senator; and Mr. Fish was so much pleased with this effort that he afterwards presented Mr. Owen a fine gold watch and chain. During the latter part of the year 1851, while he was in Albany in the performance of his duties as a member of a select committee, his health again failed and it was some time before he was able to return home. He only reached home in time to witness the death of his wife, which occurred on the 31st of December, 1851. After that his health continued to fail and he died at Randolph, December 14, 1853.

Benjamin F. Green was admitted to the Common Pleas in this county in 1843. Mr. Green lived at Fredonia. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court in 1853 and died in 1860.

William L. Starke was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in the year 1844.

Albert P. Laning was also admitted to practice in our Common Pleas in 1844. Mr. Laning subsequently located in Buffalo and became one of the leading lawyers of western New York.

Alexander Storrs was born at Worcester, Otsego county, January 9, 1806. After attending the common schools he began at the age of eighteen an apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade and worked at this trade until he came to Franklinville in 1827. On the 15th of April, 1831, he married Phœbe Platt, daughter of Stephen Platt, of Plattsburgh, Clinton county. In 1832 Mr. Storrs moved to Hinsdale, where he resumed the shoemaker's trade. In 1836 he was elected justice of the peace in Hinsdale and held that office about thirty years, being elected the last time in 1866. His election to the office of justice of the peace led him to the study of the law, and in 1844 he was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in this county, and to the Supreme Court in 1853 and to the United States Court in 1857. In 1855 he was elected a member of Assembly, and in this capacity it is said of him that he "was an industrious, capable representative, always in his seat during the pendency of any important legislation, voting against all jobs and corruption in whatever form presented to him." At that time he was a "hardshell" Democrat, but in 1856 he joined the Republican party and thereafter was an earnest adherent of the principles of this party. During the more active practice of Mr. Storrs in Hinsdale that town was the center of a large trade. It was before the building of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad, and the Genesee Valley canal was then in operation and Hinsdale was the principal point of shipping for the Ischua valley and neighboring towns. Mr. Storrs had a good law practice and was one of the solid men of Hinsdale. Emery A. Storrs, Mr. Storrs's eldest son, who was educated in Hinsdale, subsequently removed to Chicago, Ill., where he became one of the leading lawyers of the northwest. Alexander Storrs had charge of important business interests while in active practice, being the counsel for several business men in Hinsdale who carried on large enterprises, and he was considered a safe and wise counselor. He paid more attention to office business than to court practice.

Allen C. Fuller was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1844. He began practice in Hinsdale, but after a short sojourn there went to Warsaw, Wyoming county, and entered the office of James R. Doolittle. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in this State in 1847. He immediately afterwards went west and located at Belvidere, Ill. In 1854 he formed a partnership with William H. Wood, formerly of Ellicottville, which continued about five years, when it was dissolved in consequence of Mr. Fuller's election to the office of Circuit judge. At this time Mr. Fuller had established an extensive practice and ranked among the ablest lawyers of northern Illinois. He was nominated and ran on the Republican ticket as presidential elector in 1856 and stumped the State in joint debate with the late General Rawlins, the Democratic candidate for Congress in that year. Upon the election of Governor Yates in 1860 Mr. Fuller accepted the position of adjutant-general of the State and continued in that office during the war of the Rebellion. He was recognized as an able and effective officer and rendered conspicuous serv-



ice in organizing the forces of the State and pushing them on to the field. At the close of the war he retired from the practice of law and devoted himself to his own extensive business at Belvidere and elsewhere. He still resides at Belvidere.

Gideon L. Walker was admitted in 1845 from Allegany county, where he seems to have been engaged in practice.

George W. Gillett was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas at the January term, 1845, without examination, upon motion of Judge Chamberlain. Mr. Gillett had been county clerk and did not engage in the practice of law.

J. G. Staunton was also admitted in 1845. Azel B. Hamilton was admitted in 1845, but it does not appear where either of these men lived.

J. M. Parker was in practice as an attorney in Gowanda for a short time about the year 1845.

Milton L. Rice was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1845. He was a brother of Addison G. Rice. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Kentucky and there engaged in general practice. He became eminent as a criminal lawyer. When the Civil war broke out he advocated the Union cause and remained one of the strongest supporters of the administration of Abraham Lincoln. "His energetic individual efforts did much to save Kentucky to the Union." He served as provost-marshal, and was also one of the presidential electors from Kentucky in 1864. After the war he substantially abandoned the practice of law and embarked in railroad enterprises. "His brain conceived and his energy pushed to completion the Iron Mountain railroad and he was president of the company many years." This road afterwards passed under the control of the Jay Gould Southwestern System and Mr. Rice removed to Colorado. He subsequently removed to Spokane Falls, Washington, where he died March 16, 1890.

Nelson Cobb, who was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas in 1845, was prominent in public life in this county a generation ago, and no history of the bar would be complete without a sketch of his career. He was born in Greene county, N. Y., in 1811. At the age of fourteen he moved with his parents to Livingston county, where his father, with the aid of his two sons, cleared up a farm. He attended the common schools in the winter and gained a great deal of his knowledge at that time from his parents, both of whom had been teachers, and who were educated, cultivated people. After finishing the common schools he attended an academy a short time. What other education he acquired was by his own efforts. He began the study of law at the age of twenty-one, but his eyes failed and for five years he could do little or nothing. While studying law he held his first office, at the age of twenty-two—that of commissioner of public schools of the town of Portage. Soon afterwards he held the position of constable, which office was of use on account of the pay which he received. His next office was justice of the peace, nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Whigs, with only three votes

cast against him. Having moved to Cattaraugus county and entered upon the practice of law Mr. Cobb was nominated for prosecuting attorney and was defeated by about thirty votes, the majority against his party being over 500. He was soon afterwards elected judge of the county, being nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Whigs and elected by a large majority. This was in the year 1855. The term was for four years, which he held except the last three months. He resigned to go to Kansas. He located at Lawrence, in that State, in October, 1859. In April, 1865, he was married to Susan Eliot Baker, daughter of Marsena Baker, of Farmersville, a highly esteemed farmer and a member of the State Legislature at the time of his death. It was during the white heat of the strife of the war of the Rebellion that Governor Robinson, the first Free Soil governor of Kansas, appointed Judge Cobb to the position of chief justice of Kansas in place of Chief Justice Thomas Ewing. Judge Cobb had always been a Democrat, and though not a fanatic his political opinions were, as he was, firmly grounded in the Democratic faith, but his reputation was so high that the governor had no hesitation in giving the appointment, and his acceptance of the trust was received by the public regardless of party with entire satisfaction. Judge Cobb has decided many important cases and has handed down some opinions that will long stand as authority upon the questions involved. His reputation as a sound lawyer and an upright judge rests mainly, however, on his decisions in reference cases, settling principles of both law and fact. Mr. Cobb is not without military record. His age exempted him from military duty, but he was not slow to join in helping to defend the homes and property of his friends and neighbors. With the breaking out of the war it became apparent that Lawrence was endangered. He joined Captain Cracklin's company and drilled industriously. After Quantrell had burned Lawrence, sacked the place, and butchered 180 of her people it was evident that more vigorous measures must be taken. An independent militia company was formed in Lawrence and equipped in the best possible manner with weapons and ammunition paid for by the members of the company for the defense of the city. Judge Cobb was a private in the company, which was subsequently mustered into the State militia. During the Price raid he served as a member of the company under Captain Swift, a fearless and gallant soldier, in the Wilson Creek fight. The judge never asked for nor received any compensation for his services. He lost a fine law library, which was burned by the Quantrell raiders. In 1868 Judge Cobb moved to Kansas City, Mo., where he still lives. Here he continued the practice of his profession, and was the senior partner in the firm of Cobb & Cook for ten years and had charge of several protracted and important trials. He has retired from active life and is living quietly with his family, consisting of his wife and three daughters. While Judge Cobb was practicing law in Ellicottville he was for a time a partner of Allen D. Scott. While county judge he was also acting surrogate and performed the duties of both offices until April, 1857, when the two offices

were separated by act of the Legislature and Judge Scott was appointed surrogate. Judge Cobb is remembered by the older members of the bar as a careful, painstaking lawyer and an upright citizen.

Edwin O. Locke was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas on February 5, 1845, and in June of the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Rochester. Prior to this time he had practiced considerably in the lower courts. He practiced at Little Valley and also at Machias. He was a justice of the peace and also a justice of sessions in 1850. His most active practice occurred at the time of the building of the Erie railroad, as there was considerable trouble about title, wages, etc., incident to the enterprise. His opportunities for early education were somewhat limited, but by diligent exertion he succeeded in acquiring a fair education and became well read in the books of his time. He was a pleasing speaker and possessed an ample stock of ready wit. He died in 1853. Charles G. Locke, of Randolph, the surveyor, is his son.

William H. Wood was born at Hinsdale on June 25, 1822. His father, Emery Wood, was born in Greene county in 1797. At the age of fifteen years he entered the United States army in the War of 1812. He was twice taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Halifax, where he was released at the close of the war. He settled in Hinsdale in 1816, and in 1819 was married to Permelia Marsh and engaged in agricultural and mercantile business. William H., the subject of this sketch, passed his earlier years on his father's farm and in his store, attending such district schools as were to be found in the neighborhood at that time. Afterwards he was sent to the academy at Springville, then to the seminary at Lima, N. Y., where he finished his preparatory course in 1840. In the fall of the same year he entered Geneva College at Geneva, N. Y., remaining there during the freshman year. He was admitted to the sophomore class in Union College at Schenectady in 1841 and graduated from that institution in 1844. Having commenced reading law in the office of Judge Jones before his graduation he determined to embrace the legal profession. Upon his return from college he entered the law office of Eleazar Harmon, of Ellicottville, one of the leading lawyers of western New York, in October, 1844. He was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas in June, 1845, and immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Harmon. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1847. His partnership with Mr. Harmon, under the firm name of Harmon & Wood, continued until 1850, when Mr. Harmon retired from active practice on account of ill health. Mr. Wood remained in practice in Ellicottville until he removed from the State in November, 1854. In 1850 he was elected to the office of district attorney and held the office one term until December 31, 1853. In the fall of that year he was elected a member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the Legislature during the session of 1854. In November, 1854, he left the State and engaged in practice at Belvidere, Boone

county, Ill., in connection with Allen C. Fuller, formerly of Hinsdale, the firm being Fuller & Wood. In May, 1861, he removed to Chicago. Since that time he has not been in much active practice, but is engaged as trustee for large property interests. In 1869 he purchased a residence at Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, where he resides. While residing at Belvidere he was county superintendent of schools. He has been supervisor of the town in which he lives and for three years was county commissioner. In 1847 he married Frances A., daughter of David Gregory, of Ellicottville. He is a member of the Reformed Episcopal church. Until 1856 he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its most earnest adherents. He is a brother of Staley N. Wood, of Hinsdale.

William Woodbury was born at Salem, Mass., September 8, 1818. His father, Rev. David Woodbury, was a Baptist minister, and in 1822, with his family and goods in a two-horse wagon, he made the journey from Massachusetts to Chautauqua county and settled on a farm three miles south of Fredonia. The journey exhausted his means except his horses and wagon, which he sold for a Holland land article of the farm, and his family were subject to the severe privations common to all the early settlers. This section was then largely a wooded country, and the rude but healthful fare—corn-bread, potatoes, beech-nut pork, and "leeky" butter—developed sinew and strength, and the father, mother, and five children (of whom William was the third) by industry and economy supplied the wants (few compared with this age) necessary to a comfortable home. Among the early settlers contentions and strifes could not be afforded. A mutual dependence existed, and the call for help by any neighbor was quickly responded to. Men who opened the wilderness to the sun were almost invariably large-hearted and big-brained men who were there to grapple with the hardships of frontier life. Game was plenty, and as William grew up he became fond of the chase and a good marksman, and has retained his love of field sports through life. In 1834 his father's family moved to a farm near Silver Creek. William remained at home, worked on the farm summers, attended school winters, and one term of a select school at Silver Creek. In the spring of 1839 he left home to seek his fortune in the west. With a leather trunk, a limited amount of clothing, and \$11.75 in money, the sum total of his earthly effects, he went to Jamestown, worked two weeks rafting lumber, and then hired to Jones & Seymour to help run a raft to Cincinnati. He left Frewsburg the last of April and the next day they "tied up" at Warren. The lumber was run to Pittsburg in sections; there the whole was formed into one raft, six rods wide and twenty rods long. The nights were cold and frosty. A thin scattering of straw for a bed and only a light overcoat for covering made the nineteen days of running the raft a time of severe suffering. The young man soon gained the good will of the owners and of the hands, though many of them were rough characters. At Cincinnati he took a boat for St. Louis, getting a reduction of his fare by helping wood.

After one day at St. Louis he went up the river to Rock Island, and there started on foot for Chicago, following the trails of that unbroken country for his guide. Eight miles west of Chicago he found employment, remained there nearly two years, made many friends, then came home to Silver Creek by boat "down the lakes." In 1842 he began to study law with Judge Elisha Ward at Silver Creek, with whom he remained until admitted to practice in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. He was admitted to the Common Pleas here in 1845, and opened an office in Gowanda, where he has since resided. In January, 1846, Mr. Woodbury married Majorie J. Barnard, of Forestville, and he says that to her counsels and energy he is largely indebted for all he has accomplished in life. In 1848 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in the class with Judge S. S. Spring. In 1849 he was elected justice of the peace and appointed postmaster of Gowanda and held the office until a change of administration. In 1859 he was elected county judge and held this office four years. In 1862 he was commissioner for the draft which was suspended on the eve of completion by Governor Fenton. In 1873 he was appointed railroad commissioner for Persia and still holds the office. David R. Woodbury, of Wisconsin, A. B. Woodbury, of Silver Creek, and himself are the only members of his father's family living. Family tradition says that his grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary army and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, and that he was uncle of Levi Woodbury, an eminent jurist of New Hampshire. Judge Woodbury's mother's maiden name was Esther Wales. Her father was a resident of Massachusetts and often a representative in its Legislature. Judge Woodbury is the oldest lawyer in active practice in the county, and for nearly half a century has occupied a prominent place at the bar, and been connected with a large proportion of the important cases. A friend of Judge Woodbury contributes the following:

"He commenced professional life with a single aim, and that was to excel as a lawyer. Of robust constitution, an analytical mind, and a love for the work he soon achieved high standing as a careful practitioner. Judge Woodbury does not believe in dazzling the jury by meaningless pyrotechnics. Mastery of the law and facts of his case, united with good judgment, was the ground work of his success. He had an exalted conception of the duties a lawyer owes to his client. A retainer called forth his best energies and honest work. Though intensely Republican he was never attracted to political life. He well knew that his dominating purpose to attain prominence in his profession was incompatible with a thirst for official preferment. Earnest conviction characterized his every act. In examining a question of law he made it a part of himself and was relentless in his pursuit of it, and even an adverse decision by the court of last resort rarely altered his convictions. Defeat at Circuit or Special Term seldom discouraged him. Few men equalled him in nerve and coolness. If in the trial of a cause unexpected evidence apparently destroyed his chances of success he was not disturbed by it. He has always been a hard fighter in his profession. Earnest, aggressive, indomitable, and relentless in what he deemed right he excelled as a lawyer. He was a good citizen, an upright man who believed the old-fashioned virtues should be a part of a man's daily life."

Alexander Sheldon was born in Victor, N. Y., April 5, 1823. "His parents were farmers in limited circumstances, and the privileges of his boyhood were very meager compared to many around him." He worked hard upon his father's farm, and was also engaged at different times by neighboring farmers. His means of education were the common schools and afterwards the academy at Mendon, Monroe county, where he spent two years.





W. Woodbury



He early formed the resolution to leave home and seek his fortune in the west. His mother tied up his scanty wardrobe and he set out on foot. "He reached Randolph in 1842, at the age of nineteen, with a capital of \$7 and all his personal effects contained in a pocket handkerchief." He first found employment as a merchant's clerk, but having determined to enter the legal profession he used his spare time in pursuing such studies as would best fit him for his life work. He struggled through this period under great disadvantages, but he overcame them all and was admitted in our Common Pleas in 1846. It is said that his first cause was in justice's court and his client was non-suited through an error of Mr. Sheldon's. He immediately paid the costs out of his own pocket, though it took nearly all his money, and began the case again. This time he succeeded, and thenceforward his professional life was eminently successful. His business was in the higher courts and was of a character that called for the greatest research and most profound knowledge of law. "His office became among his friends a place of frequent resort for counsel and advice, as his great experience and practical information on subjects that crowd the daily walks of life made him an invaluable counselor. He was a peacemaker rather than a promoter of strife; and his counsel was for a fair adjustment of difficulties wherever attainable." May 28, 1851, he was married to Leonora E. Granger, of Tolland, Mass. In 1853 he was elected district attorney of this county and served one term. It is said that he afterwards received a unanimous nomination for county judge, which he declined. He was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1851 and served during the session of 1852. Mr. Sheldon was one of the strongest lawyers in this county and was highly esteemed as a citizen. It is said that he was pre-eminently the young man's friend. To the students in his office he gave not only the words of cheer and encouragement, but the advantages of his extensive practice. He died at Jamestown, N. Y., February 16, 1866.

Orlo J. Hamlin was admitted to practice in 1846 from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Enos H. Southwick took the oath of office as an attorney of the Common Pleas on June 17, 1846, but did not engage in practice. Mr. Southwick was for a long time connected with the county clerk's office, and was elected to the office of county clerk in 1852 and again in 1858.

Alonzo Turner was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1846, but does not seem to have practiced in this county.

E. L. Rice was admitted in 1846, but no information has been obtained concerning him.

Alfred Tallent practiced law in Olean sometime in the forties, but did not remain long. It is said he removed to Jamestown and subsequently to New York. He is said to have been an able lawyer.

J. T. Clark lived and practiced law at Versailles in this county for a short time about 1848. It is said that he left his family here and went to Califor-

nia and remained there a few years; that he accumulated some money, returned, and took his family and went away.

Charles P. Washburn\* was born at Cavendish in the State of Vermont on the 4th of September, 1821. The family of which he was a member has been remarkable for its many men of note in the public service, of whom the most distinguished, perhaps, was the Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois. Those who were acquainted with the subject of this sketch during the few years that death spared his early manhood will admit that no brighter promise of a splendid eminence ever stimulated the energies of an aspiring nature. He was brilliant even in his boyhood, easily distancing all his comrades in study and attainments. Yet his was not, as is mostly the case with boys that are called smart, a mere evanescent precocity that sickened and died before the boy became a man. He developed in mind as he grew in stature, and every year to the day of his death added to his resources and strength. He studied hard and he never left a subject till he mastered it. He delighted in that exercise from which most boys shrink with unconquerable distaste, the exercise of declamation. Even when a school boy he faced an audience, however large, with the assurance of a practiced speaker, but without a touch of impudence or pert conceit, and in all declamatory contests for prizes or on "exhibition" days he stood unrivalled and pre-eminent. As the boy developed into youth and young manhood he composed and spoke his own discourses, and whether in the tilt of the lyceum or the rough and tumble of the debating club he was the invariable victor. He was a born orator, endowed with the whole range of qualifications requisite to the part, an unrivalled command of forceful and picturesque expression, imperturbable assurance, a voice of great compass and melodious in all its tones, and a delivery of wonderful grace and power. These brilliant qualities were supplemented by a ready, powerful, and cultivated intellect, a ripe scholarship, and a vivid imagination—all set off to the highest advantage by a winning presence, a gallant carriage, and a countenance which in moments of inspiration glowed and shone with the emotions of a pure and noble spirit. On the lecture platform he was superb. He was magnificent on the stump. But he was seen at his best on a purely extemporaneous occasion when something had occurred to put him on his mettle. Mr. Washburn entered Dartmouth College and completed the college course, graduating with high honors, though not the highest of his class. The assistance his father had been able to give him had been slight and he was considerably in debt for the means to pay his college expenses. In order to provide for the discharge of that debt, and also for his expenses while studying for a profession, he was compelled to teach. He found a suitable opportunity in Virginia, where he remained some years. While there he was attacked by a sickness, lasting several months, that brought him very near to

\* The author of this chapter is indebted to Judge David H. Bolles, of Olean, for this appreciative sketch of Mr. Washburn.

death. It resulted in a fever-sore that sadly weakened and crippled him during the whole residue of his life. But he accomplished his purpose, and after returning north completed his legal studies, which he had pursued in Virginia as opportunity had offered, and was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1848. He was in politics an ardent Whig, and he entered with great fervor into the presidential campaign of that year for Taylor and Fillmore.

He had become a resident of Ellicottville in the county of Cattaraugus. He was almost a stranger there and quite so to the people of the county at large, but he worked and spoke for the presidential candidates of his party with such vigor, eloquence, and effect that he was the same fall made its candidate for county treasurer. He continued on the stump, and much oftener than was safe, until November, when he was elected, and started upon the duties of his office in January following. Owing to ill health and other drawbacks he did not actively commence the practice of law till the summer of 1850, when he formed a partnership with William P. Angel at Ellicottville, and for a few months made the law his principal business. But the "Compromise Measures" of that year had been stirring up flagrant controversy in the bosom of the Whig party between the then president, Mr. Fillmore, his administration, and his friends on the one hand and Mr. Seward and his following on the other. Mr. Washburn took a decided interest in politics and became a strong and untiring champion of the administration or Silver Grey side of the question. He was, in the fall of the year, appointed acting Indian agent for the State of New York. He held the office some months, when, at the desire of Mr. Fillmore, who wished to placate a political coterie in Buffalo by conferring that place on a Buffalo man, he resigned and was almost immediately appointed to a special agency in the Postoffice Department, which he held to the day of his death. As the duties of these successive posts, especially the last, were exacting, and his health never good, he practically ended his career as a lawyer by the acceptance of the first office. The whole of his active connection with the practice was comprised within the period of a very few months, but none who knew him can for a moment doubt that, had his life been spared and devoted to that profession, his gifts would have led him up to its highest honors. He died at Ellicottville, after a final sickness of a few days, on the 3d of March, 1853. Indeed his life, from the attack in Virginia, was one long sickness and involved a continued struggle against the debilitating effects of a prostrating disease and almost unrelenting pain. Nothing but an indomitable will, irrepressible ambition, and unflinching courage enabled him to withstand the fearful and at last fatal drain upon his strength and stamina. In person Mr. Washburn was slightly above medium stature. In spite of the limp in his gait, caused by his fever-sore, his carriage was extremely graceful. His head was a noble one and his countenance luminous with intellect. He was the most instructive and delightful of companions, always genial and gracious even when his tortured body was racked with pain.



No matter how much he might be suffering his smile was always ready, his spirit always high. His talk flowed on like a beautiful river, now musical with the murmur of laughing ripples, now sonorous with the rush of the cataract. Dying he left among the living few equals, no superior.

E. H. Sears took the oath of office as an attorney in this county in June, 1848. He does not seem to have been a resident of the county.

Cyrenius C. Torrance was the youngest of eight children. His parents emigrated from Middlebury, Vt., in 1808, to the State of New York, locating near Buffalo, and in 1824 moved to Michigan near Mt. Clemens, where Mr. Torrance was born July 21, 1825. The family left Michigan and came to reside in Persia in this county in 1827. Mr. Torrance's grandfather was an Irish Protestant who emigrated from Ireland to Vermont about the middle of the 18th century. He bought 400 acres of land in what is now East Middlebury, built a brick house on it, married a wife, and had five children. He died in 1816. His children were all born in the brick house, all grew up to manhood and womanhood, and all died in the old brick house except the father of Cyrenius, who died in Hidi, near Gowanda, in 1838. Mr. Torrance's education was acquired in the district schools. He studied law with the late Chester Howe in Gowanda, entering his office in 1842. He became a partner with Mr. Howe in 1846. This partnership continued until 1852, when Mr. Howe entered upon the duties of the office of county judge, to which he had been elected the preceding autumn. Mr. Torrance continued the practice of law in Cattaraugus county until 1858, when he moved into Erie county on the north side of the creek. He was married to Miss Mary Curtis on October 21, 1851. He was elected district attorney of Erie county in 1863 and appointed Grover Cleveland his assistant. He was afterwards a candidate for State senator upon the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. Mr. Torrance was a partner in the practice of law at Gowanda with Henry F. Allen, now of Buffalo. Later he formed a partnership with George M. Rider, now of Ellicottville, and at the time of his decease was in partnership with Fred J. Blackmon. In connection with his law business he was interested in various manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Torrance represented the town of Collins several years on the Board of Supervisors of Erie county and occupied a prominent place in that body. He was a man of intense activity, great pertinacity and strength of will combined with keen intelligence, and in the practice of his profession was a foeman whose steel was always to be dreaded. He was a tireless worker, a hard student, and thoroughly prepared all his cases. During the later years of his life his health began to decline, and he sought relief in travel, but without avail. He died April 1, 1888.

Lewis Hall took the oath of office January 27, 1847, but where he lived or practiced has not been ascertained.

William H. Andrews was admitted in 1847. He was raised in Leon, and while a young man was a clerk in a store there. After his admission to the

bar he practiced at Leon and then went to Buffalo, where he became prominent. Mr. Andrews was some time in partnership with ex-President Millard Fillmore. He died several years ago.

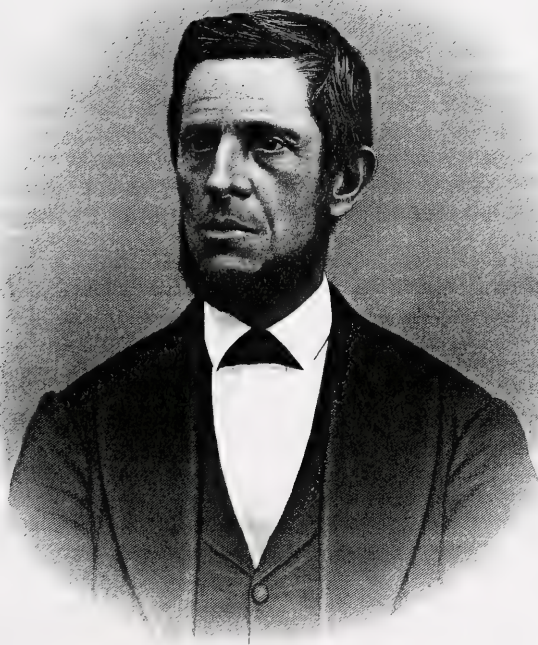
Benjamin Mosher was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas at the January term, 1847, after an examination by a committee composed of George A. S. Crooker, Anson Gibbs, and Pliny L. Fox. Mr. Mosher did not practice in the courts of records, but was one of the most active and successful practitioners of his day in justice's court. At that time justice court practice was different from what it is now, and several men in different parts of the county gave a great deal of attention to it and became very expert. Mr. Mosher was one of the recognized leaders of the justice court bar. He was one of the pioneers of Leon, coming from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., and occupied a prominent place in her history and development. He was a man of strong will and great firmness, and wielded a great influence in local affairs.

George W. Canfield was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, in 1816. He studied law in Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He opened an office in Buffalo with Judge Clinton. He afterward moved to Ellicottville, then to Hinsdale, then back to Ellicottville, then to Little Valley, and then to West Salamanca, practicing some time in each of these places. He died at West Salamanca, April 12, 1867. Mr. Canfield had for many years been often subject to severe illness, which embarrassed him in the practice of his profession, and his life had evidently not been altogether a cheerful one. It is said that a short time before he expired he requested his sister to open the door that he might look out upon the green earth again. He took a last survey as far as he could see, said "it looks pleasant," and then said: "I have had a rough and stormy life, and I am ready to have it closed today." He is said to have been honorable and upright and highly esteemed in the circle of his acquaintances and friends, and had maintained a reputable standing in his profession. His remains were buried in Ellicottville.

Stephen P. Mead was admitted to practice in the Common Pleas on January 31, 1848. He was a son of Amos T. and Ann (Purdy) Mead and was born in the town of Norwich, Chenango county, September 26, 1819. He received his education at Fredonia Academy and in 1839 entered the law office of Chauncey Tucker, of Fredonia, and graduated at Cambridge Law School in 1842. He then returned to the office of Mr. Tucker. In 1844 he went to Versailles, N. Y., and in 1850 was appointed agent for the New York Indians and served in this capacity three years. In 1855 he went to La Porte, Ind., and served two terms as sheriff of La Porte county. He was then appointed clerk of the court and served as such until he went to California in 1870. He held the office of deputy collector at San Francisco a number of years. He died at Healdsborough, Cal., in 1887. It is said that Mr. Mead did not practice his profession after removing from this county and did but little business while here.

Joseph B. Wilkins was admitted to practice in 1848, but does not seem to have practiced law in this county until 1868, when he located in Allegany and remained there until 1873, and then removed to Michigan, where he died about ten years ago.

Samuel Stowell Spring was a son of Samuel and Eunice (Stowell) Spring, and was born at Grafton, Vt., December 25, 1823. He was the youngest of a family of fourteen children. His father was an energetic and practical farmer located on the uplands bordering upon the eastern slope of the Green Mountains and living on a stony farm, and it required an unfaltering industry to wring from the stubborn soil the required means of subsistence. Prior to the age of fourteen years young Spring's educational advantages were confined principally to the common school. His study there was supplemented by home teaching, by which he received not only the rudiments of learning, but the exemplary teachings of his father, instilling into his life habits of industry, energy, and perseverance; and also the wise counsels and pious precepts of his mother. At the age of fourteen he entered upon a higher grade of studies under the tuition of his brother Levi, who was a ripe scholar and a graduate of Amherst College. Here he remained a student until the fall of 1842, when he came to Arcade, Wyoming county, and attended the academy at that place one year, and then entered the office of his brother, Leverett Spring, and began the study of law. He did chores for his board and worked in the hay-field in summer to earn money to defray his expenses while pursuing his legal studies. He remained in the office of his brother until 1845, when he entered the law office of Wells Brooks, a prominent lawyer at Springville, where he remained a few months, and then returned to Arcade, where he prosecuted his legal studies nearly two years. In the spring of 1848 he left his brother's office and became a student in the office of Gen. Linus W. Thayer, of Warsaw, and remained there until the fall of the same year, when he was admitted to the bar. He came to Franklinville in the autumn of 1848 and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He was then unacquainted there, was in debt, and though well grounded in the elementary principals of the law he had had no experience whatever in its actual practice. David McCluer, of Franklinville, and Jerome B. Jewell, of Machias, were then in their prime and were astute practitioners in justice's court. It is said that they combined to run out the raw youth whose appearance indicated verdancy. Mr. Spring was at first easily beaten by them in justice's court, but his knowledge of the law enabled him to secure reversals and after a year or two he became master of the situation. He always liked to practice in justice's court; and even after his elevation to the bench he arranged to go into Allegany county on "pettifogging" trips, but was prevented by other engagements. "Ever clear and earnest in his convictions he at once took high rank in his profession, and was always distinguished for his complete mastery of his cases and thorough knowledge of legal principles." In the great majority



*S. Spring*





of cases he was attorney for the plaintiff. During a good portion of the time he was in practice he was the only lawyer in Franklinville or that vicinity, and consequently was employed by those wishing to commence actions and was engaged in most of the cases arising in that part of the county.

On the 9th of May, 1850, he married Ellen, daughter of William Hogg, of Franklinville, she being the youngest of a family of twelve children. He continued in the practice of his profession with complete success and a growing popularity, and in the fall of 1859 was elected district attorney of Cattaraugus county and re-elected in 1862, holding the office in all six years. In 1870, with a unanimity scarcely paralleled in the history of political contests, he was chosen to the office of county judge, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the time of his death. "As a prosecuting attorney he was without vindictiveness to the *criminal*, but to the *crime* he was as relentless as destiny, allowing no considerations to interfere with the majesty of the law or to swerve him from his inflexible purpose of punishing the guilty, and no defective indictment ever tarnished his legal reputation. As a judge he held the scale of justice with an even and steady hand, zealously guarding the rights of all and granting favors to none. His unbending integrity as a man, and his extensive and thorough knowledge of the principles of law, secured for him the entire confidence of every member of the legal profession who had business at the court over which he presided, and appeals were seldom taken from his decisions. Not only had he secured the entire confidence of the legal profession, but by his honor as a man, his urbanity as a gentleman, and his conceded ability as a jurist he had acquired a growing popularity that pointed unmistakably to his elevation to a seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the State." Judge Spring was brought up with the New England notions of economy, and was never given in the least to speculation. He was liberal and public spirited, but careful in small matters. He was always in favor of public improvements, and during the war was a liberal contributor in proportion to his means for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was a reticent man as to himself, and sometimes appeared on the surface severe, even to asperity. This was caused during his later years by severe sickness; in fact, he was very tender hearted and could never endure seeing others suffer from pain or disease. His knowledge of the law was remarkable, and also his quickness in comprehending the vital point in any case. His was the motto of St Paul: "This one thing I do," and his whole life was devoted to the gratification of his ambition to excel as a lawyer.

He always enjoyed farming and since 1857 owned a small farm on which the family lived. About 1866 he added to this until he had one hundred and eighty acres, and he always assisted in the chores and in haying. His practice extended over a wide circuit, embracing nearly all of eastern Cattaraugus and extending into Allegany, Erie, and Wyoming counties. He had a remarkable love for the profession and also for his brother lawyers. He

always enjoyed their companionship, but the burden of his talk was about the law. He never believed in making his fees dependent upon the result of the case, adopting the position that his services were worth the same, regardless of the consequences to his client. His outside reading was not extensive, but the books he read were standard and mainly historical. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Macaulay and read both his "Essays" and "History" more than any other works. He was also a thorough student of Hallam's works, reading carefully his "Constitutional History of England" and his "History of the Middle Ages." "In the initial proceedings for the incorporation of the village of Franklinville Judge Spring took an active and prominent part; his influence as a citizen and his knowledge of law either bore down or neutralized the powerful opposition arrayed against it and carried the enterprise to a successful termination. He was elected as its first president, and by his skill and astuteness, in connection with his official compeers, placed it as an incorporation in successful operation."

Subsequent to 1870 his health was in a state of slow but constant decline from a malady which defied all medical skill, and for five years he suffered intense pain without a murmur, never relaxing his habitual industry or ignoring his official duties. In the summer of 1875, by the advice of friends, he was induced to travel in the delusive hope that the invigorating atmosphere of the lake region of northern Minnesota might improve his health or at least mitigate his sufferings. He arrived at Duluth early in July, but after a few days was taken violently ill, and on the 18th of July, 1875, he quietly breathed his last, a stranger in a strange land. His remains were brought home and are now deposited in Mount Prospect Cemetery on the confines of the village of Franklinville, in easy view of that quiet home he loved so dearly and from which he parted so reluctantly. Hon. David H. Bolles, of Olean, who was many years a compeer of Judge Spring in the practice of law in this county, contributes the following observations on his professional and personal characteristics:

"There was nothing in the personal appearance of Mr. Spring to indicate the genuine and solid qualities of mind and character that lay hid under his peculiar exterior. A stranger observing him for the first time in court would have been surprised to be informed that he was one of the foremost lawyers in the county. The stranger would also have noted this peculiarity about him—the striking resemblance he bore in many ways, and particularly in his face and head, to Abraham Lincoln. There was discernible in him the same angularity of form and figure, the same carelessness of dress and attitude, the same cast of countenance and irregularity of feature, that distinguished the great president. His many peculiarities of manner and of person might be termed eccentricities, but they were all honest, natural, and genuine. He copied nobody. There was nothing put on for the purpose of exciting attention or remark, or gaining a reputation for originality. They were the spon-

taneous output of the man, odd and quaint, but entirely unaffected. These peculiarities might and sometimes did move the looker-on who did not know him to smile, but the smile would have disappeared at once on a better acquaintance, for under this surface of eccentricity he would have discerned the sterling qualities and high deserts of the man. Mr. Spring was a lawyer in the best sense of the word. Honesty is a homely term, and represents, as most suppose, a very common virtue, but such is not the fact. Downright, perfect, *honest* honesty is a merit too rare to be undervalued or ignored. He was honest as a man, and emphatically an honest lawyer. His honesty bore the 'hall mark.' It was veritable and genuine. He was an able lawyer likewise—thoroughly grounded in the doctrines, maxims, and science of the law, and exhaustively mastering the facts and principles involved in the cause in hand; full of resources and skillful in the use of them; rarely, if ever, taken by surprise; able, aggressive, vigilant, untiring, and sagacious; he was a redoubtable advocate and a formidable adversary in any forum, and before a jury as well as the court in banc. He was an industrious lawyer (and indeed without industry no lawyer can be either able or honest); patient and indefatigable in the preparation of his case, taking nothing for granted, questioning his client for the facts and searching his library for the law, and turning the light of his trained and subtle intellect upon every aspect, prospect, and tendency of his case. It is almost superfluous to add that he was scrupulously loyal to every trust. To every matter that came to his hands, whether trifling or important, he devoted his time, skill, and energy. If, as some one has said, genius is industry, Mr. Spring possessed genius of the highest order. He was industry incarnate. It was, in the main, industry that triumphed over all the deficiencies and drawbacks of his early years, and established him on an assured eminence of reputation and success. But his list of sterling attributes did not begin and end with industry. There were many other auxiliary qualities that aided in making him what he was. His moral perceptions were quick and clear, his principles sound to the core, his convictions strong and abiding. He detested sham and pretense. To his friends he was hearty and loyal, to his enemies frank and bitter. His mind was always in working order; his intellectual perceptions were rapid, clear, and accurate, his logic cogent and convincing. He made no pretensions to eloquence, but his speech was fluent, lucid, and replete with energy, and the quaintness and oddity of his style were often a helpful embellishment. His courage was indomitable and exhaustless, and he was seen at his best when confronted by the jeopardy of a desperate case. No matter what the odds, he flung himself into the fight without fear and without a thought of defeat or discomfiture. He gave his whole soul and all his energies to his case. Beyond all doubt his death was due to the tremendous toil and tireless devotion that marked his professional life. He died universally mourned and regretted, and his body was followed to the grave by a great concourse of sorrowing friends,

among whom were many members of the bar from his own and other counties. He yet lives in the memory of the many who knew and honored him."

James O. Crosby is a native of the village of Lake George, Warren county, where he was born March 22, 1828. His father was Nathan Crosby and his mother, Melinda, was a daughter of Ketchel Bishop, who for fourteen years in succession represented Warren county in the New York Legislature during the gubernatorial careers of Daniel D. Tompkins and De Witt Clinton. The family moved to Little Valley in 1836. In 1842 Mr. Crosby determined that James should be a lawyer, and as the law required a seven years' course of study at that time, and a certificate to be filed at the beginning with the clerk of the Supreme Court by an attorney of that court, it was designed to start the boy in at fourteen to gain admission to the bar on arriving at his majority. Pliny L. Fox was then practicing law at Little Valley, and arrangements were made whereby he was to take the boy under his care and hear his recitations in Blackstone. During the winter following it was ascertained that Mr. Fox was only admitted to the Common Pleas and that no certificate had been filed. Mr. Crosby made arrangements the next spring with Daniel Reed Wheeler at Ellicottville, then district attorney, to take the boy into his office and board in his family. He was also expected to assist about the office and house, and the "chores" were sometimes so numerous that there was no time for the office work. On one of those days Mr. Wheeler said: "Now, James, while we are taking out this hole of potatoes I shall certify for you just the same as though you spent the time in the office." That winter the student took a recess and taught school in the Lebanon district in the town of Cold Spring, and in the spring attended one term at the Fredonia Academy and then entered the office of Eleazar Harmon. William H. Wood, who had just graduated from Union College, entered the office as a student three days before. The next winter was spent in teaching in the Kill Buck district in Great Valley and the winter following in the district half-way from Ellicottville to Great Valley. In those days teachers "boarded round." Robert H. Shankland was then surrogate and Francis E. Baillett was county clerk, and they gave the student occasional work, enough to pay his board. When the constitution of 1846 was adopted the time clause in the course of study for law students was abrogated, and good character and qualifications only were needed to gain admission to the bar. In 1848 John W. Fowler was conducting a law school at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and from November of that year until the March following, when the school was moved to Ballston Spa, Mr. Crosby "bunked" with Daniel G. Bingham in the back room of Charles C. Coleman's office, and attended the school while it lasted, and after that closed and until the General term of the Supreme Court at Albany in May, 1849, studied diligently, and then went to Albany with Mr. Bingham, where they were both admitted at that term. Charles P. Washburn was a partner of William P. Angel, but ill health kept him from the office, and on returning to Ellicottville Mr. Crosby at once found employment

in their office as managing clerk, and so continued until September, when Mr. Washburn retired from the firm for a year, and the firm of Angel & Crosby was formed for that period. Mr. Bingham came to Ellicottville to take a post-graduate course with the new firm, and at the end of a year a partnership was formed between him and Mr. Crosby. After a short time the partnership ended, but they continued to occupy the same office until Mr. Crosby moved to Garnaville, Iowa, in 1854. In April, 1851, Mr. Crosby was married to Caroline C., youngest daughter of Anson Gibbs, then a prominent lawyer of Ellicottville. Upon locating at Garnaville in the fall of 1854 Mr. Crosby formed a partnership with Samuel Murdock, to begin the next spring, when Mr. Crosby intended to move his family. In the spring Mr. Murdock was elected judge of the district court and turned his office and business over to his expected partner. From that time to the present Mr. Crosby has continued in the practice of law, following the Circuit until 1861, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in March, 1884. The Iowa law formerly provided for a commission of legal inquiry to consist of three counselors to observe the practice and notice its defects, and to communicate with the judges of the State in relation thereto and report to the General Assembly with the suggestions of needed legislation to remedy the defects and improve the practice. Gov. Samuel Merrill appointed Mr. Crosby on that commission and he assisted in making a report at the next session following his appointment; and when the code of 1873 was adopted the commission was omitted. When the act was passed providing for the building of the Iowa capitol Mr. Crosby was chosen by the General Assembly as one of the commissioners for two years. For five years he has been one of the curators of the State Historical Society, appointed by the governor. He has attended four world's fairs, viz.: Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia in 1876, New Orleans in 1885, and Paris in 1889, and is now (1893) president of the Iowa Columbian Commission, which is charged with the duty of devising and executing plans for a creditable exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition of the resources and advantages of the State of Iowa.

Daniel G. Bingham was born in Riga, Monroe county, January 29, 1827, and is a son of Thomas Bingham, Jr. Mr. Bingham was educated at the Middlebury Academy, N. Y., Grand River Institute, Ohio, and at Professor Fowler's law school at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and was admitted to the Supreme Court at Albany in 1849. He settled in Ellicottville in 1850. He was a man of excellent education, and was a practical civil engineer and an expert mathematician. His tastes did not lead him into active legal practice. For some time prior to the beginning of the last war he had been lieutenant-colonel of the old 64th Regiment of New York State Militia and was possessed of decided military tastes. At the first call for troops in 1861 he went with Companies H and I of the old 64th to New York city, where they were absorbed in the 37th New York Volunteers (The Irish Rifles), and with them on to Washington



as captain of engineers. Upon the enlistment of the re-organized 64th Regiment he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel February 13, 1861. He left Elmira with his regiment for Washington, December 10, 1861. On the 7th of January, 1862, his regiment marched across "long bridge" down the right bank of the Potomac, through Alexandria, to "Camp California"; it was the first fifteen-mile march of the regiment. In a few days McClellan advanced on Manassas, but the rebels had fled, leaving unoccupied forts with wooden guns piercing the embrasures. The Union army was disappointed and disgusted, and sullenly marched back to Alexandria, took transports for Yorktown, and the Peninsula campaign followed. At Fair Oaks on the first of June Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham was severely wounded and carried from the field. Upon the resignation of Colonel Parker, July 12, 1862, Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham was promoted to the colonelcy, but was not able on account of wounds to assume command until winter. He commanded his regiment at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg. He was again severely wounded at Gettysburg and was rendered unfit for duty in the field for many months. His constitution had become enfeebled by hard service and continued exposure, and he was not able again to assume active command of his regiment. He continued to fail until he died July 21, 1864. "He bore a blameless life, was finely educated, and a lawyer without love for its entangling bickerings. He was a philosopher, conversant with history, a civil engineer of much skill, and fond of its practice; hence he took readily to a military occupation in its varied departments. He was also personally liked by officers and men because he was upright and just to all with favoritism to none, and he was esteemed as a gentleman and good citizen in private life." Mr. Bingham was never married.

Charles S. Cary was born in Hinsdale, November 25, 1827. He received an academic education, chose the law for a profession, and graduated from the National Law School at Ballston Spa in 1850 and was admitted to the bar at the St. Lawrence General term the same year. He at once located in Olean, and when he came there Roderick White was the only lawyer in practice at that place. Mr. Cary has continued in active practice there since that time. He was in partnership for a time with Justus White, a brother of Roderick White, under the firm name of Cary & White. He afterwards formed a partnership with Judge David H. Bolles, which continued until 1870, and for a time Joseph R. Jewell was a member of the same firm. After Mr. Bolles retired from the firm it was continued as Cary & Jewell, Mr. Jewell residing in Little Valley until the fall of 1873. Afterwards Frank Rumsey was admitted to the firm, and this partnership continued until the organization of the firm of J. R. & M. B. Jewell, when the firm of Cary & Rumsey was organized. This continued until January 1, 1890, when Mr. Hastings was admitted and the firm was re-organized under the name of Cary, Rumsey & Hastings. About 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln to the office of commissioner of the Board of Enrollment and in 1866 he was made col-

lector of internal revenue. In 1881 he was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Cattaraugus county. He has also been the candidate of his party for the office of State senator, representative in Congress, and justice of the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court canvass in 1883 Thomas Corlett was elected, but Mr. Cary's minority was only about 1,000 in a district which usually gives from 10,000 to 12,000 Republican majority. During the first term of President Cleveland Mr. Cary was appointed as a member of a board to examine the Northern Pacific railroad, and in 1887 he was appointed solicitor of the United States Treasury, which office he held until the inauguration of President Harrison. Mr. Cary has been and is now interested in various public enterprises in Olean and vicinity. He has been attorney for the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company and has been interested in several other railroad enterprises. He has seen Olean grow from a small hamlet until it has become the only city in Cattaraugus county, and he has always taken an active interest in everything which would promote its welfare. In 1850 he married Sarah A. Mitchell, of Livingston county. Their only child is the wife of Frank Rumsey, a partner of Mr. Cary who now lives in Buffalo. Only one other lawyer in the county, William Woodbury, of Gowanda, has been in practice longer than Mr. Cary; and during his active professional life of forty-three years Mr. Cary has been engaged in a large number of the most important cases that have occupied the attention of our courts. His work has not been confined to this county alone, but his reputation has extended throughout the whole State. He is still in active practice.

Merrill T. Jenkins is a native of Bethany, Genesee county, and was born October 10, 1825. His father was the Rev. Herman Jenkins of the Free Baptist church. His mother died when he was but eight years old, and his father being in very moderate circumstances the boy was left to take care of himself. When he was about fourteen years of age he went to Milwaukee, Wis., then a small but growing town. Here he spent one year. He left Milwaukee and went to Berea, Ohio, attending an academy and laboring four hours daily making grindstones to defray the expense of board and tuition. In this industry he became skillful, and he now boasts that he can turn a better grindstone than any other lawyer in the great State of New York. From Berea he returned to his native State and entered the law office of Charles B. Green in Ellington, Chautauqua county, to begin the study of law. He spent a year or more in this office. Then for the purpose of preparing himself more efficiently for the duties of his profession he became a student in the Jamestown Academy, and while there paid his board in the family of Richard P. Marvin, afterwards justice of the Supreme Court, doing "chores" and other labor. Later he prosecuted his law studies in the office of Madison Burnell in Jamestown and finished in the Ballston Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1850. During the time that he was pursuing his law studies he taught in the common schools in the winter months to obtain means to pay his expenses.

Mr. Jenkins located in East Randolph, where he practiced about twenty-five years. In 1865 he was elected to the office of district attorney of the county of Cattaraugus and re-elected in 1868. He afterwards left East Randolph and for a time practiced in Fredonia, Dunkirk, Gowanda, and Buffalo. About two years ago he returned to Randolph, where he now resides. Mr. Jenkins represented the town of Conewango on the Board of Supervisors in 1861. In 1850 he married Sarah H. Rolfe, of Bethany, N. Y. They have three children, one, a son, Walter S. Jenkins, now a practicing lawyer in Buffalo, and a daughter, Alice, who is the wife of Joseph M. Congdon, of Gowanda, and another daughter, Florence, who is a teacher in the public school in Randolph.

Mr. Guiteau practiced law a few months in Franklinville about 1855, and it seems that he afterwards went to Ellicottville and was a partner for a short time with Henry W. Harrington. He then left the county and nothing further is known of him. He is said to have come from Livingston county.

Henry W. Harrington was born at Laurens, Otsego county, September 12, 1825, and came to this county before he was one year old. He was admitted to the bar at Geneseo in 1846. He practiced at Geneseo about six months, when he came to this county. It is said that he practiced his profession at Allegany and also at Ellicottville. While in Ellicottville he was for a time in partnership with Mr. Guiteau and also with the late Judge Rensselaer Lamb. About 1856 he removed to Madison, Ind., and followed his profession there. While living at Madison he was elected and served two successive terms in Congress. He then removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in active practice several years and became one of the most prominent lawyers in that city. His prominence and activity brought him into acquaintance with leading men in the Democratic party, such as the late Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks and others. While living there, about 1870, he was the candidate of the Greenback party for governor of Indiana. He died March 20, 1882, of heart failure, sitting in his chair in his law office.

P. O. Berry practiced in Allegany from 1851 to 1858. He afterwards practiced in Great Valley. He died several years ago.

J. W. Deuel practiced law in Gowanda some time about 1852, and was in partnership with C. C. Torrance. He afterwards moved to Rochester and later to Wemple, near Albany, where he now lives.

William H. Henderson is a son of John and Mary (Hunt) Henderson, and was born in Tully, Onondaga county, December 4, 1828. In 1840 he removed with his parents from Onondaga county to Cattaraugus county. He received his literary education at the Fredonia Academy, which was then one of the best educational institutions in this part of the State, at that time under the management of the distinguished and talented F. A. Reddington. Young Henderson remained at Fredonia about three years. Leaving there in the spring of 1847 he entered the State Normal School at Albany, then recently founded by legislative enactment as a school for the preparation and educa-



W. A. H. H. H.

Wm. A. Henderson





tion of teachers. During his attendance the school was under the superintendence of David P. Page, the first principal of the institution and a man of fine educational abilities. In the spring of 1848 he was honorably graduated and soon thereafter became a resident of Randolph, where he engaged in teaching as required by the rules of the school, remaining thus engaged for almost two years. He then entered the office of Alexander Sheldon at Randolph to begin the study of law, and finished his office studies with Joseph E. Weeden, the veteran lawyer of that place. He was admitted to the bar April-27, 1852, and has since practiced his profession at Randolph, where he still resides. For a time he was in partnership with Mr. Weeden and afterwards with Alson E. Leavenworth, and since 1859 he has been in partnership with Alexander Wentworth, and this firm of Henderson & Wentworth is said to be the oldest law firm in western New York. June 3, 1858, he married Anna M., daughter of Rev. Thomas Morris, who for many years was the rector of St. John's Episcopal church at Ellicottville. In 1851 Mr. Henderson was nominated by the Democratic convention for the office of county treasurer, but was defeated by the Whig candidate, John P. Darling, of Cattaraugus. Mr. Henderson is not a politician in an active sense, but has several times been honored with nominations for important offices by the Democratic party. In 1875, upon the death of County Judge Samuel S. Spring, Mr. Henderson was appointed by Governor Tilden to complete the unexpired term. On the 21st of March, 1876, he was appointed by Governor Tilden as a justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District in place of George D. Lamont, deceased, and he held this office until the end of that year. The same year he received the nomination of his party for a full term, but owing to the heavy Republican majority in the district was unsuccessful, Albert Haight being elected at that time. Judge Henderson has always exercised a leading and active influence in affairs conducing to the development and prosperity of Randolph as well as the entire county. He is now and has been for several years president of the Board of Trustees of Chamberlain Institute and Female College, and was for many years the attorney and adviser of Judge Chamberlain, the founder of the institution. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children, and he takes a very active interest in the affairs of that institution. He was largely instrumental in the organization and incorporation of the State Bank of Randolph. On the occasion of the centennial celebration of American independence at Olean, July 4, 1876, Judge Henderson was chosen president of the day and presided over one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings that ever assembled in Cattaraugus county. For more than forty years he has adorned his chosen profession by his scholarly attainments and profound knowledge of jurisprudence, and by his close and unremitting application to the duties of his profession he long ago secured an extensive and varied practice in the highest courts of the State and a seat upon

the bench of its most important trial court. His legal ability and general worth have been fully recognized, not only by the people and bar of the county, but by the executive of the State, in bestowing upon him judicial appointments. No member of the profession occupies a higher place in this county than Judge Henderson.

H. L. Green was born in Virgil, Cortland county, February 28, 1828. He received his education at Cortland Academy and studied law with Stephens & Duell in Cortland village, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He began the practice of law the same year at Marathon, Cortland county. In 1854 he was elected a justice of the peace for that town and the next year he moved to Cortland village and opened a law office there. In the fall of 1856 he was elected county treasurer of Cortland county. In 1865 he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and opened a law office in that city, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to Salamanca and commenced the practice of law. In 1886 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., since which time he has been engaged in the publishing business.

Williams B. Huntley, of Ellicottville, was a son of Williams Huntley and a grandson of Gen. Daniel Huntley, one of the first settlers in that town. He was born October 19, 1827. He studied law with Addison G. Rice at Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He immediately engaged in general practice, which was terminated by his death September 10, 1860.

Romanzo Bunn was born at South Hartwick, Otsego county, September 24, 1829. His father, Peter Bunn, was of German descent and his mother, whose maiden name was Polly Ann Jackson, was English. In September, 1832, the family removed into the county of Cattaraugus and settled upon a farm in Mansfield. Young Bunn had the usual experience of farmers' boys in this county at that early day, and remained until 1846, working on the farm summers and attending the district school winters; he early developed a love for study and became the first scholar in his school. In the summer of 1846 he "worked out" for a neighbor and earned money enough to pay his expenses for a half-term in the fall of that year at the Springville Academy. His associates there were Charles C. Wilson, now a leading lawyer of Rochester, Minn., and William Manley and Allen D. Scott, of Ellicottville. Through the influence of Scott with his father, Justus Scott, young Bunn was engaged to teach the district school in the Scott district in East Otto the following winter for three months at \$12 a month; and he gave such satisfaction that the trustees, near the end of the three months, made a pilgrimage to the school house and gravely informed him that they had held a consultation on an important subject and had come to inform him of the result of their deliberations, and said that they had decided to ask him to continue a half-month longer with his wages increased \$1 a month. This promotion greatly pleased Bunn at the time, and in after years he often spoke of this episode in his experience with great pleasure. From this time on Bunn taught school in the winter

and worked with his cradle in the wheat-harvest fields in the Genesee valley in the harvest season at good wages, and attended the old Springville Academy between these employments. He thus taught school at East Otto Corners, Yorkshire, and Waverly. In the spring of 1849 Bunn and his friend Wilson went to Oberlin College, paid tuition for a term, and intended to work their way through the college; but becoming dissatisfied decided to abandon the college and commence the study of law, and went to Elyria, Ohio, and entered the office of McCatcheson & Myres. From that time the study of law was Bunn's business, and teaching school and working in the harvest field a means to help him in his chosen calling as his necessities required. He studied at home, at Springville, and at Ellicottville until the year 1853, when he entered the law office of Harmon & Wood in Ellicottville, and in September of that year was admitted to the bar. During that year he began to practice in justices' courts, meeting such masters in the art as John P. Darling and Ben. Mosher. About that time, Mr. Harmon wishing to go out of the practice, Bunn formed a partnership with William H. Wood, now of Chicago, which continued one year.

In August, 1854, Mr. Bunn married Miss Sarah Purdy, a niece of Dr. A. B. and Marshall K. Wilson, of Mansfield, and in September of that year they went west to Galesville, Wis. There was little or no legal business in that new country, but Mr. Bunn was soon appointed district attorney for the new county of Trempealeau and did a small business for six years. In the fall of 1859 he was elected to the Legislature and served one year as a member of Assembly. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Bunn removed to Sparta, Monroe county, Wis., where he practiced law with fair success; was district attorney for Monroe county and in 1868 was elected Circuit judge of the Sixth Wisconsin Circuit, which corresponds to the office of justice of the Supreme Court in the State of New York. His learning and ability were so manifest and his impartial administration of the law so satisfactory and he became established in the confidence of the people to such an extent that, at the end of his first term, he was, regardless of political considerations, re-elected without opposition and upon the unanimous recommendation of all the members of the bar of his Circuit. Upon the recommendation of the bench and bar of the State Judge Bunn was appointed in 1879, by President Hayes, the United States district judge for the Western District of Wisconsin. This necessitated his removal to Madison, the capital of the State, where he now resides. The judge holds court at Madison and other places in his district, and at Chicago, both as district judge, and, since the United States Court of Appeals was established, as one of the members of that court. Besides attending to his judicial duties the judge has for several years given lectures in the Law Department of Madison University; and for the past two years has lectured in the Law School of Northwestern University at Chicago upon federal jurisprudence. Mr. Bunn is also a man of fine literary taste and culture, and

spends many leisure hours in his carefully selected private library of several thousand volumes. Perhaps his greatest pleasure is in studying and comparing the different versions of the plays of his favorite writer, Shakespeare, of whose works he is exceedingly fond and has more than a dozen editions. He is frequently invited to lecture before the students of Madison University and the literary societies of Madison on some literary subject, and always responds with something interesting to the most cultivated listener.

Edgar Shaw was in practice in Allegany from 1853 to 1870, when he removed to Iowa, where he now resides.

A. Philemon Russell studied law in Ellicottville with Judge David H. Bolles and engaged in practice there for a time. He removed to Little Valley about 1855, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of law, but not in this county.

Asgill Gibbs appears from the list of attorneys in an old law register to have been located at Yorkshire in 1853, but inquiry fails to elicit any information concerning him.

David H. Bolles was born at Clinton, Conn., December 18, 1829. He removed with his mother's family to Jamestown, N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1846, when he went to New Haven and entered Yale College, graduating in the summer of 1850. Soon after leaving college he entered the law office of Angel & Washburn at Ellicottville and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1853, and immediately began practice at Ellicottville. He remained there until December, 1865, when he removed to Olean, where he has since resided and practiced. In November, 1863, he was elected county judge and held the office until his removal to Olean, when he resigned. While in Ellicottville he was in partnership with the late Judge Rensselaer Lamb for a short time and also with Manley Crosby, now of Corry, Pa. After his removal to Olean he formed a partnership with Charles S. Cary, which, under the name of Cary & Bolles, continued until 1870. Mr. Bolles then continued in practice for a time alone. He subsequently was in partnership with the late Enos C. Brooks and also with Charles P. Moulton. Since October 1, 1884, he has been in partnership with James H. Waring, now district attorney. Judge Bolles does not now often attend court, but still gives his attention to the work of the office. For thirty years Judge Bolles has been among the leaders of the Cattaraugus bar and has been engaged in nearly all of the great litigations of that period. His thorough mastery of legal science, his broad, general scholarship, his eloquent felicity in discussing intricate problems of law and fact, his untiring industry, his urbanity and abundant kindness combined to place him in the front rank of the western New York bar. His literary efforts have not been entirely confined to professional subjects. He was for a long time connected with the editorial department of the *Olean Times*, writing the "leaders" for the paper during

that period. In 1876, upon the occasion of the centennial celebration of our independence, the people of Cattaraugus county held a great meeting at Olean, at which Judge William H. Henderson, of Randolph, presided, ex-Vice President Schuyler Colfax delivered an able address of a general national character, and Judge Bolles was the unanimous choice of the people to prepare an address on the history and development of the county. His address, delivered at Olean, July 4, 1876, was a monument to his industry and patient research, and a masterpiece of historical and biographical eloquence. Judge Bolles has found his chief pleasure in the work of his chosen profession, to which he has thoroughly devoted himself for more than forty years. He is a brother-in-law of the late Charles P. Washburn, a sketch of whose career appears in this chapter.

Rensselaer Lamb was a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1805. About 1830 he came to this county from Oneida county and located in the town of Machias. "He was then poor, with a large family upon his hands, which taxed to the utmost all his energies and resources to provide for their support and maintenance. He very soon manifested and developed traits of character such as inspired the confidence of his fellow citizens in him as a man of decided ability and integrity, and that confidence they manifested toward him by conferring upon him positions of trust and responsibility." While living in Machias he held various important local offices, having been elected justice of the peace in 1836, 1839, 1843, and 1847; he was town clerk in 1842 and was supervisor of the town from 1837 to 1840 and again in 1846. He took the oath of office as associate judge of the old Court of Common Pleas on January 18, 1845, and as county judge under the new constitution June 26, 1847, and held office until January 1, 1851. In January, 1866, he was again appointed county judge and held the office until January 1, 1870, when he was succeeded by Judge Samuel S. Spring. Soon after being appointed judge he removed to Ellicottville. He died in November, 1871. After he was elevated to the bench of the county he was admitted to the bar and was for a time a partner with Judge Bolles and also with Commodore P. Vedder. Concerning Judge Lamb the late Leverett Spring, of Arcade, N. Y., on the occasion of his death, made the following observations: "The history of Judge Lamb during his residence in Cattaraugus county illustrates what perseverance, integrity, and moral courage accomplishes for a man, and how positions of honor and responsibility can be reached even under unpropitious and discouraging circumstances. Too surely want and destitution for a series of years were his bosom companions, and with them he was compelled to struggle. Yet he had force of character sufficient to meet the pressure of his pecuniary embarrassments with such fortitude and resolution as entitled him to great credit. He commenced the profession of law at a late period in life and not until he was involved in the cares of a family. The duties and cares growing out of the domestic relation would necessarily occupy very much of his time and largely



engross his attention. Under all these discouraging circumstances he prosecuted his studies and improved his opportunities, and made himself so familiar with the legal principles and our system of practice that he was admitted as an attorney and counselor at law in the highest courts of our State."

J. B. Finch is a son of Nathaniel and Samantha Finch, and was born in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county, in April, 1823. He was educated at Alfred University from 1848 to 1850. Mr. Finch studied law with his father from 1850 to September, 1853, when he was admitted to the bar at Rochester. He practiced law at Hornellsville, N. Y., from 1853 to 1866, when he removed to Olean, where he remained in the practice of his profession until December, 1878. He was in partnership with William P. Angel two years from 1866 to 1868 and with Wilkes Angel from 1868 to 1878. In 1878 he returned to Hornellsville, where he continued in practice two years and then retired. During all the time he was in practice from 1853 to 1880 he was the local attorney for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company in the counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua.

William M. McCluer was born in Franklinville on the 6th of September, 1831. His father was one of the pioneers of western New York and died when William was only four years of age. His mother was a woman of intelligence and force of character, and continued to carry on the farm after her husband's death and provided for the thorough education of her children. William graduated from Temple Hill Academy in Geneseo, N. Y., in 1850. He then read law in Moscow, N. Y., and in 1854 graduated from the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then engaged in the practice of law at his old home in Franklinville, where he remained about two years. In the summer of 1856 he went to Stillwater, in the then territory of Minnesota, and engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 27th of September, 1858, he was married at Waterford, N. Y., to Helen Jenks. In 1857 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the First Judicial District in Minnesota. He was afterwards county attorney for Washington county, city attorney for Stillwater, twice mayor of the city of Stillwater, a member of the State Board of Inspectors of the State prisons, a member of the State Commission for Auditing Claims against the State arising out of the Sioux Indian war of 1862, and for several terms a member of the Board of Education of the city. "In all these official positions he discharged his duties with eminent fidelity, zeal, and ability." November 21, 1881, he was appointed by Governor Pillsbury to the office of judge of the First Judicial District of Minnesota, and at the fall election in 1882 he was elected to the same office and re-elected in 1888. At the last election in 1888 he was placed on the tickets of both parties and was elected practically without dissent or opposition. He applied himself to the duties of his high office with conscientious industry and fidelity. He is described as being very popular with all classes. "The rich and the poor, the high and the low, all approached him as personal friends." He was a

brother of Dr. Benjamin McCluer, now a prominent physician in Dubuque, Iowa. He died at his residence in Stillwater, August 3, 1890.

William Manley, eldest son of John F. Manley, one of the pioneers of Mansfield, was born in that town April 29, 1829. He was raised on his father's farm, and after the usual course at the common schools of the neighborhood became a student at the Springville Academy, which he attended several terms. When he was eighteen years of age he began teaching in the common schools and taught seven or eight terms. In 1852 he entered the office of D. M. Bennett, of Rome, N. Y., to pursue the study of law, and was admitted to practice in the courts of this State in 1854 and subsequently in the courts of the United States. Immediately after his admission he opened an office for the practice of his profession in Ellicottville, where he has since resided. He represented the town of Ellicottville on the Board of Supervisors in 1874 and 1875. In 1869 he was elected surrogate of Cattaraugus county and served one full term of four years. In March, 1857, he was married to Lucy Bryant, daughter of Nathaniel Bryant, of Little Valley.

Enos C. Brooks, third son of Judge James Brooks, of the first Court of Common Pleas, and grandson of Cornelius Brooks, one of the pioneers of Olean, was born in the town of Olean, September 4, 1823. He received the principal part of his education at the public schools, finishing his literary studies at the Elmira Seminary, Elmira, N. Y. Immediately after leaving the latter institution, and on September 4, 1850, he entered the office of Roderick White, of Olean, to begin the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1853, and immediately began practice, which continued until 1856, when his library and office effects were destroyed by fire. He then served one term as deputy sheriff of Cattaraugus county. In 1853 he was commissioned major of the 64th Regiment New York State Militia. On August 17, 1861, this regiment was accepted as a part of the quota of the State, and on the 28th of November following he was regularly mustered into the Union army. With his regiment he played an important part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, and Malvern Hill, and crowned the list with the ever memorable battle of Antietam. December 13, 1862, at the battle of Fredericksburg, he was dangerously wounded by a ball passing through his left shoulder, and in consequence he received a leave of absence until April, 1863, when he was assigned to duty as provost-marshal of western New York under General Diven at Elmira, and by him appointed inspector of draft for eleven congressional districts. He continued in that position until January 8, 1864, and was afterwards placed on duty as commandant of barrack number one at Elmira. On May 4, 1864, he reported at Washington and was honorably discharged. On December 28th following he was made commissioner of enrollment and so continued until the close of the war. At the close of the war he again resumed the practice of law. In 1867 he was elected to the office of county

clerk of Cattaraugus county and performed the duties of that office three years. While living at Little Valley as county clerk he established the Brooks creamery and had charge of it some time. Soon after the close of his term of office he returned to Olean and resumed practice. He was for a time in partnership with D. H. Bolles and later with Thomas Storrs, of Olean. From 1876 to March, 1877, he served as a clerk in the State prison at Dannemora, Clinton county. He also held the office of justice of the peace in his town and in 1886 was supervisor. "His life was pure and simple, his integrity unstained. His manner was easy and urbane, and he enjoyed to the highest degree the respect and confidence of the community in which he lived." Colonel Brooks died December 18, 1887.

A. A. Bruce practiced law a short time in Gowanda and then went away. No information has been obtained concerning his subsequent history.

George B. Wood came to Allegany from Allegany county about 1854, and practiced law about two years. He died in 1856.

Ira L. Burlingame located in Franklinville about 1855 and engaged in practice in partnership with the late Judge Samuel S. Spring. He died in 1857. He was a quiet, retiring gentleman, but had the reputation of being a good lawyer.

Joseph Bouton came to Allegany from New York city about 1856, and after practicing there a few months returned to New York.

A. Patterson was in Olean about 1856, and was for a time in partnership with Enos C. Brooks. He remained in Olean about a year.

Julian Clinton Converse was admitted to the bar about 1856 and practiced in Gowanda a short time, when he moved away. The writer has not been able to learn where he went.

William A. Meloy was born in the village of Chenango Forks, Broome county, on the 26th of August, 1832, and is the eldest son of Frederick W. Meloy and Martha Emilia Willard, his wife, both of New England stock. His father was a native of New Haven and his mother of Stafford Springs. William was prepared for college at Binghamton Academy and graduated at Yale in 1854. The same summer he followed his parents to Ellicottville, and there began the study of law in the office of Addison G. Rice and Chester Howe, then county judge and surrogate. September 9, 1856, he was admitted to the bar at a General term held in Buffalo. He had already entered into partnership with William P. Angel, then the district attorney of the county. Mr. Meloy went to Washington, D. C., in the spring of 1864 and became a clerk in the ordnance bureau of the War Department, where he remained about six weeks, when he was appointed to a clerkship in the loan branch of the office of the secretary of the treasury. He was soon promoted to a fourth-class clerkship and had charge of the secretary's correspondence regarding the loans of the government. In 1868, having meanwhile been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Meloy

resigned his clerkship in the Treasury Department and shortly afterwards began again the practice of law in the District of Columbia and State of Maryland. In 1879 he became a partner of George W. Julian, who was a member of Congress and once the nominee of the Free Soil party for vice-president. In 1883 he was appointed an assistant attorney-general of the State of Indiana for the prosecution of certain claims of the State against the general government, and in 1885, after the termination of that employment, he was appointed by the governor of Indiana to be the counsel of the State at the city of Washington for the same purpose. In 1885 and again in 1887 he was nominated by the Republicans of Prince George county, Md., to represent the county in the House of Delegates of Maryland, but the party being in the minority he was defeated. He was again nominated in 1889 and was elected and served in 1890 and 1891. Mr. Meloy is still living in Washington, D. C.

Patrick Henry Jones was born on the 20th of November, 1830, in Westmeath, Ireland. His father's name was James Jones and his mother's name was Ellen Lynch. The initial name represents his paternal grandfather, Patrick Jones, and the second his maternal grandfather, Henry Lynch. When Mr. Jones was ten years of age his father removed to America with his family, landing in New York on June 5, 1840. Patrick attended school at a monastery at Tullugh, County Wicklow, Ireland, three years before coming to America; then he attended the common schools of this State. His father settled in the county of Cattaraugus upon a farm, where Patrick lived until he went to Ellicottville to begin the study of law with Addison G. Rice. He was admitted to the bar at the General term held in Buffalo in November, 1856. He immediately afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Rice under the firm name of Rice & Jones, and he continued in the practice of his profession at Ellicottville until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. About 1860 Alanson Crosby, who had been a student in the office of Rice & Jones, was admitted to the bar and also to a partnership in the firm, which then became Rice, Jones & Crosby. Just before the breaking out of the war Mr. Jones withdrew from this partnership and formed a partnership with Allen D. Scott under the firm name of Scott & Jones. Mr. Jones continued a member of this firm during his absence of four years in the army, although the business was conducted by Judge Scott. Mr. Jones enlisted June 7, 1861, and was made second lieutenant in the 37th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Inf. He was subsequently promoted adjutant, then major of the regiment, and served in the same until promoted to the colonelcy of the 154th N. Y. Vols. on the 8th of October, 1862. On the 4th of December, 1864, he was commissioned as brigadier-general of United States volunteers. Mr. Jones participated in all the various actions in which his regiment, the 37th, was engaged, viz.: The first battle of Bull Run, July 22, 1861; siege of Yorktown; battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Seven Pines, May 31, 1862; Seven Days' Fight about Richmond; and at Malvern Hill, July 2, 1862.

The 37th was a part of Berry's Brigade, Carney's Division, Heintzelman's (the Third) Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. Upon the evacuation of the Peninsula by General McClellan Major Jones accompanied his division and regiment to the Army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. John Pope, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, August 26, 1862, and the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862.

On being promoted to the colonelcy of the 154th Regiment he was assigned to the Eleventh Army Corps, commanded at that time by Gen. Franz Sigel and subsequently by Gen. O. O. Howard; and under the latter general Colonel Jones participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., where he was wounded and taken prisoner May 2, 1863. He was exchanged in October of that year and was sent to the west with General Hooker, who commanded the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, which were subsequently consolidated, forming the Twentieth Army Corps. Under the command of General Hooker Colonel Jones participated in the battle of Chattanooga, Tenn., November 24 and 25, 1863, and in the subsequent movements of the army under General W. T. Sherman for the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn. Upon the opening of the campaign against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, resulting in the capture of Atlanta the following year, he accompanied General Sherman's army and was present at the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and other engagements resulting in the capture of the place in July, 1864. On June 6, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and continued to command the same until the close of the war. He also participated with it in the march through Georgia and the Carolinas.

On the 27th of June, 1865, the war being closed, he tendered his resignation as brigadier-general of volunteers, which was accepted, and he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession at Ellicottville. In the State election in November, 1865, he was elected clerk of the Court of Appeals of the State for three years and performed the duties of that office during the term. His official duties required his presence in Albany the greater part of the time. In 1867 he opened a law office in the city of New York, and in that year was appointed counsel to the commissioners of immigration of this State. In 1868 his former law partner, Mr. Rice, removed to New York city to practice his profession and they again became partners, Edward I. Wilson, of that city, joining them and forming the law firm of Rice, Wilson & Jones. This partnership continued until April, 1869, when Mr. Jones was appointed by President Grant postmaster of the city of New York, whereupon the firm was dissolved. This appointment was unexpected. Soon after the election of General Grant Horace Greeley, who was a warm friend of General Jones, obtained from the president-elect the promise to appoint General Jones marshal for the Southern District of New York. This promise the president forgot, and soon after his inauguration another candidate for the position was ap-



pointed. It is said that Mr. Greeley was terribly incensed, and taking Mr. Jones with him repaired to Washington, where he was given an audience with the president. He stated his grievance and the president informed him that his promise had slipped his mind, but assured Mr. Greeley that the matter must be left to the president and that he would try to find something for General Jones. The result was that the general was appointed postmaster. The first intimation he had that he was a candidate was when his commission was placed in his hands. While holding the office of postmaster General Jones formed a partnership with Gen. George W. Palmer and Col. Michael Nolan. General Palmer was from Westfield, N. Y., and Colonel Nolan from St. Lawrence county. Both of these gentlemen are now dead. General Jones served as postmaster of New York during President Grant's first term, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law in that city. At the general election in 1874 he was elected register of the city and county of New York, and served out his term of three years and again returned to the practice of his profession in New York. General Jones was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1868. He is now living at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

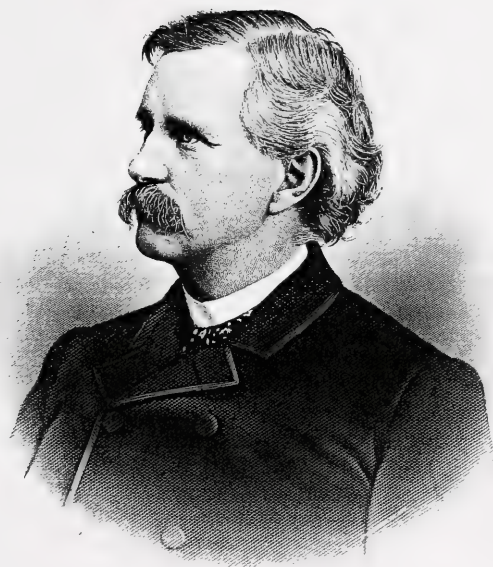
Alson E. Leavenworth became a member of the firm of Weeden & Henderson at Randolph on June 15, 1856, and he continued a member a little more than a year. The firm name during that period was Weeden, Henderson & Leavenworth. Mr. Weeden had no interest in the business, but suffered his name to continue in the firm. It is said that Mr. Leavenworth did not practice law after his connection with this firm was dissolved. He graduated at the Albany Law School a short time before he came to Randolph.

Allen D. Scott is a native of Springville, Erie county, and was born January 15, 1831. In his infancy his father removed to Otto in this county, where he became the owner of a large farm. Allen spent his boyhood at labor on his father's farm and acquired his education in the district schools during the winter months. Several of the pupils in that school became prominent in after life, among them John P. Darling, at one time State senator; Addison C. Gibbs, formerly governor of Oregon; Benjamin F. Rice, United States senator from Arkansas; Romanzo Bunn, now United States district judge in Wisconsin; Dr. Henry Van Aernam, pension commissioner and member of Congress now living at Franklinville; and Addison G. Rice, a prominent lawyer of this county and subsequently of the New York and Buffalo bars. After leaving the school Mr. Scott attended a few terms at the old Springville Academy and a single year at Lima. After leaving the academy he engaged in teaching for a year or two and then commenced the study of his profession with Chester Howe, then county judge of Cattaraugus county, at Ellicottville, and continued and completed his clerkship with Nelson Cobb, then the county judge, in the year 1857, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Ellicottville. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Addison G. Rice at Ellicottville, the

firm being Rice & Scott. This continued until 1867, when Mr. Rice removed to New York city and then William G. Laidlaw became a member of the firm of Scott & Laidlaw, and this partnership continued until Mr. Scott was elected county judge. In April, 1857, he was appointed surrogate by the governor under a statute which provided for a separate surrogate in this county. He was elected to the same office in the fall of 1857 and re-elected in 1861, serving nearly nine years in all. In the fall of 1860 he was appointed by Governor Morgan county judge to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Cobb, who had removed from the county. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate. While in that body he was a member of the Committee on Finance and was an active worker on the floor of the Senate. In the fall of 1875 he was elected to the office of county judge and re-elected in 1881, serving two full terms. After the expiration of his term of office as county judge he continued the practice of his profession in Ellicottville, where he remained until May, 1892, when he was invited to enter the law office of Sprague, Morey, Sprague & Brownell in Buffalo, one of the largest law firms in that city. By reason of his experience in railroad matters he was, in the fall of 1892, appointed receiver of the Allegheny & Kinzua Railroad Company, and is now operating the road in that capacity. He is now with the same law firm in Buffalo, acting as general counsel, and recently removed to that city, where he now resides. Judge Scott took an active interest in procuring the construction of the Rochester & State Line railroad, which has since become the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. This enterprise was of great benefit to the people of the county, enabling several important towns to enjoy railroad facilities. For several years Judge Scott was the attorney of the road, having charge of procuring the right of way and afterwards acting as the counsel for the road. Judge Scott was always popular here. He took an active interest in public affairs and enjoyed the confidence of our people, who bestowed on him many trusts of great importance. He discharged all his duties, both public and private, with scrupulous fidelity.

John R. McConnell practiced law in Allegany from 1857 to 1861, when he moved away. He married a sister of Stephen Welch, of Allegany, and is now in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C.

Alexander Wentworth is a native of Aurora, N. Y., and was born July 26, 1837. He is a son of Alexander and Asenath (Harmon) Wentworth. In 1840 his parents moved to Ellicottville; they lived there until 1844, when they moved to Randolph, where Mr. Wentworth has since resided. He was raised upon a farm about two miles west of the village of Randolph. He attended the district school winters until the Randolph Academy was opened in the fall of 1850, and then attended that institution three winters, working on the farm during the summer. He then engaged in teaching, taking charge of schools in the winters of 1854-55 and 1855-56. In the latter year he began the study of law in the office of Weeden & Henderson in Randolph and was



*Manley Crosby*



admitted to the bar at the May General term at Buffalo in 1859. Grover Cleveland, now president of the United States, was a member of the same class. Soon after his admission Mr. Wentworth entered into partnership with Mr. Henderson under the name of Henderson & Wentworth, and this firm has continued since and is now the oldest law firm in western New York, having been in existence thirty-four years. Mr. Wentworth has given his entire attention to his profession and has taken little interest in politics; at least he has held no official positions except one or two local offices of minor importance. In 1859 he was married to Ellen C., daughter of Asahel Crowley, and two children have been born of this marriage: Isabel C., now the wife of Dr. Edward W. Lee, formerly of Randolph, now of Omaha, Neb., and Crowley Wentworth, who graduated at the College of New Jersey in June, 1892, and is now pursuing a course of study at the New York Law School. Manley Crosby, now of Corry, Pa., and Alanson Crosby, who died in the last war, and who were students in Ellicottville; Worthy Putnam, the elocutionist; Delos E. Lyon, who was a student in Judge Spring's office, now a prominent lawyer in Dubuque, Iowa, and others were members of the class of 1859. The firm of Henderson & Wentworth has now, and has had for many years, an extensive practice, doing a general business in all the courts, and has achieved a reputation second to none in western New York.

Delos E. Lyon was born and reared in Franklinville. He studied law in the office of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring and was admitted to the bar in 1859. A few months afterwards he left the county and located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he has since resided and practiced his profession.

Manley Crosby was born at Franklinville on March 12, 1834, and is a son of Alanson and Cornelia (Wright) Crosby. He was educated at the common schools and at the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y. He read law at the law school at Poughkeepsie and in the office of David H. Bolles in Ellicottville, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, May 18, 1859. He was a partner with Judge Bolles under the firm name of Bolles & Crosby. In 1863 he married Frances S. Clarke, youngest daughter of the late Staley N. Clarke, of Ellicottville. In 1865 he removed to Corry, Pa., and was appointed the general solicitor of the Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad Company, and held that office fifteen years. He was elected mayor of the city of Corry in 1890 and was re-elected and served as such two terms. He has been a member of the Board of Education six years and was president of the board three years. On the organization of the National Bank of Corry in 1892 he was elected president, and is now serving as such. He is still engaged in the practice of law at Corry. (See family sketch in Franklinville town history.)

Alanson Crosby, a brother of Manley Crosby, was born April 2, 1836, at Franklinville. He received his education at the common schools and at a university in Kentucky. He read law at the Poughkeepsie Law School and in the office of Rice & Jones at Ellicottville. He was admitted to the bar May



18, 1859, and entered upon the practice of his profession for a time at Ellicottville. He subsequently entered the law office of Alexander Sheldon at Randolph, where he remained until he went into the army as first lieutenant of one of the companies of the 154th Regiment N. Y. Vols. He was subsequently made adjutant of the regiment and later captain of Co. A, which position he held when he was wounded at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, from which wound he died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., July 9, 1864. Gen. Patrick H. Jones speaks of Mr. Crosby as a "brave and gallant soldier, a bright lawyer, and a young man of great promise."

Henry F. Allen was born in the village of Gowanda, in the town of Collins, Erie county, N. Y., March 6, 1837, and is a son of John J. and Hannah Allen. He received his education in Gowanda Union School and studied law in the office of the late C. C. Torrance and also with Judge Woodbury, both of Gowanda. He was admitted to practice in November, 1859. He was a partner at one time with Judge Woodbury, and for many years, until his removal to Buffalo, was in partnership with Mr. Torrance, the firm name being Torrance & Allen. For a few years after his admission to practice he resided in that portion of Gowanda lying in the county of Cattaraugus. He removed to Buffalo in 1882, and on the first day of February, 1882, entered into partnership with Charles W. Goodyear. That partnership continued about one year. He was a member of the law firm of Allen, Movius & Wilcox, of Buffalo, from August 1, 1883, until January 1, 1892, when the partnership was dissolved and since that time Mr. Allen has been engaged in practice alone in Buffalo. In 1883 he was appointed by Governor Cleveland a member of the New York State Board of Claims and entered upon the duties of the office June 1, 1883. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until January, 1892, when he was succeeded by Judge Porter, of Watertown. Mr. Allen was at one time attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians, having been appointed by Governor Hoffman. In the fall of 1877 he was elected a member of Assembly from the Fifth District of Erie county. Mr. Allen has always been an adherent of the Democratic party. He was at one time the candidate of his party for county judge of Erie county, and he was also a candidate for justice of the Supreme Court at the time of the election of Judge John S. Lambert.

Willard Teller was born in Granger, Allegany county, and was educated at Alfred University, Rushford Academy, and finally graduated in a classical course at Oberlin College in 1858. He studied law with Z. A. Kendall at Angelica, N. Y., and was admitted to practice in November, 1859, at Buffalo. He began practice in Olean in April, 1860, and remained there until November, 1861, when he went to Morrison, Ill., and engaged in practice at that place. In 1864 he removed from Morrison to Central City, Col., and from there to Denver in 1877. Formerly his practice related largely to questions growing out of mining matters, but for the last twenty years he has been engaged in both mining and corporation practice. He has been attorney for

the Union Pacific Railroad System for about twenty years. He was formerly in partnership with his brother, Henry M. Teller, United States senator from Colorado and secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Arthur. In 1862 Mr. Teller married Weltha A. Gleason, daughter of Ira F. Gleason, of Olean. He now resides in Denver and is a member of the firm of Teller, Orahood & Morgan, general attorneys of the Union Pacific System for Colorado.

A. M. Brown located in Gowanda for the practice of law about 1860. He remained there a year or two and then went to Buffalo. No information has been obtained concerning his subsequent history.

John B. Newton read law with Judge Samuel S. Spring at Franklinville and was admitted to the bar about 1860. He afterwards removed to Emporium, Pa., and achieved considerable prominence as a lawyer. He died several years ago.

Orange S. Searl was a student in the office of Judge Samuel S. Spring at Franklinville. He remained in Franklinville a short time after his admission to the bar and then removed to Cohocton, Steuben county, where he is now engaged in practice. He represented the First District of Steuben county in the Assembly in 1882 and 1883.

Ashley D. Bessey also read law with Judge Spring and afterwards removed to Morley, Mich., remaining there a year or two. He then returned to Rushville, near Canandaigua, remained there a short time, and then moved to Canandaigua. He then went to Prattsburgh, Steuben county, where he now resides. He is not now engaged in practice.

Hiram Thornton practiced in Yorkshire some time about 1860. He afterwards moved with his family to Minnesota.

Frank S. Smith, son of Ahijah Smith and Eliza A. Goodrich, was born in Collins, Erie county, September 1, 1833. His father was a native of New Bedford, Mass., and his mother of Otsego county, N. Y. He received his education in the common schools. His legal studies were pursued principally in the office of C. C. Torrance, of Gowanda. He was admitted to the bar in 1860 and soon afterwards opened an office in Buffalo. He practiced there and at Gowanda until about 1873, when he moved to Little Valley, where he resided until the spring of 1891, when, on account of poor health, he was obliged to retire from practice. He went to New Boston, Mich., where he remained with a brother until his death May 5, 1892. Mr. Smith was a man who made friends wherever he was known, possessing many kindly traits of character, and was devoted to his profession. He was well grounded in the elementary principles of law; he made no pretensions to advocacy, but his advice given in the quiet of the office was generally safe. Mr. Smith never married, but during his later years lived in his office with only "his faithful dog to keep him company."

James G. Johnson is a son of Marcus H. and Sophronia (Willoughby)

Johnson and was born in Ellicottville, June 28, 1836. He received his education in the common schools and also at Jamestown and the Randolph Academy. He began the study of law with Alexander Sheldon in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in June, 1860. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 64th Regiment N. Y. Vols. and remained in the service until November, 1862. He was appointed provost-marshal of the Thirty-first District and held the office until January 1, 1865. He practiced law in Randolph from 1864 to 1880, and since that time has been engaged in practice in Salamanca. While in Randolph he was in partnership with Rodney R. Crowley and while in Salamanca he was in partnership several years with James E. Markham. He still retains his residence in Randolph. May 16, 1864, he was married to Mary, daughter of Albert G. Dow, of Randolph. Mr. Johnson was for several years attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians. He also represented his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1869 and 1870.

Eugene A. Nash was born near Nashville, Chautauqua county, March 28, 1837. His great-grandfather on his father's side was of English descent and served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution from the State of Connecticut. His grandfather on his father's side settled in the town of Dayton in 1810 and served on the Board of Supervisors from that town for many years. He had a brother, Aaron Nash, killed in battle in the War of 1812 at Black Rock. He had a nephew, Oscar Winship, who distinguished himself as an officer in the regular army in the Mexican war. The father of Eugene A. Nash was born in Dayton in 1811. He went to California in 1849 and died there the same year. Mr. Nash lived on a farm until he was about fourteen or fifteen years of age. He then attended one term of school at Gowanda and one term at Silver Creek. The balance of the time he worked on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to the State of Wisconsin, taught district schools two terms, and worked on a farm when not otherwise employed. He then took a four years' course in Albion Academy in Wisconsin and graduated, standing first in his class. After graduating he taught Latin and mathematics in that academy one year and then received an urgent offer to continue his connection with that institution. He entered the junior class of the classical course in the State University at Madison, Wis. He next entered the senior class after passing the examination at Alfred University in this State, where he graduated in 1860 in the classical course and received the degree of A.B. Being in debt he engaged with L. K. Thacher in building a book store and putting in a stock of books. They soon sold the store and stock of books for a small profit, Mr. Nash's part of which was used in taking a course in the Albany Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1861, receiving the degree of LL.B.; on his graduation he was admitted to the bar. On the 8th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 44th N. Y. Vols., which was also known as the People's Ellsworth Regiment. Before leaving the rendezvous at Albany he was promoted to the

position of second lieutenant and after the battle of Hanover Court House was appointed acting adjutant of his regiment. After the Seven Days' Fight in Virginia he was promoted to the rank of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in battle. For about one year he served as assistant inspector-general of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. After the battle of the Wilderness in 1864 he commanded his regiment until the battle of Bethesda Church. He passed Casey's Board in the spring of 1864 after an extended examination, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel United States Colored Troops, and assigned to the command of the Twenty-third United States Colored Troop. This last command he was unable to assume on account of a wound received after passing the examination and before receiving his commission. He was in every battle in which his regiment was engaged except while disabled by wounds. He was twice wounded. He served in the army over three years. After the expiration of his term of service he was offered the colonelcy of a regiment to remain in the army, but was disabled by wounds from accepting the same.

After the war he received from Alfred University the degree of A.M. He spent the winter of 1865 in the employ of the State in the New York State agency, and from there went to Kansas City and resumed the study of law. He commenced the practice of law at Cattaraugus in 1868, and continued to practice at that place until 1873, when he was elected county clerk and removed to Little Valley. While practicing at Cattaraugus H. M. Herrick studied law with him and after his admission they formed a co-partnership, which continued until Mr. Nash removed to the county seat. After the expiration of his term as county clerk he formed a partnership with C. Z. Lincoln for the practice of law, which continued until the latter part of the year 1885. A year afterwards he formed a law partnership with Burdett A. Rich, and later John M. Willson was taken into the firm, the new partnership being known as Nash, Rich & Willson, which has been continued since that time. Colonel Nash was a member of Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county in 1884-85, and the latter year was a member of the Judiciary Committee. He has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county sixteen years, four years from New Albion and twelve from Little Valley. He married Angie C. Clark, of Perrysburg. Colonel Nash has taken an active interest in military matters since the war and in everything that tends to benefit the "old soldiers." He is now commander of Fuller Post, No. 246, G. A. R., at Little Valley, and has been chosen historian of his old regiment, the 44th New York.

Frank A. Newell was admitted to the bar about 1861 and located in Gowanda in the town of Persia. He was elected a justice of the peace of Persia in 1860. He remained there until about 1871, and then removed to the west and is said to be now living at Pomona, Cal., and engaged in raising lemons and oranges. He is also professor of law in the college at that place.

Oscar Hawkins was a student in Judge Spring's office and was admitted to the bar while at Franklinville. He subsequently located in Buffalo, where he practiced a few years. He died several years ago.

Rodney R. Crowley is a son of Rufus and Parmelia Crowley and was born at Mt. Holly, Vt., November 12, 1836. In April, 1841, he accompanied his parents to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, and in 1848 to Randolph, at which latter place he has since resided. He received his education at the common schools, which he attended until about thirteen years of age, and also at the Randolph Academy, where he was a student four years. In the spring of 1855 he began the study of law in the office of Weeden & Henderson. On account of an impairment in his eyesight by too close study he turned aside for a limited period and became a clerk in the store of W. H. Lowry at Jamestown, N. Y. He afterwards resumed his law studies, completing them with Porter Sheldon at Rockford, Ill., and Alexander Sheldon at Randolph. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1861. Soon after his admission he enlisted as a private in Co. B, 64th Regiment N. Y. Militia, and was soon promoted to sixth corporal and subsequently to quartermaster's-sergeant. In February, 1862, he was made second lieutenant of Co. B and in March following was promoted to first lieutenant and quartermaster of the same regiment, and served as such until immediately before the battle of Fair Oaks, when he was transferred to Co. H as first lieutenant, and participated as such in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, where he was wounded. About January 1, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy of Co. B. He afterwards served as brigade quartermaster and also as brigade commissary on the staff of Brigadier-General Caldwell. Several months afterwards he took command of his company and served in such command through the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville and the campaign and battle of Gettysburg, in which latter battle he was severely wounded in the knee, on account of which he resigned his commission November 7, 1863. On returning from the army he resumed the practice of law at Randolph, forming a partnership with James G. Johnson under the firm name of Johnson & Crowley. December 6, 1864, he was appointed provost-marshal for the Thirty-first Congressional District of New York, which position he occupied until October 15, 1865. In May, 1869, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Thirty-first New York District, which position he held until June, 1871. From this time until January 1, 1876, he practiced law alone at Randolph. In 1872 he was nominated by the Liberals and Democrats for member of Assembly in the Second District of Cattaraugus county, but was defeated by the Republican candidate. In 1875 he was nominated by the Democrats for the office of State prison inspector and was elected. He served until March 1, 1877. His service in this office was very satisfactory. Several reforms were instituted, which were carried forward by subsequent administrations, tending to the improvement of the prison department of the State. Beginning in 1860 he served twelve years as justice



of the peace in the town of Randolph. He was elected supervisor in 1861 and again in 1869, but resigned the latter year and James G. Johnson was appointed in his place. He was one of the original incorporators of the State Bank of Randolph. He has also taken an active interest in the affairs of the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children. September 2, 1861, Mr. Crowley was married to Jennie Mussey, of New London, Conn.

Charles D. Murray was born in Guilford, Chenango county, May 4, 1831, and is the son of Dauphin and Sally (Seymour) Murray. In 1839 Dauphin Murray with his family came to Hinsdale, where he had a large contract in building the Genesee Valley canal. Charles D. Murray received his education in the "old red school house" in Hinsdale, together with two terms at the Hinsdale Academy. In 1845 he engaged as a clerk in a large establishment in Norwich, N. Y., remaining until the spring of 1850, when he went to California, where he was engaged in business until 1855. During his residence in California he went to Sydney in Australia, twice, on business ventures, and also made several trips to Oregon. In 1855 he returned home, having made a comfortable amount of money in his California business. He bought a lumber tract and engaged in lumbering and general merchandise. He was caught in the panic of 1857 and suffered severe loss. He then began reading law in the office of Alexander Storrs in Hinsdale. He received in 1858 an appointment as route agent on the Erie railroad running from Dunkirk to Hornellsville. He had six hours' leisure each day in Hornellsville and became a clerk in the office of Reynolds & Brundage in that place. He carried a law-book with him on the cars and when not engaged in distributing mail he read law in his mail-car. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 at Buffalo. He then left the mail service and located in Hinsdale, opening an office there. He resided in Hinsdale until 1864, when he was drafted into the army, and going to Dunkirk in August to procure a substitute he thought it a good place to locate. He rented an office and in two weeks was the occupant of it, and removed there in October, 1864, with his family, where he has ever since resided. He now occupies the same office that he rented in 1864. He has been mayor of the city of Dunkirk and president of the Board of Education two terms, and has also been city attorney. He was a candidate for Congress in 1870 and 1872, and lacked only a few votes of an election. He is now president of the Merchants' National Bank of Dunkirk. May 20, 1860, he was married to Orpha A. Bandfield, of Hinsdale.

Elias L. Matteson was born in Collins, Erie county, September 22, 1823. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Massachusetts. He was raised on a farm and educated in his native town. He followed the employment of a millwright for several years and also taught common schools winters. In 1850 he went to Vermont, where he remained until after the close of the war. While there he engaged in building mills in the summer

and read law and practiced in the winter. In 1860 he entered the law school at Albany and graduated from that institution May 23, 1861. He remained in practice in Vermont until 1864, when he came to Cattaraugus county and in 1866 formed a law partnership with Joseph E. Weeden, of Randolph. This partnership continued until about 1885. After that Mr. Matteson withdrew from active practice and engaged in manufacturing. January 17, 1867, he married Maria Sample, daughter of John Sample, a pioneer of Randolph.

Johnson V. Goodwill is a son Johnson and Livonia M. (Greeno) Goodwill, and was born at Darien, Genesee county, January 26, 1837. His mother died when he was six years of age, and immediately after her death in 1843 he came to Cattaraugus county and lived with his uncle, John Greeno, until he was twenty-one years old. He received his education in the common schools and in 1857 taught one term of district school. In 1866 he was married to Lovisa D. Williams, only child of Norman B. Williams, of East Randolph. In 1861 he began reading law with Merrill T. Jenkins at East Randolph, and in the fall of 1862 he attended the Albany Law School and was admitted to the bar in December, 1862. He immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Jenkins for the practice of law, which continued until 1872, when on account of the removal of Mr. Jenkins from the county the partnership was dissolved. He then formed a partnership with Frank W. Stevens, the firm being Goodwill & Stevens, which continued until 1882, when Mr. Stevens removed to Jamestown. Mr. Goodwill's life has been devoted to his profession and he has given little attention to politics. Since 1882 he has been engaged in practice alone at East Randolph, where he now resides.

Dan B. Allen is a grandson of the late Dan Allen, one of the early settlers of the town of Persia and a member of the old Court of Common Pleas, and is a son of the late Constant B. Allen, who was one of the most distinguished citizens of the town of Otto. Dan B. Allen was born at Otto, April 7, 1839. Besides attending the common schools he attended an academy at Austinburg, Ohio, and also the Genesee Seminary at Lima, N. Y. He began the study of law in November, 1859, with Rice & Jones in Ellicottville, and also studied with Rice & Scott. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1862, and began practice immediately afterwards at Olean. He continued in practice there but a short time, when he enlisted in the army. Since the war he has practiced at New York city, Jamestown, and at Otto, where he now resides. In addition to his law business Mr. Allen has extensive farming interests which demand considerable attention. He represented the town of Otto on the Board of Supervisors seven years from 1879 to 1885.

George Straight is a native of Chautauqua county and was born near Hamlet in 1836. He received his education in the common schools and also attended the Ellington Academy and Chamberlain Institute; he engaged in teaching in the common schools, being employed some seven or eight terms. He began his legal studies with Judge Snow, of Fredonia, and continued them

with Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph, and Daniel Sherman, of Forestville. He was admitted to the bar in 1862 and located at Cattaraugus, where he began the practice of law. Soon after this he was married to Helen J., daughter of John P. Darling, a prominent citizen of Cattaraugus. After some legal practice he entered into partnership with Mr. Darling in a general merchandise business under the firm name of Darling & Straight, but continued to practice law. He afterwards formed a partnership with D. E. Powell, which continued several years under the name of Straight & Powell. In 1889 Mr. Straight went to Buffalo and the firm was dissolved. He returned to Cattaraugus in 1890 and has practiced law there since. In 1893 he established a law office at Otto. Mr. Straight held the office of postmaster at Cattaraugus for twelve years and was also several years a justice of the peace.

Milton M. Burnham was born in the town of Dayton on the 22d day of February, 1839. His parents soon afterwards removed to Villenova, Chautauqua county, and thence to Nashville, N. Y. Mr. Burnham here enjoyed the usual advantages of a district school. He left home in 1850 to take care of himself, and from that time until 1856 he attended district school winters, working for his board, and traveled and worked the balance of the seasons in the States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. In the spring of 1856 he began work at lumbering in and about Kiantone, N. Y., as a common laborer, where he lived most of the time until April, 1860. He obtained his education under difficulties, carrying school books while at work. He acquired sufficient education to enable him to teach district school for a time and attend a few terms at the Jamestown Academy, then conducted by Professor Dickinson and Miss Kent. In the spring of 1860 he entered the law office of Hazeltine & Clark at Jamestown and began his legal studies. He continued with them until May, 1863, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Otto, where he remained and practiced until the fall of 1866, when he went to Pittsburg, Pa. In 1867 he removed to Holley, Mich., where he remained until 1886, when he removed to East Jordan, Charlevoix county, Mich., where he now resides. October 15, 1863, he was married to Julia A. Babcock, daughter of Oliver C. Babcock, of Persia. Mrs. Burnham died in 1884 and Mr. Burnham afterwards married Achsah M. Babcock, a sister of his first wife. In November, 1890, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Charlevoix county and served two years. He is now a director of the East Jordan High School.

Hudson Ansley\* is of English ancestry, and was born in Collins, Erie county, January 15, 1838. His parents, Hudson and Maria (Heaton) Ansley, came from Pike county, Pa., to Collins some time between 1825 and 1830 and purchased the only "clearing" then made in that vicinity. Here they reared a large family amid the deprivations and pleasures of pioneer life, and gave their children such advantages of education as were within their reach. Hudson, after exhausting the resources of the district school, attended the academies

\*Contributed.

of Gowanda and Fredonia, and was a teacher of district schools. Turning his attention to the law he pursued his legal studies with Torrance & Allen, of Gowanda, was admitted to the bar in 1863, and from that time has been in active practice. In the summer of 1861 he left his law studies and devoted his time to enlisting soldiers. In September he joined the 64th N. Y. Regt., was later commissioned regimental hospital steward, and held this office until he was honorably discharged in the summer of 1862. He belongs to Sherwood Post, G. A. R. After a year's partnership with his instructor, Henry F. Allen, in Gowanda, in 1864 he removed to Salamanca, where he has since resided. In October, 1870, after the death of James D. McVey, surrogate of Cattaraugus county, Mr. Ansley received the appointment to that office from Gov. Lucius Robinson and held it during Mr. McVey's unexpired term. In 1882 he was appointed by Gov. Grover Cleveland attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians and held that office ten years. Mr. Ansley represented Salamanca on the Board of Supervisors in 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1880, 1881, and 1891, and commenced his services as postmaster of Salamanca July 1, 1893.

Mr. Ansley has ever been a Democrat. Much interested in political movements, he is an ardent worker and a prized counselor in the conclaves of his party. He has been frequently a delegate to district, county, and State conventions, was on the State Committee in 1884 and 1888, and was sent as a delegate by the "anti-snapper" convention to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago, Ill., in June, 1892. Mr. Ansley has given much attention to Free Masonry: he is a member of Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239; Salamanca Chapter, No. 266; and Salamanca Commandery, No. 62. He has been several times master of his lodge and high priest of his chapter. In 1863 Mr. Ansley married Elzina J., daughter of Zalmon and Belinda (Southworth\*) Hanford, of Gowanda. They have one son, George H. Mr. Ansley enjoys the social side of life and has many friends—to quote a prominent Republican lawyer of Chautauqua county: "In law, in sociality, in *everything* but his politics, 'Hud.' Ansley is a fine fellow." Mr. Ansley owns a farm near Salamanca, where he raises fine breeds of cattle and horses. In 1880 he made an extensive tour through Scotland, England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and France; in 1889 he visited the island of Cuba, and in 1891 he passed some time in Mexico.

Norman M. Allen is a son of Luther and Huldah (Benedict) Allen, and was born in Dayton, December 24, 1828. His parents were natives of Onondaga county, N. Y., and emigrated early to Cattaraugus county, settling in Dayton. His mother died when he was but ten years old and his father when he was seventeen. His educational advantages were extremely limited, the merest rudiments of an English education being acquired by a

\*The Southworth family was of that historic band of *Mayflower* passengers that landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.



*Hudson Crosby*





few years' attendance in the common schools of his native town prior to the death of his father, which event prevented his further attendance at school. He, however, used his leisure hours for many years in study and thus acquired a substantial store of knowledge. For several years after the death of his father he taught in the common schools in his vicinity in the winter and worked at farming in the summer. As the result of his continuous labor his health became impaired so much that for three years he was unable to perform outdoor work. During this time he devoted himself to hard study, but without the aid of a teacher. In 1848, at the age of nineteen, he married Huldah Merrill, daughter of Heman Merrill, of Dayton. In 1855 he was elected county superintendent of the poor upon the first Republican ticket nominated in the county, and held that office until 1857, when he resigned to accept the office of school commissioner, which office he held during the years 1858-60 inclusive. In 1861 he was appointed to the position of United States mail-route agent and held and discharged the duties of this position until February, 1863, when he resigned to accept the office of paymaster in the army, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln. This office he filled only a short time, resigning it to accept the office of assistant provost-marshal of the Thirty-first Congressional District, which position he held up to the time of his first election to the State Senate in the fall of 1863. For several years prior to his election to the Senate in 1863 he had devoted his spare time to the study of law, but was not a clerk in any office and had no instructor. He began to do business, however, some time before his admission to the bar, being employed in legal affairs by his friends and townsmen, and did much of their law business, drew writings, and tried causes for them in justice's court. While serving his first term in the State Senate he was admitted to the bar at Albany upon motion of the late Amasa J. Parker. Mr. Allen was again elected to the State Senate in 1871, and during this term was a member of the Judiciary Committee and other important committees, and by virtue of his office as senator was a member of the Court of Impeachment that tried and removed Judge Barnard from office. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention and served during the sessions of that body. In 1866 he was appointed State assessor and held that office four years. In 1868 and again in 1876 he was one of the candidates for elector upon the Republican electoral ticket. He performed loyal service in assisting in the organization of regiments during the late war of the Rebellion and in sustaining the cause of the Union, and when the remains of President Lincoln were brought to Albany on their way to Springfield Mr. Allen was one of the pall bearers appointed by the Senate who attended the remains of the dead president during their stay at the capital of the State.

Mr. Allen's service on the Board of Supervisors is longer than that of any other man in the history of the county, he having been elected thirty-four consecutive terms, during twenty-eight of which he has been chairman of the

board. Mr. Allen was again elected to the State Senate in 1881, serving two years. While Grover Cleveland was governor of the State he appointed Mr. Allen one of the State prison commissioners charged with the duty of examining the prisons of the State and making a report upon the subject of convict labor. No man in this county is more familiar with its history or its public affairs than Mr. Allen. His long service upon the Board of Supervisors and his chairmanship of that body have given him an unparalleled opportunity to watch the development of the county, the growth of its industries and public improvements, as well as its political history, and he has thus become entirely familiar with every detail of county affairs. This knowledge and familiarity have been made useful by him for the benefit of the county and of his town. During all this time he has been engaged in active practice and has had the care and management of many large and important trusts. For a generation he has stood in the front rank of the public men of our county and has been acknowledged one of the leaders in politics, at the bar, and in public affairs. Mr. Allen owns a fine farm in Dayton to which he gives his personal attention. His studies have not been confined to legal subjects alone, but in his efforts to overcome the disadvantages of early life in procuring an education he became proficient in the French language and also acquired sufficient knowledge of Latin to enable him to teach it in the public schools. He still retains a deep interest in all matters affecting the general welfare of our people.

Edwin D. Northrup was born in Tolland, Conn., April 27, 1839. He received a good common school education and graduated at the Connecticut Literary Institution in 1862. The following year he removed to Cattaraugus county and located in Ellicottville, where he has since resided. Mr. Northrup taught the Union School at Ellicottville one winter, and the following spring, May 18, 1864, entered Johnson's land office in the same place, of which he had charge several years. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1865, and was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court in October, 1876. Mr. Northrup was supervisor of the town of Ellicottville six years from 1876 to 1881 inclusive. He is a grandson of John Northrup, who was a native of New London, Conn., and who served in the War of 1812, and is a son of Nelson W. Northrup, a native of Morris, Otsego county. Mr. Northrup's mother was Loraine Fitch and a relative of John Fitch, the steamboat inventor. The Fitches trace their lineage back to Joseph Fitch, a native of Braintree, County Essex, England, and he was one of the earliest settlers of Windsor, Conn. Mr. Northrup is still engaged in active practice at Ellicottville.

Henry M. Seymour is a son of Silas and Charlotte Seymour and was born in the town of Randolph, September 12, 1839. He attended the district schools of Miller hollow, Sample hill, and Mud creek, and was a student at the Randolph Academy four terms. He also taught district schools four terms and "boarded round." In the spring of 1863 he entered the law office of Merrill T. Jenkins at East Randolph and began the study of law. In the fall of 1864 he

entered the Albany Law School and took a complete course of lectures, graduating May 25, 1865, and was admitted at the Albany General term of the Supreme Court, May 4, 1865. He began to practice in what is now West Salamanca in the fall of 1865 and moved to Salamanca in September, 1877, where he remained until October, 1880, when he removed to California. While in Salamanca he was in partnership for about a year and a half with Carey D. Davie. While living in Salamanca he held the office of justice of the peace eight years, and was also assessor three years and postmaster about six years at West Salamanca. In 1872 he was elected school commissioner of the Second District of Cattaraugus county and held the office three years. Mr. Seymour is now (1893) living at Santa Ana, Cal., and is not engaged in the practice of law.

William G. Laidlaw's native place was Jedburgh in Roxburgshire, Scotland, where he was born January 1, 1840. He came to this country with his parents in 1852, being then twelve years old. His mother died soon after their arrival. His father and the rest of the family moved into Franklinville and settled upon a farm in that town in the fall of 1852, building a log house on the place. William helped clear the farm before he was old enough to leave home. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and were able to make a good payment on the farm and buy a yoke of oxen, two cows, and some tools. William went through, on the farm, all the steps of ox-driving, making black salts, chopping fallow, etc. The Scotch believe in giving their children an education, and while living in Scotland William attended school eleven months in a year and was a pretty good scholar for a boy of twelve years when he arrived in this country. After going onto the farm he began work in earnest, and only went to school about twelve weeks each winter. The time to begin going to school was in the fall when the snow got too deep to "underbrush," and school generally wound up in the spring when sap began to run. From 1852 until 1860 the reading of the family was the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Laidlaw paid no attention to politics in those days, but he had read "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and that and the *Tribune* made him intensely anti-slavery. There was an excellent school in that district which Mr. Laidlaw attended. Some of the teachers were well educated people and gave a great impulse to Mr. Laidlaw's ambition. He obtained here a good idea of the common branches and gave some attention to the higher branches. During this time he procured an elementary geometry which he studied at home without a teacher. When he was pretty well grown he hired out on a farm for six months at \$12 a month. In the fall of the same year a select school was started in Franklinville by Mr. Kimball which Mr. Laidlaw attended, and the following winter he began teaching, getting \$20 per month. In the fall following this the Rev. D. C. McVean, the pastor of the U. P. church at Franklinville, who was a graduate of Union College, got an undergraduate of that institution to come on to Franklinville and open a private school. Mr.

Laidlaw attended his school. The teacher went back to college after a time and another "Union" man came on and took his place. Mr. Laidlaw boarded with both of these men at Mr. McVean's for a number of terms, and so was in every-day intercourse with them. He learned much from them. Mr. McVean had plenty of books, magazines, and reviews, and was the father of the school. He is described as being a good man among the young folks and had the respect of all sorts and conditions of men. In this school Mr. Laidlaw studied Latin, Greek, higher algebra, geometry, and English grammar, and taught a class in the school part of the time. He taught school three winters in all. His instruction at this school was sufficient to prepare him for college. He began reading law in the office of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring at Franklinville.

While engaged in his law studies a party of young men from Olean and Hinsdale began making arrangements to go into the navy. This was in the summer of 1862. Mr. Laidlaw joined them and they went to New York and shipped. Three of them got on board the United States steamer *Montgomery*, then being put in readiness at the navy yard in Brooklyn. In a few days they sailed, not knowing where they were bound, but they soon reached Havana and sunk a steamer on the coast of Cuba, supposed to be a blockade runner. The *Montgomery* kept to sea off the American coast, watching the ports for blockade runners. One large steamer was captured with a valuable cargo, and afterwards a small sailing craft loaded with sea-island cotton. Spain had complained in the meantime to the United States about the sinking of the steamer in her waters, it being too close to the shore, and with the result that in January, 1863, the *Montgomery* was ordered to Boston and her captain, Hunter, of the regular navy, was suspended, ostensibly to please Spain; afterwards Congress restored him by special act. Mr. Laidlaw was discharged from the navy in Boston, May 11, 1863, and immediately returned to Franklinville and resumed the study of law in Judge Spring's office. He took with him when he enlisted on the *Montgomery* Edwards on Bailments so that he was enabled to continue his law studies in a way while at sea. The war continuing, and Mr. Laidlaw's interest in it also continuing, he was urged to try to raise enough volunteers to save a draft in some of the towns, and to do this he made some war speeches in Franklinville, Farmersville, and Hinsdale. The result was that sixty or seventy men, all volunteers, started for Erie, Pa., and shipped, or enlisted, in September, 1864. September 1, 1864, before he left home, Mr. Laidlaw married Elizabeth, daughter of William McVey, of Franklinville. The company of volunteers was immediately sent by rail to Evansville and down the Ohio to Paducah, Ky., and the Cattaraugus men were placed on three gunboats to fill up a deficiency in their respective crews. It was warm work on the Tennessee river, which was lined with thick woods, and they were at the mercy of batteries that could only be located by the smoke of their guns. After a few weeks of hard service the three gunboats were sunk by the Confederate



batteries at Johnsonville, Tenn., and a large quantity of stores and several transports on the river destroyed. This left the crews of the vessels in the woods, and they started for Nashville, eighty or ninety miles away across the country. Mr. Laidlaw, with a few of the other men who had kept together, reached Nashville on election day. They were next sent to Cairo and a few of the Cattaraugus men, including Mr. Laidlaw, were put aboard the *Cincinnati*. This vessel was an ironclad, one of the best boats on the river, and did some hard fighting. The vessel went up the Tennessee river past Johnsonville and as far as she could find water, but encountered nothing. They then started down the Mississippi to New Orleans, reaching that city on Washington's birthday. Mr. Laidlaw went ashore at New Orleans and obtained a few books at an old junk-shop. The vessel was ordered to Mobile, which was rather risky, as the *Cincinnati* was not a sea-going craft. After considerable difficulty the vessel reached Mobile. There was an immense fleet off this port and a large body of soldiers was being transported towards the city to aid in its capture, preparations for which were being carefully made. The work of the navy here was hard and dangerous. The *Cincinnati* was assigned to the duty of taking up torpedoes out of the bay. This work could only be done in the night, on account of the batteries, but the torpedoes were slowly removed and the fleet gradually moved up the bay. Finally the city with its defences was taken April 12, 1865, three days after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, the army having done most of the fighting. In this battle the navy lost two vessels by torpedoes, the *Metacomet* and *Osage*. After the capture of the city the *Cincinnati* was sent after Confederate gunboats up the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers.

On the 15th of May, 1865, the war being over, Mr. Laidlaw was discharged from active service at Mobile and was to go to New York for examination as acting assistant paymaster in the navy. But by the time he reached New York there was no use for paymasters. Mr. Laidlaw entered the navy as "landsman," was promoted to "ordinary seaman," then to "able seaman," and finally to "captain of the forecastle." He returned to Franklinville, began keeping house, and resumed his law studies in Judge Spring's office. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1866 and began practice in Franklinville. His practice had really begun before he was admitted to the bar, for he had, prior to that time, been engaged in numerous cases in justice's court, generally with Judge Spring on the other side; and he continued his practice in the lower courts after his admission to the bar. In the fall of 1866 he was elected school commissioner for the First District of Cattaraugus county and served a term of three years. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Ellicottville and went into partnership with Judge Allen D. Scott, and afterwards his wife's brother, James D. McVey, joined the firm. In April, 1871, Mr. Laidlaw was appointed an assessor of internal revenue by President Grant and held the office until the following year, when he resigned. He was elected

district attorney of Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1871, served three years, and was re-elected and served another term. Mr. McVey was elected surrogate in 1873 and in 1874 moved to Franklinville. In 1875 Mr. Scott was elected county judge and Mr. Laidlaw continued to practice law alone for a time afterwards. Later, S. R. McNair, who had read law with him, was taken into partnership, and this partnership still continues. Mr. Laidlaw was elected to the Fiftieth Congress in the fall of 1886. The House was Democratic, and he was appointed the fifteenth member of the Claims Committee by Speaker Carlisle. He was elected to the Fifty-first Congress in 1888 and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Claims by Speaker Reed. This was a very important committee, having to deal with all kinds of claims presented against the government, many of them involving large amounts of money and requiring the examination of intricate questions of law. Upon the expiration of his service in Congress Mr. Laidlaw resumed the practice of his profession at Ellicottville, where he now resides.

John C. Spencer practiced law in Allegany about a year, 1866 and 1867, but it is not known whence he came to this county or where he went.

Harper H. Phelps practiced in Olean some time prior to 1866, and for a time was a partner with William P. Angel. At a great fire which occurred in Olean in January, 1866, Mr. Phelps lost his life in attempting to rescue his law library.

Commodore P. Vedder was born February 23, 1838, on a farm in the town of Ellicottville. His parents were Dutch and his ancestors fought in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812. He lived in a log house on a fifty-acre farm until he was fourteen years of age. He was then employed by a butcher in Great Valley at \$2.50 per month. In 1854 he was a driver on the Erie canal. In the spring of 1855 he went from Great Valley to Cincinnati down the Allegheny river on a raft. From Cincinnati he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and shipped as a sailor before the mast on the brig *Alert*, bound for Chicago. He followed sailing as a living until the close of navigation in 1859. In the third year of his sea-faring life he was promoted to the position of mate, and was captain of the vessel in 1858 and 1859. After leaving the lakes he took a course in Springville Academy and finished in 1861. He began the study of law with Judge David H. Bolles in 1861 and taught school during the winters of 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and was successively promoted to lieutenant and captain in that regiment. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner and for two weeks endured the horrors of Libby prison. He was paroled, and while under parole was detailed by the secretary of war to take charge of the camp of paroled prisoners near Alexandria, Va. In the fall of 1863 he was transferred with his regiment to the Army of the Cumberland near Chattanooga. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Wauhatchie, Lookout Valley, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, and the siege of Sa-

vannah, and was on the celebrated march of Sherman from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Tenn., for the relief of General Burnside. He was also with General Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea and through the Carolinas. He was discharged in June, 1865, by reason of the close of the war. At the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, he was wounded, but refused a furlough after leaving the hospital, and was appointed by President Lincoln and the secretary of war to examine applicants for commissions in colored regiments, with headquarters at Chattanooga. At the battle of Look-out Mountain he was breveted major in the United States or regular army "for gallant and meritorious conduct." He was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of volunteers "for bravery in battle" in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

After the war he resumed the study of law and in the winter of 1865-66 he attended the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, May 7, 1866. In May, 1867, he was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy and resigned that position in 1875 to enter the State Senate. From 1872 to 1875 inclusive he was a member of the Assembly. In 1872, as member of the Judiciary Committee, he assisted in investigating the unjust judges of the city of New York, to wit: Cardozo, McCunn, and Barnard. He was chairman of the committee to draft articles of impeachment against Judge Barnard and was appointed one of the managers on the trial of that official before the High Court of Impeachment for maladministration in office. In 1869 he was appointed United States assessor of internal revenue and held the office until the next congressional succession. He was elected to the Senate in 1875 and served in that body during the sessions of 1876 and 1877. In 1880 he was appointed State assessor by Governor Cornell and held that office until his successor was appointed in 1883. In 1884 he was again elected to the State Senate and was re-elected three successive terms thereafter. He was chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment during the last eight years he was in the Senate. Mr. Vedder drafted and introduced the bill to tax gifts, legacies, and collateral inheritances, which became a law in 1885. He drafted and introduced a bill taxing corporations for the privilege of organizing, which became a law in 1886; also the bill amending the collateral inheritance act of 1885, which amended act became a law in 1891, under which the succession, by death, of personal property of \$10,000 or more is taxed one per cent. He is now a member of the Holland Society and the Lawyers' Club. He is president of the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines of New York, president of the State Bank of Norwood, N. Y., president of the Elko Milling, Mining, and Manufacturing Company of Randolph, is a member of the G. A. R., and has an office in the city of New York. In 1867 he formed a partnership with William Manley, of Ellicottville, which continued some time. In 1869 he entered

into partnership with the late Judge Rensselaer Lamb, which continued until Judge Lamb's death in November, 1871. In 1876 a partnership was formed between Mr. Vedder and George M. Rider under the name of Vedder & Rider, which continued until 1884. Mr. Vedder afterwards formed a partnership with James O. Clark, of Ellicottville. In 1862 Mr. Vedder married Bettie E. Squires, of Springville, and had one child, a son, who died in February, 1882. His wife died in 1884. In 1892 he was married to Mrs. Genevieve A. Wheeler, of Chicago, Ill.

Joseph R. Jewell is a son of Jerome B. Jewell, of Machias, and was admitted to the bar about 1867. He pursued his legal studies with Cary & Bolles at Olean and soon after his admission to the bar located at Little Valley as a member of the firm of Cary, Bolles & Jewell. He remained at Little Valley until the fall of 1873, when he went to Olean and there joined his partner, Mr. Cary, in a general practice. Judge Bolles had retired from the firm about three years before. Mr. Jewell remained in partnership with Mr. Cary until the spring of 1883, when he withdrew from the firm and entered into partnership with his brother, M. B. Jewell, under the firm name of J. R. & M. B. Jewell. This firm continued until the winter of 1892-93, when it was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Jewell has practiced alone at Olean. He owns a farm about two miles north of the city. Mr. Jewell married Julia E. Lamper, of Conewango.

William E. McDuffie was born about 1844 in the town of New Albion. He attended the common schools until about fourteen years old, when he went to Oberlin College for a time. He then went to Springville, N. Y., and attended the academy there a short time. After that he went to Buffalo and began the study of law in the office of Mr. Day and was admitted to the bar in Buffalo in 1867. He afterwards located and practiced in Otto in this county. He married Miss Addie McMillen, of Springville, and went to Magnolia, Iowa, to engage in the practice of law. He died at Council Bluffs about 1868, at the age of twenty-five years. He is described as a young man of unusual ability and one who gave great promise of a successful career at the bar.

William P. Spargur practiced in Little Valley a short time about 1868. He then removed to Wellsville, N. Y., where he now resides.

Arunah Ward was born in Reading, Steuben county, September 30, 1820, and is a son of Charles and Lydia (King) Ward. His parents came to Great Valley from Vermont in 1821 and settled in an unbroken wood lot. They traveled from Steuben county with an ox-team. While clearing a small plat of ground and erecting a log cabin they lived in the only school house in the town. They remained until 1846, when they removed to Wisconsin. Mr. Ward's mother died in 1848, and his father returned to this county and died in 1850. Arunah Ward was raised on the homestead, where he spent his boyhood at hard labor, attending the common schools in winter. He afterwards attended Springville Academy two terms and at once began teaching district

schools, and taught in all fifteen terms. He began business life as a millwright and farmer, and owned and occupied the old homestead in Great Valley. He was a justice of the peace in Great Valley and has also been superintendent of the poor of the county. In 1865 he was elected surrogate of the county and served four years. He removed to Ellicottville, January 1, 1866, where he still resides. In May, 1868, he was admitted to the bar, and in July, 1884, was admitted to practice in United States courts. September 15, 1852, he married Jane A. Palmer, of Great Valley.

Emory A. Anderson was at one time a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. At the beginning of the late war he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav., taking an active part in raising the regiment. While in the service he was promoted to the rank of major. After the war he studied law and opened an office at Little Valley about 1868, in partnership with Andrew Smith. He continued in practice there a short time, and then removed to Granger, Allegany county, but did not continue the practice of law. He died several years ago.

Andrew Smith, who came from Allegany county, opened an office at Little Valley in connection with Emory A. Anderson upon the removal of the county seat to that village in 1868. He remained in Little Valley only two or three years, when he returned to Allegany county and soon afterwards died.

Samuel Dunham was born in 1840 at Windham, Bradford county, Pa. His father was Henry Dunham, a Methodist preacher. He received his education at the Owego Academy, from which institution he was a graduate. He learned the trade of a miller and engaged in this business several years before the war, and during the same period he taught in the common schools during the winter season. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in the 64th Regiment N. Y. Vols. He remained in the service about two years, and then began reading law in Owego. He afterwards came to Salamanca and was appointed station agent of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company; he held this position about three years. He continued his legal studies with Hudson Ansley and was admitted to practice about 1868; he then formed a partnership with Mr. Ansley at Salamanca. He afterwards went to Minnesota, where he held the office of district attorney. He then moved to New York city, where he was a clerk in one of the departments of the city government. He held this position three years and then settled in Little Valley, where he remained until the fall of 1890, when he removed to the west. While in this county he held several important local offices, and for eleven years was clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

J. Wilbur Cochran, who now resides in Centralia, Wis., is a native of the town of Otto, where he was born April 8, 1845, and is the youngest son of Orson Cochran, who was a farmer and surveyor and for many years one of the leading citizens of that town. Wilbur spent his early life on the farm and at the district school at Scott's Corners in the town of Otto. He also at-



tended the Springville Academy one term. On the 6th of September, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the 188th Regiment N. Y. Vols. and went immediately to the front at Petersburg, Va. He participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, October 27, 1864, and the subsequent battles around Petersburg, the raid on the Weldon Railroad, and the second Hatcher's Run fight on February 4, 5, and 6, 1865. He remained in the army until March 25, 1865, when he left the field on account of illness. He was discharged from the service at Elmira, N. Y., June 1, 1865. He engaged in business at Shaffer and Miller Farms in the oil regions of Pennsylvania in November, 1865, and continued there several months. In April, 1866, he removed to Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business. In November of the same year he left Chicago and returned to Otto, N. Y. He taught school at East Otto Corners in the winter of 1866-67 and worked on his father's farm the following summer. In November, 1867, he commenced reading law with Albert Haight, now a justice of the Supreme Court, at Buffalo, N. Y., and was admitted to practice at a General term held in Buffalo in May, 1869. While reading with Judge Haight he received one dollar a week for office attendance; he boarded at the old Franklin House, lodging in the office and using army blankets for bedding. He located at Otto in the spring of 1869 for the practice of law, where he remained until the spring of 1873. He then went west, locating at Centralia, Wis., where he now resides. In July, 1873, he formed a partnership with Charles M. Webb, who was then United States district attorney for the Northern District of Wisconsin, living at Grand Rapids, Wis., which partnership continued until 1883, when Mr. Webb was appointed and afterwards elected Circuit judge of that Circuit, which position he still holds. Since that time Mr. Cochran has pursued the practice of law alone. He has been chairman of the county Board of Supervisors, district attorney of his county one term, and city attorney for the city of Centralia since its incorporation in 1874.

James M. Gallagher, a son of John and Ellen Gallagher, was born in Canada in 1841, and moved with his father and mother to Little Valley Center. He attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm during his youth, and later attended the Randolph Academy about three years. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the 154th Regiment under Captain Nelson. He was promoted successively to sergeant, quartermaster, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. He participated in all the battles in which the 154th Regiment was engaged, and at Lookout Mountain was wounded. He also marched with Sherman to the sea, and at the close of the war was mustered out of service. After his return from the war he was sick at his home in Little Valley about a year, when he went to Buffalo and commenced the study of law in the office of Babcock & Moore, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately opened an office for the practice of his profession in Buffalo, where he remained about three years,

when he removed to Little Valley and practiced there about a year. From there he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of burglar alarms. He died in Cleveland in 1885. He was married to a Miss Burns, of Rochester, N. Y., sister of Rev. P. Burns, of that city.

Martin V. Benson, son of John and Millie (Helms) Benson, was born in Conewango, June 28, 1839. His father was a mechanic and owned a farm where Martin spent his youth in attendance at the common schools and in labor on the farm. He also took an academic course at the Randolph Academy. He began the study of law in the office of Alexander Sheldon, of Randolph, and completed his course at the Albany Law School; he was admitted to the bar in February, 1870. During the time that he was acquiring his education and pursuing his law studies he taught eight terms in the district schools. Immediately after he was admitted to the bar he opened a law office in the village of East Randolph, where he has since resided. He represented the town of Conewango on the Board of Supervisors from 1866 to 1871 inclusive, and also in 1873, 1874, 1880, and 1881, in all ten years, and was chairman of the board in 1874. He has been three times elected president of the village of East Randolph, and is now president of the Board of Water Commissioners and also president of the People's State Bank of East Randolph.

Charles W. Blackney was a son of Nathan and Sarah Ann (Leonard) Blackney, and was born in Perrysburg, February 18, 1846. He moved with his parents to Gowanda about 1851 and was educated in the Gowanda Union School. After leaving school he was a clerk in his father's grocery store and also in the hardware store of Sellew & Popple until 1867, when he began the study of law with Frank A. Newell, of Gowanda. He continued with Mr. Newell about two years and then became a student in the office of William Woodbury, from whose office he was admitted to the bar about 1870. He was for a short time a partner with Judge Woodbury. In 1871 he purchased the law library and office of F. A. Newell, where he continued to practice until his death September 8, 1875. He was murdered by Lewis Derby, who immediately committed suicide. Mr. Blackney was a young man of great promise and bright prospects, and had already taken high rank in his profession. He had held the office of justice of the peace and was also town clerk several years. He represented Persia on the Board of Supervisors two terms. In 1874 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for district attorney, but was defeated by William G. Laidlaw. December 24, 1863, he was married to Alice E., daughter of William H. Stuart, of Gowanda, who still survives him.

Albert L. Read was the oldest son of Allen L. Read, and was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county, February 3, 1845. He received his education at the Whitestown Seminary and graduated from that institution at the age of twenty-two years. Afterwards he studied law in the office of Scott & Laidlaw in Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He

practiced law in Yorkshire Center in 1871 and 1872. He then went to Buffalo and formed a partnership with Mr. Gibbs, and afterwards was a partner with L. Le Clear, of the same place, in 1877 and 1878. He died at his father's home in Yorkshire on the 12th of July, 1879.

Benjamin F. Congdon, son of William H. K. and Elizabeth (Miller) Congdon, was born in Napoli, May 2, 1844. His father was a native of Rhode Island and his mother was born in Napoli. He received an academic education at Randolph Academy. He studied law with M. T. Jenkins, then of East Randolph, Judge Hazeltine, of Jamestown, N. Y., and William Manley, of Ellicottville. While pursuing his law studies he taught district schools at intervals. He finished his law studies at the Albany Law School and was admitted to practice in October, 1870. He opened an office for the practice of law with his brother, Joseph M. Congdon, in East Randolph, and in October, 1873, located in the village of Randolph, forming a partnership with James G. Johnson, which continued about a year. Since then he has practiced his profession alone. In December, 1872, he was married to Frances M., daughter of Dr. Samuel S. Wilcox, of Napoli. In 1880 Mr. Congdon was appointed by Governor Cornell attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians, which position he held three years. During the legislative sessions of 1892 and 1893 Mr. Congdon was in Albany acting as clerk to a Senate committee.

Joseph M. Congdon is a native of Napoli, where he was born on the 12th of January, 1846. His father, William H. K. Congdon, and his grandfather, Benjamin Congdon, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, removed from Rhode Island to this county in 1840, and his mother, Elizabeth Miller, was a daughter of Joseph Miller, who was one of the early settlers of Napoli, having purchased from the Holland Land Company a large tract of land and settled upon it. Mr. Congdon lived upon his father's farm in Napoli, attended the district school in the "little red school house on the hill," and did the ordinary work of a farmer's boy until fifteen years of age, when he began attending school at Randolph Academy, then presided over by Samuel G. Love, an educator of more than ordinary ability. Soon after he became sixteen he commenced teaching school in the winter and going to the academy during the spring and fall terms. In the fall of 1864 he went to Oil City and worked on the oil wells for about two years, going through the rise and fall of the renowned Pithole development. In 1868 he began the study of law with Jenkins & Goodwill at East Randolph and was admitted to the bar in October, 1870. In January following he and his brother, Benjamin F. Congdon, entered into partnership and practiced law at East Randolph under the firm name of Congdon & Congdon, and remained there three years. In the fall of 1873 he removed to Fredonia, N. Y., and entered into partnership with Merrill T. Jenkins, where he practiced two years. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Gowanda, where he now resides, and since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law. In 1877 he engaged in the oil business near

Bradford, Pa., and drilled fourteen oil wells. In the fall of 1879 he was elected member of Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county and was re-elected in 1880. During his first term he was a member of the Judiciary Committee and the second year was made its chairman. It is said that this is an honor which no other member of Assembly from Cattaraugus county has ever received. Since the close of his legislative service he has devoted his entire time to the practice of law. He married Alice, daughter of Merrill T. Jenkins.

Silas A. Lamb, a son of Judge Rensselaer Lamb, was admitted to the bar about 1870, and practiced law a short time in Ellicottville in partnership with Commodore P. Vedder. After the death of his father in 1871 Mr. Lamb settled his estate and then moved to Lyndon and engaged in farming; he afterwards went to Kansas, where he now resides.

Hiram M. Herrick was born at Gowanda, January 17, 1849. In 1868 he began the study of law with Eugene A. Nash at Cattaraugus, where he remained until September, 1870, when he entered the Albany Law School, graduating from that institution in May, 1871, and was admitted to the bar. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Nash at Cattaraugus under the firm name of Nash & Herrick. This partnership continued until 1873, when Mr. Nash was elected county clerk. After this Mr. Herrick continued the practice of law alone until his death, which occurred May 16, 1880. Mr. Herrick was a careful and painstaking lawyer, and had won considerable distinction when his career was cut short by his early death.

James Dow McVey was of Scotch parentage, and was born in Covington, Wyoming county, March 22, 1843. He moved to Franklinville with his parents in 1851. He there attended the district schools for a while, and afterwards went to Rushford and attended the academy at that place. He then taught district school two terms, after which he entered New York University and graduated in the classical course in 1866. While pursuing his university studies he turned aside for a year and entered the United States navy, where he acted as clerk to the paymaster on board the *John Adams*. After leaving the university he was engaged for a time in teaching in the city of New York, and also, while there, attended lectures in the Law Department of Columbia College. Coming to Ellicottville in 1870 he entered the law office of Scott & Laidlaw and continued his studies until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar. Upon his admission the firm was re-organized, Mr. McVey becoming a member, and the partnership continued under the name of Scott, Laidlaw & McVey. In the fall of 1873 he was elected surrogate of Cattaraugus county, being the first surrogate elected under the amended judiciary article of the constitution which was adopted in 1869. He assumed the duties of his office January 1, 1874, and soon afterwards moved the surrogate's office from Ellicottville to Franklinville and took up his residence in the latter village, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred October 9, 1879.

At the first session of the County Court after McVey's death, which convened October 27, 1879, a meeting of the bar of Cattaraugus county was held at the court house to take appropriate action expressing the feelings of the bar with reference to his decease. On this occasion Frank W. Stevens presented resolutions, which were adopted by the bar, in which they say that the "pleasantness of their professional relations with him has never been broken or marred." "Modest and unassuming, he won the affection of all his brethren at the bar, and by his manliness and integrity commanded their respect. In the judicial capacity to which he was chosen early in his professional life he acquired our confidence as an upright judge, a well-read lawyer, and a discreet, judicious man. He discharged the different duties devolving upon him with justice and kindness to all, with favor and partiality to none. He ignored none of the claims which society has upon the man, the profession upon the lawyer, the State upon the citizen, and endeavored faithfully to meet them all." Judge Allen D. Scott on the same occasion read from the bench an appreciative tribute to his memory, in which he says: "My relations with him were most intimate. He was with me as a student at law and a partner in business, and I have watched his progress with great interest. As a student he was diligent, attentive, and thorough; in professional life he was discreet, intelligent, and the soul of honor; socially he was one of the most genial men I ever knew, generous and ever mindful of the feelings of others. As a son, a brother, a husband, a citizen, a lawyer, a judge, and a friend, and in all the walks of life, he was noble." Addresses were made on the same occasion by Hudson Ansley, N. M. Allen, E. A. Nash, J. M. Congdon, J. H. Waring, and William G. Laidlaw. The writer was well acquainted with Mr. McVey, and practiced in his court during almost his entire judicial career. He was a man who took an active interest in everything which promoted the welfare of the community. He was a thorough legal student, and was well trained in the classics. He believed that the narrowing tendencies of legal practice should be guarded against by studies of outside subjects, which tend to broaden the man and keep him abreast of the best thought of his age. He read widely and discriminatingly, and was not only an able judge, but was deeply acquainted with the best literature of his time. January 24, 1872, Mr. McVey married Isidore, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Van Aernam, of Franklinville, who still survives him.

George M. Rider is a native of Trenton, Oneida county, where he was born September 15, 1844. His father was a farmer, and in the fall of 1847 moved with his family to this county and purchased a farm about a mile south of the village of Ellicottville. Mr. Rider attended the district school, the Ellicottville Union School, and Alfred Academy. He also taught district schools a number of terms and was principal of the Ellicottville Union School three years. In the fall of 1864 he went to Albany to attend the law school, and soon afterwards enlisted at Albany in the 91st N. Y. Regiment and served as



a private in the Union army from that time to the close of the war. He then studied law in the office of Scott & Laidlaw and was admitted to the bar in June, 1871. Soon afterwards he went to Gowanda and formed a partnership with the late C. C. Torrance under the firm name of Torrance & Rider. This partnership continued about a year, when it was dissolved and Mr. Rider returned to Ellicottville, where he has since practiced his profession. He was for several years a partner of Commodore P. Vedder. Mr. Rider was elected district attorney of Cattaraugus county in 1883 and re-elected in 1886. In 1892 he was appointed a special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department and sent abroad to examine American consulates. He visited several foreign cities in the course of his official service.

Frank W. Stevens is a native of Leon, where he was born December 16, 1847. His father, Daniel S. Stevens, is of New England descent and purely English-Yankee blood. His mother's maiden name was Catherine E. Hurty, who is a direct descendant of the original Holland settlers of New York. Mr. Stevens spent his boyhood on his father's farm on Elm creek, in Conewango, two miles north of East Randolph. He attended district school until twelve years of age, Randolph Academy about two years, and prepared for college under a private tutor. He spent some months at Harvard Law School while a law student in 1870. He began teaching school at the age of fifteen, teaching his first term in Mansfield in the winter of 1863-64; he also taught in Conewango in the winter of 1865-66. He was assistant teacher in the Chamberlain Institute one year (1866-67), was principal of the Mayville Union School one year (1867-68), and was principal of Friendship Academy, Allegany county, one year (1868-69). He read law with Jenkins & Goodwill at East Randolph and at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to practice at Rochester in September, 1871. He began practice in January, 1872, at East Randolph, in partnership with J. V. Goodwill. This partnership continued until October 1, 1882, when he became a member of the firm of Sheldon, Green, Stevens & Benedict, of Jamestown. This partnership continued until July 1, 1890, when Mr. Stevens withdrew and for a time practiced alone. He is now the senior member of the firm of Stevens & Peterson. He was assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county in 1871 and was journal clerk of the board in 1873 to 1876 inclusive. He was elected district attorney of Cattaraugus county in 1877 and re-elected in 1880, serving six years. He was elected a member of the School Board in Jamestown in 1891. May 12, 1874, Mr. Stevens was married to Mary B. Miller and lived at East Randolph until November, 1884, when he removed to Jamestown, where he has since resided. They have one child, Margaret K., born February 22, 1883. Since his removal to Jamestown he has devoted himself with great energy to the practice of law and is the counsel for several large corporations.

Hudson H. Parke formerly practiced law at Gowanda, but is now engaged in practice in Buffalo.

Oliver S. Vreeland, the present county judge, is a native of Cuba, Allegany county, and was born September 28, 1842. He is a son of Simon and Jerusha (Butterfield) Vreeland. He grew up on his father's farm and during this time attended the common schools, where he acquired the rudiments of an education. In the fall of 1859 his father removed with his family to Olean and in the spring of 1860 he began attendance at the Olean Academy. This continued until 1862, when the family moved back to Cuba. In the fall of 1862 he entered Rushford Academy and remained there two years, excepting two winters, when he was engaged in teaching district school in the town of Ischua. He next attended Alfred University, where he remained one year, and taught one term of school at Hume, Allegany county. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the fall of 1865 and graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1869. In July, 1869, he began the study of law with E. D. Lovelidge, of Cuba, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1872. He located in Salamanca and formed a partnership with Hudson Ansley in 1872, which partnership continued until 1879. Judge Vreeland was president of the village of Salamanca in 1878 and 1880 and represented his town on the Board of Supervisors from 1882 to 1886. In 1887 he was elected to the office of county judge, which office he still holds. In 1888 the New York Assembly appointed a special committee to investigate the condition of the Indians of the State, of which committee J. S. Whipple, then member of Assembly, was chairman. Judge Vreeland was appointed counsel to the committee and accompanied it in its investigations of the condition of the various Indian tribes of the State. He had personal charge of the examination of witnesses and bestowed very careful attention upon the subject involved in the investigation. The committee investigated the history of the various Indian tribes, the origin and condition of their titles to the reservations which they occupy in this State, and various transfers of Indian titles to the whites. An exhaustive report was prepared, embracing many rare and important documents relating to the history of the Indian tribes, various treaties between the Indians and the State and National governments, and contracts and agreements with the Indians and various land companies. The result of this investigation, embodied in a "Report on the Indian Problem," is of great importance to persons interested in Indian titles, and in aiding to elucidate various questions concerning the disposition of the Indian tribes and their possessions in this State. In conjunction with Mr. Whipple, at whose suggestion the committee was appointed, Judge Vreeland was enabled to render the public a valuable service by settling some questions which had hitherto been seriously controverted. September 15, 1869, he was married to Anna M. Guilford. He is now engaged in general law practice in the village of Salamanca.

E. M. Sanger practiced at Gowanda a short time a few years ago and thence went to Buffalo, where he remained some time. He then went to New



"A Congress to be"

W. S. Freeland



York, where he remained until the winter of 1892, when he removed to Mexico, and it is understood that he is there now.

Winfield S. Thrasher is a native of Cornish, N. H., and was born May 5, 1847. He is a son of Samuel P. and Ann (Haven) Thrasher. His father died in 1871; his mother is still living with him at Dayton. Mr. Thrasher received his education in the common schools in New Hampshire and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H. He taught district schools winters in New Hampshire, beginning at the age of eighteen years, and after he came to Dayton he taught three years there; he came to Dayton in this county in the spring of 1868 and at once entered the office of Norman M. Allen and began the study of law. He was admitted to practice at Buffalo in June, 1872, and immediately formed a partnership with Mr. Allen at Dayton, which continued until the spring of 1886, including in the firm for about four years James E. Bixby. After 1886 the firm of Thrasher & Bixby continued until about 1890, when Mr. Thrasher formed a partnership with Irving R. Leonard at Gowanda, under the firm name of Thrasher & Leonard, which still continues, Mr. Thrasher residing at Dayton and Mr. Leonard at Gowanda. In 1869 Mr. Thrasher married Mary A. F. Allen, daughter of Norman M. Allen, of Dayton, whose sketch appears on a preceding page. Alice, his oldest daughter, is the wife of James E. Bixby, of Dayton.

Lewis J. Murphy is a son of John L. Murphy, a prominent citizen of Ashford, and was born in that town on November 29, 1850. He attended the common schools of his native town until sixteen years of age, when he became a student at Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., where he graduated. While attending this institution he taught district schools during the winter terms. In 1870 he began the study of law in the office of the late C. C. Severance, a prominent lawyer of Springville, and afterwards went to the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1873 with the highest honors of his class. He began the practice of law in Salamanca in 1875 and remained there two or three years, when he removed to Bolivar, Allegany county, and formed a partnership with Mr. Curtis, who had been in practice in that town several years. For some time after Mr. Murphy located in Bolivar that part of Allegany county was a prosperous oil-producing section. He gave this business some attention in addition to his law practice, and during the last two or three years has been engaged in business in West Virginia and Ohio dealing in oil and real estate.

Mordecai E. Matteson is a native of Dayton, N. Y., and was born in 1841. He began life on a farm. After some years he sold his Dayton farm and engaged in mercantile business at Cattaraugus about two years. He then sold his business and removed to Randolph and established himself in a general store. He continued this business a few years, when he sold out and began reading law with Weeden & Matteson, of Randolph, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He began practice at Randolph, but soon removed to Cherry



Creek, N. Y., where he practiced several years. He then removed to Jamestown, where he continued to practice about three years, when he sold his library and again embarked in mercantile business, in which he is still engaged. He is a brother of Elias L. Matteson, of Randolph, whose sketch appears on page 369.

Charles Z. Lincoln is the youngest child of Pratt and Harriet (Whitcomb) Lincoln, and was born in Grafton, Vt., August 5, 1848. His mother died when he was four years old and his father when he was eight. In September, 1856, immediately after the death of his father, he, with two sisters and a brother, came to East Otto, where they found a home with Lucius L. Lincoln, his father's brother. He lived there until February, 1861, when he returned to Vermont and lived with his oldest brother, George P. Lincoln, now of East Otto. In July, 1863, he returned to East Otto and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Addie H. Perkins. He attended the common schools in East Otto and in Vermont, and was a student at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, a few terms from 1867 to 1869. He taught district schools in Dayton, Little Valley, Kennedy, and East Otto. In March, 1871, he began the study of law with Joseph R. Jewell, then practicing at Little Valley. In October, 1872, he went to Olean and entered the office of Charles S. Cary, where he remained until his admission to the bar on April 10, 1874. August 5, 1874, he opened an office in Little Valley, where he has since practiced his profession. November 12, 1874, he was married to Lusette, daughter of William Bonsteel, of East Otto. In November, 1877, he formed a partnership with Eugene A. Nash, under the name of Nash & Lincoln, which continued eight years. Since January 1, 1886, he has practiced alone. He has been president, trustee, and attorney of the village of Little Valley and was for six years a member of the Board of Education. He was also supervisor four years from 1886 to 1889 inclusive.

James H. Waring is a son of John and Catherine Waring and was born in the town of Farmersville on February 3, 1848. He was educated in the common schools and at Ten Broeck Free Academy, where he graduated in June, 1870. He studied law in Michigan University, with Scott, Laidlaw & McVey at Ellicottville, and with the late Judge Samuel S. Spring at Franklinville. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1875. He soon afterwards opened an office in Franklinville, where he practiced until October, 1884, when he removed to Olean and became a partner with David H. Bolles under the firm name of Bolles & Waring, which has since continued. In 1876 he was married to Agnes Steele, of Franklinville. He was elected to the office of district attorney of Cattaraugus county in the year 1889 and re-elected in 1892.

Zenas M. Swift was engaged in practice at Limestone several years prior to 1880. About that time he removed to Buffalo, where he continued in practice until about 1883, when he died.

William R. Pindar was born at Hornellsville, N. Y., June 16, 1844, and is a son of the Rev. William E. and Maria (Rice) Pindar. His father was a Methodist minister, and like others of his order had no permanent abiding place. Mr. Pindar received an academic education. He went to Ellicottville in 1867. He was engaged in the clerk's office at Little Valley in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court during the incumbency of William Manley, surrogate. While there, in June, 1875, he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Ellicottville soon afterwards, where he practiced his profession until 1882. He then moved to Salamanca and formed a partnership with John J. Inman. This partnership continued until 1884. Since that time Mr. Pindar has conducted his law business alone. In 1875 he was married to Mary L., daughter of Marsena Brooks, of Ellicottville. Mr. Pindar is now living in the village of Salamanca. His mother was a sister of Addison G. Rice.

Alfred Spring is a son of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring, and was born at Franklinville on February 19, 1851. He received his education at the Ten Broeck Free Academy, where he graduated in June, 1870, in the same class with James H. Waring, now district attorney of the county. He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in October, 1875. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of his town, and in 1879 was elected surrogate of the county and re-elected in 1885, serving in all twelve years. May 8, 1877, he was married to Anna A., daughter of Dana O. Tarbell, of Farmersville. For several years he has been in partnership with his brother, George E. Spring, in the practice of law at Franklinville. During his twelve years' service as surrogate the business of the office largely increased and became so extensive as to require nearly all his time. Many important and complicated controversies were tried in the Surrogate's Court during his term, involving large amounts of property and intricate and novel questions of law. Mr. Spring has always taken an active interest in local affairs and has had several years' experience on the Board of Trustees of the village of Franklinville.

Thomas Storrs was born in Franklinville, January 29, 1864. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and was for a time a book canvasser and lecturer and merchant in turn, using the funds thus earned to defray his expenses while he was pursuing his studies. He entered the law office of his uncle, Alexander Storrs, at Hinsdale, as a student. After the usual course of study he was admitted to the bar in June, 1876, and immediately thereafter began to practice in Hinsdale. He remained in that town until 1879 and then formed a partnership with the late Enos C. Brooks, of Olean, and removed to that town, where he now resides. This partnership continued until 1882, when it was dissolved, Mr. Storrs opening an office alone in Olean. In May, 1889, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In October, 1881, Mr. Storrs was married to Fannie B. Temple, daughter of E. M. Temple, of Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. Storrs is descended

from one of the oldest English families, who trace their genealogy back to the time of William the Conqueror.

Carey D. Davie, the present surrogate, is a son of William and Angenette (Montrose) Davie and was born in Bolivar, N. Y., March 4, 1850. He was educated in Richburg Free Academy and in Allegany College, Meadville, Pa., where he graduated in 1871 with the degree of B.A., and has since received the degree of A.M. He then engaged in teaching and was for a time principal of Genesee Valley Seminary at Belfast, N. Y. He read law at Cuba, N. Y., in the office of Marshall B. Champlain, late attorney-general of the State of New York. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. July 5th following he located for the practice of his profession in Salamanca, where he still resides. In the spring of 1879 he formed a law partnership with Hudson Ansley, which continued until the summer of 1890. He has been president of the village of Salamanca and has also served two terms as president of the Board of Education. He represented the town of Salamanca on the Board of Supervisors in 1889 and 1890. In the fall of 1891 he was elected surrogate of Cattaraugus county, which office he now holds. Mr. Davie married Anna Benedict, of Meadville, Pa.

John F. Mosher was born in Leon, December 17, 1837. His education was received in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he began trying causes in justice's court, quite often with his father, Benjamin Mosher, as an opponent. He began studying law with his father and continued this study in connection with his practice several years before concluding to seek admission as an attorney in courts of record. In 1873 he began a clerkship with Congdon & Congdon at Randolph. His studies were pursued at his home in Leon. He was admitted to the bar in 1876. He remained in Leon until 1880, when he removed to Little Valley. He there entered the employ of his brother, Gilbert L. Mosher, then sheriff, and was deputy sheriff about three years and had charge of the jail. In April, 1865, he was married to Mercy A. Ross, daughter of Ahiman Ross, of Leon. Mr. Mosher is now engaged in general practice at Little Valley.

Charles P. Moulton, son of George and Egline (Washburn) Moulton, was born at Bridgewater, Vt., October 10, 1854. His father died when he was two years of age and when he was five years old his mother moved to Jamestown, and while living there she was married to Judge D. H. Bolles. She was a sister of the late Charles P. Washburn, of Ellicottville. When Mr. Bolles moved to Ellicottville Mr. Moulton went with the family, and there attended the common schools and afterwards for a time was a student at Perry Academy. He left school at quite an early age and was employed as a clerk in a hardware store. About 1872 he entered the office of Judge Bolles at Olean and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1876. Afterwards he became a member of the firm of Bolles & Moulton, which continued until 1883. After that time he practiced alone until about 1889, when he formed a

partnership with Horace A. L. Beardsley. In 1876 Mr. Moulton married Gertrude Beardsley, daughter of Rev. Charles E. Beardsley, late of Olean and at one time a member of our bar.

William Armstrong was in practice at Randolph a few years in partnership with Rodney R. Crowley, beginning about 1876. He then moved to Allegany county and from there to Buffalo, where he is now in practice.

Charles D. Van Aernam is a son of Hon. Henry Van Aernam, M. D. (see p. 131), and was born in the village of Franklinville, May 20, 1851. He attended the Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville and Alfred University at Alfred Center, N. Y., but did not graduate from either institution. For some time prior to June, 1872, he was a clerk in the Pension Office at Washington, and while there was graduated from the Law Department of Columbian College at Washington. He afterwards studied law in the office of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring in Franklinville and was admitted to the bar in October, 1876. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with Alfred Spring, under the name of Spring & Van Aernam, which continued until January 1, 1880, when Mr. Spring assumed the duties of the office of surrogate. Since that time Mr. Van Aernam has practiced alone.

Myron A. Dodge was a native of Troy, Bradford county, Pa., where he was born December 15, 1847, and was the son of a Freewill Baptist minister. In addition to the advantages enjoyed at the common schools he received an academic education at Pike Seminary, Wyoming county. He was married December 25, 1868, to Myra A. Smith, of Yorkshire. He began business as an insurance agent in Great Valley. In 1872 he moved to Olean and engaged with H. W. Eaton in the same business, following it two years. He then entered the law office of J. B. Finch at Olean and was admitted to the bar in 1876. From that time until his death he practiced law in Olean. At the time of his death he was in partnership with C. S. Dwinnells, who studied law in his office. They were also pension attorneys and Mr. Dodge was a justice of the piece. He died March 5, 1881. On the 7th of March a meeting of the members of the bar of Olean was held at the office of Cary, Jewell & Rumsey, at which suitable memorial resolutions were adopted. In these resolutions the lawyers of Olean speak of Mr. Dodge as follows: "Our relations, both social and professional, having brought us into constant and active contact with him as friend and neighbor, as citizen, and as a lawyer, qualify us to testify with peculiar propriety and emphasis to the fine, generous, and manly qualities that marked and ennobled his daily life, his quick and tender sympathy, his warm and faithful friendship, his gentleness and sense of honor, his zealous discharge of duty, his frank, free, and genial manner, and the sterling manhood of his nature."

Frank H. Robinson is a native of Cuba, N. Y., where he was born May 23, 1855, and is a son of Charles P. and Elizabeth Robinson. He attended the common schools, where he received the principal part of his education. He

read law with Champlain, Armstrong & Russell at Cuba and with Sickles & Miller at Albany, and graduated from the Law Department of Union University in the spring of 1876. He was admitted to the bar in May of that year. He immediately located at Salamanca, but remained there only a short time; he formed a partnership with C. D. Davie and in September, 1876, opened a branch office at Limestone. He remained there until June, 1879, when the oil business began to decline and he went to Steuben county. He practiced law a short time at Hornellsville and then located in Canisteo in January, 1880, forming a partnership with A. M. Burnell, which continued four years. Since that time Mr. Robinson has been in practice alone. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of Steuben county and re-elected in 1889.

J. Arthur Corbin was born in Waverly, Tioga county, April 19, 1853. He began his legal studies with D. O. Hancock, of Owego, N. Y. He attended the Albany Law School in 1876-77 and was admitted to the bar in May, 1877. He began practice at Allegany in April, 1878, where he remained until January 1, 1882, when he removed to Olean, where he resided until the spring of 1893, when he removed to Buffalo. During a part of that time he was in partnership with Edgar N. Yates, the firm being Corbin & Yates.

William H. Nourse is a native of Hinsdale and was born in 1853. He resided there and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age. During 1869 he was employed as book-keeper for a manufacturing company at Andover. He then became a pupil at Ten Broeck Free Academy, and after finishing his studies there taught school at Yorkshire and Portville. He began his legal studies in the office of A. G. Rice in Buffalo and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He practiced at Arcade about three years. In 1882 he located at Olean and has since been engaged in practice there. In 1887 he married D. E. Robinson, of Franklinville.

Frederick William Kruse was born in Germany, June 25, 1852, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1853. They settled near Buffalo, N. Y., where he resided until he was thirteen years of age. He then left his home and was employed at labor on a farm summers and attended the district school winters until 1868, when he became a student in Griffith Institute at Springville, N. Y. He attended this institution several terms, and also taught in the district schools during that time, until 1874. He then began the study of law in the office of Cary & Jewell at Olean and was admitted to the bar in 1877. After his admission he went to Arcade and formed a partnership with A. J. Knight, which continued three years. He then removed to Olean, where he has since resided. He has served the village of Olean as clerk and as attorney. He was a member of the New York Assembly from the First District of Cattaraugus county in 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887. In 1887 the Committee on Ways and Means in the Assembly was divided and all questions relating to appropriations were referred to the new committee then created, called the "Committee on Appropriations." Mr. Kruse was made chairman of this com-



mittee when it was organized. The same year he was chairman of the Committee on Revision. Mr. Kruse took an active part in the legislation during his service in the Assembly and served on various important committees. In 1888, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, he was appointed a member of the commission to revise the excise laws. In 1890 he was appointed by Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, a special agent to take charge of the census recount of the city of Minneapolis, Minn., and he also visited other western cities while in the performance of this duty. Mr. Kruse is now the senior member of the firm of F. W. & E. F. Kruse, composed of his brother and himself. He married Julia Engle, of Olean.

Irving R. Leonard was born at Dayton, N. Y., September 3, 1853, and is the only son of Joseph and Maryette Leonard. He received his education at the common schools and at the Forestville Union School. He taught district schools several terms and read law at Dayton with Allen & Thrasher. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1877. Since that time he has practiced at Gowanda and is now a member of the law firm of Thrasher & Leonard. June 21, 1882, he was married to Emma M. Schaack. In 1876 he was elected a justice of the peace of the town of Dayton and served one term, and in 1886 he was elected to the same office in the town of Persia, but resigned after a short service. He was president of the village of Gowanda in 1883, 1884, and 1889.

George H. Phelps, son of Augustus H. and Olive E. Phelps, was born on Haskell flats, in the town of Hinsdale, September 24, 1854. He received his education in the common schools, and in the fall of 1873 began reading Kent's Commentaries, which he borrowed from Alexander Storrs, a lawyer of Hinsdale. In the spring of 1874 he entered the law office of Champlain, Armstrong & Russell at Cuba, N. Y., where he remained one year, and then went into the office of Loveridge & Swift of the same town, where he remained another year, and then entered the office of Enos C. Brooks, of Olean, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in April, 1877. He immediately began practice in Olean, where he remained until 1887, when he went to Findlay, Hancock county, Ohio, where he now resides and is engaged in the practice of his profession. While in Olean he was associated as a partner at different times with Fred L. Eaton and J. T. Baxter.

W. Hutchinson Gibbs was born in Kortright, Delaware county, in 1846, and is a son of Ezra T. Gibbs, who was a practicing physician in his native town. He received an academic education and graduated from H. G. Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. In 1864, although less than eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the 144th Regiment N. Y. Vols. He was in several engagements and escaped without injury, but when his regiment was mustered out of service in June, 1865, he was left an invalid in the general hospital at Hilton Head, S. C., from the effects of sunstroke. When convalescent he was allowed to return home and was honorably discharged at Albany in

July, 1865. After his return from the army Mr. Gibbs engaged in teaching until 1874, and had in the meantime begun the study of law. In the fall of 1874 he entered the law office of Ansley & Vreeland at Salamanca, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in June, 1877. In September, 1878, he opened an office for the practice of his profession at Limestone, where he now resides. He is the attorney for the village of Limestone and is also a justice of the peace of the town of Carrolton.

W. Darwin Phelps is of pure English descent, his ancestors having immigrated to America from England in the early days of the country. His grandmother, Lucy Pelton, was of Puritan stock, and her grandmother came to this country in the *Mayflower*. He was born at West Turin, Lewis county, April 18, 1848, and is the son of William and Catherine Phelps. His education was obtained at the common schools, at Whitestown Seminary, Ellington Academy, and Chamberlain Institute. He began the study of law with Theodore A. Case at Ellington, N. Y., and completed his course with J. Lambert Ingersoll at Jamestown. He was admitted to the bar June 17, 1877, and commenced practice in Ellington. In the spring of 1880 he removed to Pine Valley in this county and has been in practice there since, with the exception of two months, which he spent in partnership with D. E. Powell at Cattaraugus.

Perry Bruce Coxe was born in East Otto, September 15, 1852, and is a son of Eli D. Cox, one of the early settlers and most substantial citizens of that town. Perry attended the district school until seventeen years of age, when he entered Griffith Institute at Springville, N. Y., as a student, and remained there one year. He then attended the seminary at Lima, N. Y., for about a year, and afterwards engaged in teaching, taking charge of schools at Kill Buck and at Hamburg, N. Y., and was principal of the Union School at Ellicottville several terms. In 1874 he began the study of law with Allen D. Scott, then county judge, at Ellicottville, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. A partnership was immediately formed between Mr. Coxe and his tutor, Judge Scott, which continued until 1884, when Mr. Coxe removed to Salamanca and formed a partnership with James S. Whipple, which was continued until he moved to New York in 1890. He established an office in the *World* building and soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. About 1884 Mr. Coxe was appointed deputy internal revenue collector for the Twenty-eighth Revenue District of New York, which office he held until December 31, 1886. While in Salamanca the firm of Coxe & Whipple had charge of some important litigation for the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company; and after removing to New York Mr. Coxe was appointed counsel for the committee of the State Senate during the sugar trust investigation. Mr. Coxe died November 13, 1892. January 2, 1890, he was married to Miss Julia Wickham, of Monroe Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., and he had resided in that city since opening an office in New York. Mr. Coxe was a gentleman of high

character and unquestioned probity, and had already taken high rank in the legal fraternity of New York. At the time of his death he was in partnership with Byron P. Stratton. While living in Cattaraugus county he held the office of special deputy county clerk, and was also assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors in 1877, 1879, 1880, and 1881. Mr. Coxe was a young man of genial manners and pleasant address and made friends easily. In addition to his legal acquirements he had a decided taste for music, which was cultivated to a high degree, and his presence was always welcome in social circles.

Everand A. Hayes was born in Addison county, Vt., September 24, 1850. He attended the district school a few terms and then became a sailor and pilot on Lake Champlain. Some time after leaving Vermont he came to western New York and studied law for a time with the firm of Scott & Laidlaw at Ellicottville. He afterwards continued his studies with Charles Z. Lincoln, of Little Valley, finally completing his course of study with Allen & Thrasher at Dayton, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 15, 1877. September 23, 1886, he was admitted to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York. While pursuing his law studies Mr. Hayes was a teacher and taught in Great Valley, Little Valley, Dayton, Randolph, and various other places. Mr. Hayes practiced law for a time at Randolph and afterwards moved to the city of Buffalo, forming a partnership with Leroy Andrus under the firm name of Andrus & Hayes. In 1890 he formed a partnership with E. O. Farrar, formerly a member of Assembly from Syracuse, N. Y. This firm was dissolved in 1892. In January, 1893, he formed a partnership with F. M. Joslyn, under the name of Hayes & Joslyn, which is still in existence.

Daniel A. Sackrider was born in Delhi, N. Y., in 1849. He received an academic education at Chamberlain Institute, graduated at Fredonia State Normal School, and engaged in teaching about six years. He studied law with Henderson & Wentworth and was admitted to the bar in October, 1878. He practiced law and was also managing clerk for Henderson & Wentworth about three years. In March, 1882, he formed a partnership with Rodney R. Crowley, which continued until March, 1887, when Mr. Sackrider received the appointment of postmaster at Randolph. After the termination of this office, in the spring of 1892, Mr. Sackrider resumed the practice of law at Randolph, where he still resides. He has been twice married, first to Harriet, daughter of Delos E. Sill, who died March 16, 1881, and next to Lucia E., daughter of Charles M. Beecher. He is now an acting magistrate of the town of Randolph.

Dewitt Clinton Reilly was born in Buffalo, February 15, 1855. His father was of Scotch-Irish blood and a native of Toronto, Canada. His mother was a native of France. Mr. Reilly obtained his education in the excellent schools of the city of Buffalo, and in 1875, at the age of twenty, he entered the law office of Lewis & Gurney as a student. He pursued his legal studies

diligently and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He remained in the office of Lewis & Gurney until 1880, when he began practice in Buffalo alone. He continued until 1883, when he went to Peoria, Ill., but on account of poor health was unable to continue practice there. He came to Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1884. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Crowley & Sackrider at Randolph, the new firm being Crowley, Sackrider & Reilly. Mr. Sackrider retired from the firm in 1887 and the firm has since been Crowley & Reilly. He was the Democratic candidate for the office of county judge in 1887, and for district attorney in 1889 and again in 1892. In February, 1893, he was appointed by Governor Flower attorney for the Seneca Nation of Indians, which office he still holds.

George E. Towne is a native of Keene, Cheshire county, N. H., where he was born on the 7th of November, 1854. His father is a native of the same place; his mother, Caroline (Spring) Towne, was a sister of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring and a native of Grafton, Vt. Mr. Towne removed with his parents from New Hampshire to Farmersville in 1866 and lived in that town seven years. The family then moved to Franklinville. Mr. Towne attended district school and a few fall terms at the Ten Broeck Free Academy. He taught district schools a few terms before leaving Farmersville, and after going to Franklinville completed a course of study at the academy, graduating in 1875. He commenced reading law with Alfred Spring in the fall of 1876, reading there two years. He then taught school at Little Valley and continued his studies with Nash & Lincoln one year, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1879. He opened an office for the practice of law at Cattaraugus in November, 1879, and removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., in March, 1880, where he still resides. In the spring of 1893 he opened an office in the city of Buffalo. Mr. Towne represented the Second District of Chautauqua county in the Assembly in 1889-90.

James E. Markham was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 21, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city and subsequently graduated from Genesee Valley Seminary at Belfast, N. Y., in 1875. He began reading law in the office of Henry M. Seymour, who was then associated in practice with C. D. Davie at Salamanca, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Buffalo in June, 1879. In September, 1880, he formed a partnership with James G. Johnson at Salamanca under the firm name of Johnson & Markham, and was associated with him until May, 1886, when he removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he is now engaged in practice.

Frank Rumsey was born at Cattaraugus in the town of New Albion, July 16, 1854. He attended the common schools of his native village and also the Forestville Academy, and taught a district school in New Albion during the winters of 1874-75 and 1875-76. In the early part of the year 1876 he began reading law with Hiram M. Herrick and continued in Mr. Herrick's office until November, 1877, when he became a student in the office of Cary &

Jewell at Olean. He remained with them as a law clerk until June, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar at a General term of the Supreme Court held at Buffalo. Soon after his admission to the bar he became a partner with his former tutors under the firm name of Cary, Jewell & Rumsey. This partnership continued until the spring of 1883, when J. R. Jewell retired from the firm, leaving it Cary & Rumsey, which continued until 1890, when it was changed to Cary, Rumsey & Hastings by the admission of Allen J. Hastings, who had been connected with the firm several years as a student and clerk. Mr. Rumsey moved to Buffalo in June, 1889, and opened an office alone, although retaining his connection with the Olean firm. He continued in practice at Buffalo until November 1, 1891, when he was appointed general solicitor of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On the 1st of October, 1879, Mr. Rumsey was married to Emma F. Cary, daughter of Charles S. Cary, of Olean. In 1885 he was the Democratic candidate for the office of surrogate of Cattaraugus county.

Elijah Cook, son of Theodore and Pauline Cook, was born at Otto on September 22, 1851. While a boy his summers were spent on the parental farm and his winters in attendance at the district school. At fifteen years of age he commenced a two years' attendance at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, and Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y. At seventeen years of age he began to teach school. At the age of nineteen he entered Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, as a preparatory student, succeeding to the classical department a year later. He was graduated from that institution in August, 1876, receiving the degree of B.A. Shortly after graduating he entered the law office of Cook & Lockwood at Jamestown, N. Y., to begin the study of law. He afterwards continued his studies with Allen & Thrasher at Dayton and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, June 10, 1879. He began the practice of law at Gowanda in May, 1880. One year later he removed to Dayton, where he has since resided. He now has an office in Buffalo and does business in that city. He held the office of justice of the peace at Dayton four years. In 1888 Mr. Cook was elected supreme vice-president of the Equitable Aid Union, an insurance order, and in 1889 was elected treasurer of the same organization and re-elected in 1890 and again in 1892.

Fred L. Eaton, son of Fred R. and Florence Eaton, was born at Olean, July 16, 1857, and has resided there since that time. He received his education in the Olean schools. After leaving school he assisted his father for a time in his jewelry store in Olean. He spent the summer of 1876 in Skaneateles, N. Y., working on the farm of Willis Platt. In the fall of the same year Mr. Eaton returned to Olean and the next July entered upon the study of law in the office of George H. Phelps. During the fall and winter following he taught school at Clermont, Pa. In October, 1880, he was admitted to the bar at Rochester. He immediately afterwards formed a partnership with Mr. Phelps under the firm name of Phelps & Eaton; this partnership continued



about one year, when Mr. Eaton withdrew and has since that time practiced his profession alone. In 1884 he was appointed village clerk and attorney of the village of Olean, and has been re-appointed to that position eight consecutive terms of one year each. In 1887 he was elected justice of the peace of Olean. In 1889 the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, Mass., offered three chief prizes of \$1,000 each for the best short story of adventure for boys and for girls respectively. Mr. Eaton contributed a story entitled "Way Out en the Prairie Kentry" to the class of best stories for girls and was awarded therefor the prize of \$1,000. This story was the first literary production ever offered by Mr. Eaton for publication. Since its appearance he has written and published a small amount of other matter. In December, 1881, Mr. Eaton was married to Elizabeth Brett, of Olean.

William W. Waring is a native of Farmersville. He was born January 25, 1854, and is a son of John Waring, who was a native of Connecticut. His mother, Catherine (Hogg) Waring, was a native of Scotland. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and afterwards Ten Broeck Free Academy in Franklinville, graduating from that institution in June, 1873. He was engaged in teaching and working on a farm until October, 1876, when he entered the office of his brother, James H. Waring, of Franklinville, to begin the study of law. After the usual course of study he was admitted to the bar in April, 1880. He practiced his profession at Arcade, N. Y., from July, 1881, to July, 1882. Since then he has practiced in Franklinville. In November, 1884, he married Lucy Flagg Thayer, at Clarendon Springs, Vt.

Fred J. Blackmon is a native of Little Valley, where he was born January 12, 1855, and is a son of Lyman and Julia Blackmon, who afterwards removed to Farmersville. He received his education in the common schools and in Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville. He began the study of law with James D. McVey, then surrogate, at Franklinville, in February, 1877, and continued with him until his death in October, 1879, after which he entered the office of Alfred Spring at Franklinville, where he remained until he was admitted to practice in April, 1880. He at once began practice alone at Franklinville and continued there until September, 1883, when he formed a partnership with C. C. Torrance at Gowanda under the firm name of Torrance & Blackmon, which continued until the death of Mr. Torrance in 1886. In September, 1891, he formed a partnership with George & H. C. Wodsworth, of Buffalo, where he is still engaged in practice. Mr. Blackmon resides in Gowanda, Erie county, where he also has an office. He has represented the town of Collins several years on the Board of Supervisors of Erie county.

Vedder C. Reynolds is a native of Ellicottville and was born August 5, 1856. He is a son of Elisha and Maria (Vedder) Reynolds. He obtained his education in the common schools at West Valley, in this county, at Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., and at Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville, and taught thirteen terms in the district schools in this county. He studied

law with Nash & Lincoln at Little Valley and with Henderson & Wentworth at Randolph; he was admitted to the bar April 10, 1880, and was admitted to practice in the United States Court on September 25, 1885. He began practice at South Dayton and continued there until 1883; he then removed to Buffalo and became general manager of an insurance company, which place he held one year. He then removed to Salamanca, where he now resides, and has since been engaged in a general law practice. While at South Dayton he was in partnership about a year with E. A. Hayes, now of Buffalo; he was also in partnership about two years with T. H. Dowd, of Salamanca.

John J. Inman was born June 7, 1858, at Cottage, in the town of Dayton, and is a son of Harvey and Betsey Inman, both of whom are of Scotch descent. He attended the common schools and also took a course at Forestville Academy. He engaged in teaching in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties several terms. He read law a while with W. G. Laidlaw at Ellicottville, and then went to Ionia, Mich., and read law with William O. Webster; he was admitted to the bar in that State on June 7, 1878. He came to Salamanca and was admitted to practice in this State on June 11, 1880, and has resided and practiced law in Salamanca since that time. From 1882 to 1884 he was in partnership with William R. Pindar, the firm being Pindar & Inman. In May, 1886, he formed a partnership with George W. Cole, which continued until December 21, 1891. Since that time he has practiced law alone. He served as police justice of the village of Salamanca in 1881-82 and was also a justice of the peace of the town one term, beginning in 1881. He was a member of the Board of Education of the Salamanca Union School six years, beginning in 1886, and was president of the board the last year of the term. In June, 1882, he married Carrie D., daughter of Joseph Frank, of Great Valley.

Joseph E. Hazard was born in Napoli in 1855. He spent his youth attending the district school and at work on the farm. When he was seventeen years of age he began teaching district schools in the winter seasons, and was thereby enabled to defray his expenses while a student at Chamberlain Institute. He graduated with honor from that institution in 1876, and has been president of its Alumni Association. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in 1885. He is engaged in practice in the village of Randolph. He has filled the office of justice of the peace since 1878; he also held the position of superintendent of Indian schools on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations six years, and while holding that office he was instrumental in introducing many reforms in the management of these schools. He also succeeded in raising the standard of qualification of his teachers so that they became the compeers of the teachers of our public schools. In 1880 he was acting agent in place of the State Indian agent, who was ill, and in whose office he was a clerk. He held this position until a successor to the agent was appointed by the president. He took an active interest in the organization of the Union School in the village of Ran-

dolph and is a member of the Board of Education. He has taken an active interest in other local organizations in which the village of Randolph is interested. A short time ago he compiled and issued a work entitled "Hazard's New York State Constable's Guide." In 1892 he represented the town of Randolph on the Board of Supervisors and was re-elected supervisor in the spring of 1893.

Herbert W. Allen, son of Henry F. Allen, was admitted to the bar about 1880 and was in partnership a short time with William Woodbury at Gowanda. He afterwards removed to Silver Creek, N. Y., where he now resides and is engaged in manufacturing flouring-mill machinery.

A. N. Lowry was in practice a short time at Pine Valley or South Dayton about 1880. It is said that he came from Jamestown and returned thither, but no definite information has been obtained concerning his history.

William Vernon Smith was born at Yorkshire Center on August 6, 1857. He was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools and in Ten Broeck Free Academy. He taught common schools several terms. In the spring of 1878 he entered the law office of Henry M. Hill, then of Arcade, N. Y., and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. He at once opened an office in Olean, where he has since practiced his profession. He is now the senior member of the firm of W. V. & J. E. Smith. November 16, 1881, Mr. Smith married Dora E. Allen, daughter of Andrew L. Allen, of Machias.

Myron B. Field was admitted to the bar about 1881, and since his admission has been engaged in practice at Machias, where he now resides. He is an acting magistrate of that town.

Henry R. Curtis was born in Machias, June 12, 1852, and is the son of Rensselaer Curtis, who is said to be the oldest citizen in Franklinville, having been born in that town February 24, 1818. Mr. Curtis was educated in the common schools and at Ten Broeck Academy at Franklinville. After completing his academic course he entered the law office of Vedder & Rider at Ellicottville, where he pursued the study of law for the prescribed period, and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1881. He at once began the practice of his profession at Franklinville, where he has since resided. He is now a justice of the peace.

Burdett A. Rich is a son of Charles J. and Lucy A. Rich and was born at Cattaraugus, October 24, 1854. He was educated at Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He studied law with S. L. Warner, of Middletown, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in that State in 1880. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar in this State and began the practice of law at Cattaraugus. He was engaged a part of the year 1884 at Washington, D. C., assisting in the preparation of the Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company's edition of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1886 he formed a partnership with Eugene A. Nash, and

the firm afterwards became Nash, Rich & Willson by the admission of John M. Willson, who had been a student in their office. Since 1886 he has been constantly engaged at Rochester, N. Y., with the Lawyers' Co-Operative Publishing Company. He prepared for that company a digest of the reports of the United States Supreme Court and is now editor-in-chief of that company's current series of the general digest of American and English decisions and also of the lawyers' annotated reports. He now resides at Rochester, but retains his connection with the law firm at Cattaraugus.

Stanley N. Wheaton is a native of Little Valley, where he was born December 1, 1857. His parents are Norman and Harriet (Carver) Wheaton. He attended the common schools of his native town, and in 1875 entered the Forestville Free Academy and was also a student in Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville in 1876. He taught in the common schools of Cattaraugus county seven terms and one term in Chautauqua county. In 1877 he began the study of law in the office of Nash & Lincoln in Little Valley. His legal studies were continued in the office of J. A. Parsons at Forestville and concluded with his former tutors at Little Valley, and he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He was deputy county clerk from 1880 to 1883 and was engaged in the county clerk's office in other capacities during the terms of succeeding clerks. In 1887 he was elected school commissioner of the Second District of Cattaraugus county and re-elected in 1890. He has for several years held the office of justice of the peace of Little Valley and is now a trustee of the village. Mr. Wheaton married Nellie Fuller, daughter of Cyrus A. Fuller, of Little Valley.

William E. Gould is a native of Hinsdale, where he was born January 22, 1849, and is a son of John H. and Permelia (Wood) Gould. He received his education in the common schools and Hinsdale Academy, and studied law with the late Alexander Storrs. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. He has served three full terms as justice of the peace of his town and was supervisor in 1882. In connection with his law business Mr. Gould is also engaged as a grocer and land surveyor. In February, 1876, he married Julia A. Darling, of Franklinville.

James Spencer Whipple was born October 1, 1852, at Steamburg in this county. His father enlisted in the 154th N. Y. Vols. in the war of the Rebellion and died in Andersonville prison. He left a large family who were obliged to depend upon their own resources. James S. was principally educated in the common schools at Salamanca. He began the study of law in 1877 with Seymour & Davie at Salamanca and concluded his studies with James G. Johnson. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1881, and soon afterwards began the practice of law in Salamanca. For five years he was in partnership with Perry B. Coxe, who afterwards removed to the city of New York. In 1879 he was elected one of the coroners of the county of Cattaraugus, but he resigned this office when he began the practice of law. He was elected justice of the peace

of Salamanca in 1879 and held the office four years, and during that time was elected police justice of the village of Salamanca, which office he held three years. In 1884 he was the alternate delegate to the Republican national convention. In the fall of 1887 he was elected member of Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county and was re-elected in 1888, 1889, and 1890. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Claims, Insurance, and General Laws, and during his entire service was a member of the Judiciary Committee and other important committees. He took an active interest in the investigation of the Indian question. At his suggestion the Assembly of 1888 appointed a committee charged with the duty of investigating the condition of the Indians throughout the State of New York, of which committee Mr. Whipple was made chairman. This committee pursued its investigations during the summer of 1888 and made an important report to the Legislature of 1889, which attracted wide attention and is a valuable and important contribution to the discussion of the Indian problem of the State. In addition to his interest in the Indian question Mr. Whipple took active participation in general legislation.

Mr. Whipple learned the steam-fitter's trade, and when he had arrived at the age of about twenty-one years he went to work in the Erie railroad yards at Salamanca village as a common switchman. While there he learned the business of card dispatcher, and soon afterwards, a vacancy occurring, he was appointed to this place. From this position he was appointed clerk in the railroad office and was afterwards employed in the ticket office, and was subsequently appointed ticket agent at Salamanca. During all this time he was pursuing his legal studies. He kept his text books in the office and read during his leisure moments. In the spring of 1892 he was elected supervisor of the town of Salamanca, and, at the following annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors, was made its chairman. He was re-elected supervisor in 1893. In the spring of 1892 he was appointed by Judge Wallace of the United States Circuit Court to the office of United States commissioner, which office he resigned after holding it less than a year. Mr. Whipple is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Salamanca.

Edgar N. Yates is a native of Hinsdale and was born February 11, 1856. He obtained his education in the common schools of Hinsdale; he entered the county clerk's office during the term of Arthur H. Howe in 1877 and in 1880 was appointed special deputy clerk by Marion J. Rich, and under Charles W. Terry, who was elected in 1882, Mr. Yates was deputy clerk. He was in the clerk's office continuously from 1877 until December 31, 1885. He read law with Samuel Dunham in Little Valley and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He practiced law in Olean from January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1889, with J. Arthur Corbin, under the firm name of Corbin & Yates. January 1, 1889, he was again appointed deputy county clerk by Henry S. Merrill and remained in that position until 1891, when he resigned and entered the em-





*J. B. Whipple*



ploy of the National Transit Company in New York. He married Carrie Thomas, of Little Valley.

Edward A. Gould, a son of John H. Gould, of Hinsdale, was born in that town February 9, 1853. He received his education in the common schools of his native village and also under the instruction of his father. Leaving school he gave his attention for a time to civil engineering and engaged in railroad building in western New York. While serving as a justice of the peace in Hinsdale he determined to study law. He left Hinsdale and became a book-keeper at the First National Bank of Olean, which position he occupied ten years. During this time he pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar in 1882. He did not practice in this county. He went to Middletown, N. Y., in 1889, and after practicing his profession there a short time entered the First National Bank of that place as a book-keeper and remained there until a short time before his death, which occurred April 12, 1891. He married Parthenia Gile, of Hinsdale.

Oliver D. Sprague is a son of Delos W. Sprague, of Perrysburg, and was born at Versailles, in that town, January 20, 1859. He attended the district school of the neighborhood until 1867, when the family removed to the village of Perrysburg, where he attended school until 1872. He then entered the Union School and Academy at Westfield, N. Y., and remained a student at that institution several years, with the exception of one term at Forestville Academy in the spring of 1878. In the fall of 1878 he began the study of law with Allen & Thrasher at Dayton and was admitted to the bar June 16, 1882. He immediately began practice at Perrysburg, where he continued nearly two years. He then moved to Gowanda and formed a partnership with Irving R. Leonard, which continued about a year. He then engaged in the insurance business with George I. Lincoln. Some time afterwards Mr. Lincoln withdrew from the firm and Mr. Sprague formed a partnership with A. M. De Long. This partnership continued about two years, when Mr. Sprague sold his interest to Mr. De Long. While living in Gowanda Mr. Sprague was twice elected trustee of the village. He is now living on a farm in the town of Perrysburg and is not engaged in active practice.

Willis D. Parker, son of Leroy and Fidelia (Vinton) Parker, was born in Hinsdale, February 15, 1858, and received an academic education at Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville. He taught district schools several terms in his native town and in Olean. He began the study of law with the late Enos C. Brooks, of Olean, and completed his studies with Myron A. Dodge. He was admitted to practice at Rochester in October, 1882, and opened an office in Olean, where he has since resided. He is now a member of the firm of Parker & Mudge. In 1883 Mr. Parker was elected town clerk of the town of Olean and in 1886 was elected a justice of the peace and re-elected in 1890. He is now also serving as police justice of the city of Olean.

John H. Bolles, son of David H. Bolles, of Olean, studied law and was ad-

mitted to practice in October, 1882. In January, 1883, he became a member of the firm of D. H. Bolles & Son, which continued until October 1, 1884, when it was re-organized, James H. Waring becoming a member under the name of Bolles, Waring & Bolles. This firm was dissolved in March, 1886. Mr. Bolles is not now in practice.

Charles S. Dwinnells is of Scotch descent and the son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Alwood) Dwinnells. He was born in Yorkshire, September 4, 1840; he was raised a farmer and educated in the common schools and at Pike Seminary. He began business life as a teacher in the public schools and taught twenty-two terms, fourteen in his own district. In 1863 and 1864 he engaged as a commercial traveler through the west and in 1870, 1871, and 1872 he was in business as a druggist in Yorkshire. From 1872 until 1878 he was engaged in farming. He then entered the law office of Myron A. Dodge in Olean as a student and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Since that time he has practiced his profession in Olean. He served three years on the Board of Education and three years on the Board of Trustees of the village of Olean. He has been a justice of the peace and police justice of the village several years.

Marcus B. Jewell, son of Jerome B. Jewell, was born at Machias, November 7, 1858. He attended the district schools of his native town and Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville. He began the study of law with A. J. Knight at Arcade, N. Y., in October, 1879. In January, 1880, he removed to Olean and continued his law studies with Cary, Jewell & Rumsey and was admitted to the bar in April, 1883. Upon his admission to the bar his brother, J. R. Jewell, withdrew from the firm of Cary, Jewell & Rumsey and the firm of J. R. & M. B. Jewell was formed. This firm continued in existence until the winter of 1893, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Jewell is now doing business alone. November 10, 1886, he was married to Lizzie B. Hazlitt. He has represented the town of Olean on the Board of Supervisors six years. He was again elected in February, 1893, and upon the incorporation of the city of Olean in May, 1893, became one of the supervisors of the city.

Thomas H. Dowd was born in Humphrey on August 20, 1859. He is of Irish descent, and his father was a farmer living in the town of Humphrey. Young Dowd lived with his parents in a log house, in which he was born, during his youth, spending some time in school and working on the farm. He attended the Ten Broeck Free Academy and to save expense boarded at home, going and returning a distance of seven miles each day. He continued this course until 1880, teaching school winters, when he entered the law office of James H. Waring, then of Franklinville, and began the study of law. He continued his law studies during the next two years. July 1, 1883, he was appointed by Lieutenant-Governor Hill an orderly at the capitol at Albany. In addition to the duties of his position he continued his law studies in the office of Hugh Reilly, formerly district attorney of Albany county and now a commissioner of the State Board of Claims, and was admitted in November,

1883. In 1884 he was elected supervisor of the town of Humphrey. In April, 1884, he resigned his position in Albany and opened a law office in Salamanca. He was elected a justice of the peace of Salamanca in 1886. In 1892 Mr. Dowd was chosen clerk of the county Board of Supervisors.

James E. Bixby was born at Dayton, October 3, 1861, and is a son of William H. and Hattie A. (Wellman) Bixby. He was educated in the district schools and in the public schools of Galesburg and Bloomington, Ill., and Hornellsville and Waverly, N. Y. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company and the Buffalo and Southwestern Railroad Company as a clerk and telegraph operator at Dayton. After serving two years in this capacity he left the employ of the railroad companies and entered the law office of Allen & Thrasher. He pursued the study of law the usual period and was admitted to the bar in April, 1883, at the age of twenty-one years. He was then admitted to partnership with his tutors, the firm being Allen, Thrasher & Bixby, which continued until 1886, when Mr. Allen withdrew and the firm became Thrasher & Bixby. This firm continued two years, since which time Mr. Bixby has practiced alone. He owns a printing establishment and a farm which he carries on in connection with his law business. In August, 1888, he was married to Alice M., daughter of W. S. Thrasher, of Dayton. Mr. Bixby has held the office of assessor of the town of Dayton two terms. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of the new Union Free School of Dayton.

Ernest F. Kruse was born in East Hamburg, Erie county, March 23, 1857, and was educated at Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., and at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883. He studied law with L. M. Cummings at Springville and also with his brother, F. W. Kruse, in Olean, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884. He has since practiced his profession at Olean, and since September, 1884, in partnership with his brother under the name of F. W. & E. F. Kruse. October 19, 1892, he was married to Isa Orr, of East Otto.

William S. Rann is a native of Whitewater, Wis., where he was born April 24, 1860. He was educated at the common school in Silver Creek, N. Y., at the Fredonia Normal School, and at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. He began the study of law with Sprague, Milburn & Sprague at Buffalo in August, 1881, and remained with them until October, 1882. He was then employed on the *Buffalo Express* from that time until April, 1883. In the fall of 1883 he went to Forestville, N. Y., and continued the study of law with John G. Record and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. He was in Salamanca in the office of John J. Inman from the time of his admission until the following spring, after which for two years he was employed in writing for county histories. He then went to Fredonia, N. Y., where he practiced law a year or more and then went to Chicago, where he was claim agent for the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company one year. In August, 1889, he opened



an office for the practice of law in Buffalo and practiced until April, 1891. He then became a reporter for the *Buffalo Courier* and in September, 1892, was promoted to the place of city editor, which position he now occupies.

Daniel E. Powell, son of Daniel H. and Catherine (Tubbs) Powell, was born in New Albion, May 10, 1853. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools, at Chamberlain Institute, and also at the State Normal School at Fredonia. He commenced business life as a teacher at the age of eighteen years and taught thirty-nine terms. He afterwards chose the profession of law and was admitted to practice March 28, 1884, and in the United States Courts three or four years later. He commenced the practice of his profession at the time of his admission to the bar, in the village of Cattaraugus, in his native town, where he still resides. For several years he was in partnership with George Straight, but for the last four or five years has been engaged in practice alone.

Samuel R. McNair is a native of Arcade, N. Y., where he was born August 15, 1856. His parents were natives of Scotland and came to the United States in 1852. He attended the district school, Arcade Academy, Pike Seminary, and the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y. He studied law with William G. Laidlaw, of Ellicottville, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884, and since that time he has been in partnership with Mr. Laidlaw in the practice of law at Ellicottville. He was chief clerk of the House Committee on Claims in the Fifty-first Congress, of which committee Mr. Laidlaw was chairman. Mr. McNair for several years was an acting magistrate of the town of Ellicottville.

George W. Cole was born in Humphrey, December 31, 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the high schools of the county. At the age of twenty-two he began the study of law with William G. Laidlaw at Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. While pursuing his law studies he spent some time in teaching in district schools. Soon after he was admitted he entered the law office of Ansley & Davie at Salamanca, where he was engaged one year. In May, 1886, he formed a partnership with John J. Inman, under the firm name of Inman & Cole, which continued until December 21, 1891. Since that time Mr. Cole has practiced his profession alone in Salamanca. Mr. Cole was for some time attorney of the village of Salamanca and has held other local offices.

Walter S. Jenkins, son of Merrill T. Jenkins, was in practice in Olean a short time about 1884. He is living in Buffalo engaged in general practice.

Linus T. Mudge, son of Rev. W. and Sarah (Ross) Mudge, was born in Palmyra, Wayne county, October 17, 1858. He received an academic education and began the study of law with Bentley & Jones in Boonville, Oneida county, where he was a student three years from 1880 to 1883. He graduated at the Albany Law School in May, 1884, with the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to practice in 1884. In January, 1885, he came to Olean, where he

engaged in practice alone until March, 1887, when he formed a partnership with Willis D. Parker under the firm name of Parker & Mudge. September 30, 1885, he married Addie B. Hare, of Georgetown, N. Y.

James O. Clark, son of William Clark, was born in Ellicottville, October 1, 1856, and was raised on his father's farm. He graduated from Ten Broeck Free Academy in June, 1877. He taught school fourteen terms, one year as principal of the Union Free School of Ellicottville. He studied law with Vedder & Rider at Ellicottville and was admitted to the bar in June, 1884. He then practiced law for a time with Commodore P. Vedder. Since April, 1887, he has been connected with the Bank of Ellicottville and has not been in regular practice.

George E. Spring was born in Franklinville, October 27, 1859, and is a son of the late Judge Samuel S. Spring. He attended the Ten Broeck Free Academy, Franklinville, and graduated from that institution in 1880. He studied law with his brother, Alfred Spring, and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1884. Since that time he has practiced his profession at Franklinville in partnership with his brother. While his brother, Alfred Spring, was surrogate he was clerk to the Surrogate's Court.

Joel J. Crandall is a son of Etsel Crandall, of Mansfield, where he was born January 10, 1854. He received his education in the common schools, at Ten Broeck Free Academy, and at Chamberlain Institute. He was engaged in teaching public schools several years. He was elected school commissioner of the Second District of Cattaraugus county in 1878 and re-elected in 1881, serving six years. In 1882 he began the study of law with Nash & Lincoln at Little Valley and completed his studies with Coxe & Whipple at Salamanca. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1885, and immediately began practice in Salamanca. He recently moved to Jamestown, N. Y., where he now resides.

Edward B. Vreeland, of Salamanca, was admitted to the bar about 1885, but has not engaged in general practice.

George L. Winters was elected sheriff in 1876, and while at Little Valley performing the duties of his office he began the study of law with Eugene A. Nash. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, but did not engage in practice. He died June 8, 1889.

Spencer Blodgett Parker was born at Versailles, Cattaraugus county, July 21, 1859. His ancestors on the side of his father were English and Welch and on the side of his mother English, Dutch, and Scotch. He worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age and then for several years worked at the business of making cheese, and when eighteen years of age had entire charge of a large factory at Angola, N. Y. In 1881 he entered Chamberlain Institute at Randolph and graduated therefrom in the literary and scientific course, taking the first prize for highest standing. He entered the law office of Henderson & Wentworth at Randolph and remained one year, and then entered the Albany Law School, where he graduated. He finished his law

clerkship with Oliver S. Vreeland and was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in 1886. In 1887 he married Emma Campbell Owen, of Randolph, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law in Versailles. In 1892 he removed to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and formed a partnership for the practice of law with William J. Byam.

Horace A. L. Beardsley is a descendant of one of the old Puritan families who settled in Massachusetts in 1635, and also of one of the old families of United Empire Loyalists in Canada. He was born at Oakville, Ontario, September 5, 1863, where he received his early education and resided until about 1880, when he removed to Olean for the purpose of pursuing the study of law. He entered the office of Bolles & Moulton and was admitted to the bar at Rochester in October, 1887. Soon afterwards he formed a partnership with Charles P. Moulton under the firm name of Moulton & Beardsley. This partnership has since been dissolved. Mr. Beardsley is now practicing alone at Olean.

William C. Overton is a native of Scranton, Pa., where he was born October 3, 1863, and is a son of Giles B. and Maria W. Overton. He was educated in the common schools and at the Elmira Academy. For three years from 1878 to 1881 he was engaged in the coal and iron business with his father. In 1881 his parents removed to Olean. In 1883 he began the study of law with George H. Phelps at Olean, studying with him two and one-half years, and then went into the office of Corbin & Yates, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1887. He immediately began practicing law at Allegany, where he now resides.

Earle H. Eaton, youngest son of Fred R. Eaton, was born at Olean, October 24, 1865. He graduated from the Olean Union School in 1884, studied law in the office of his brother, Fred L. Eaton, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. He did not engage in practice, but soon after his admission became city editor of the *Olean Herald*, which position he occupied about two years, and then went to New York city, where he has since been engaged in journalistic work.

Jasper E. Smith is a native of Yorkshire and was born January 22, 1860. He spent his youth on his father's farm and attending school. He began his academic course at Ten Broeck Free Academy and completed a college preparatory course at Dryden Union School, Dryden, Tompkins county, in June, 1880. He then taught common schools a year and entered Hamilton College in September, 1881. During his second year at college he turned aside for a time and occupied the position of teacher in mathematics in Kingston Free Academy at Kingston, N. Y. He returned to college in September, 1883, and graduated in June, 1885, with the degree of A.B. In June, 1888, he received the honorary degree of A.M. In July, after graduating from college, Mr. Smith began the study of law with his brother, W. V. Smith, of Olean, and was admitted to practice in October, 1887. He at once formed a part-

nership with his brother, which still continues, under the firm name of W. V. & J. E. Smith. May 6, 1891, he married Mary L. Lee, daughter of M. L. Lee, of Olean.

John K. Ward, son of Arunah Ward, was born in Great Valley, November 20, 1859. He attended the common schools and graduated at Chamberlain Institute in 1882. He was principal of the school in Machias village a year (1882-83), and afterwards traveled through the west in the employ of H. H. Warner, of Rochester, as a salesman, for one year. In August, 1884, he became principal of the Randolph Union School, where he remained until March, 1887. He studied law with his father in Ellicottville and was admitted to practice in June, 1887. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Ellicottville, where he still resides. He was for a time local attorney for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad Company and is now an acting magistrate of the town of Ellicottville. In February, 1893, he was appointed by the surrogate appraiser for the First District of Cattaraugus county under the statute relating to the taxation of collateral inheritances.

John T. Baxter was admitted to practice about 1887, and since that time has been engaged in a general legal business at Olean, where he now resides.

Henry Donnelly, son of Henry and Catherine (Brice) Donnelly, was born in Kendall, Orleans county, March 16, 1861. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at Brockport State Normal School, and at Albion High School. He engaged in teaching district schools in Orleans and Monroe counties about five years. In 1885 he entered the law office of Calvin J. Church, of Albion, N. Y., and began the study of law. He was also a student in the office of John Cunneen and completed his studies with W. P. L. Stafford, district attorney of Orleans county, at Albion. He was admitted to the bar at Buffalo in June, 1888. In July, 1888, he located in Olean and became a law partner of J. T. Baxter. This firm continued until December, 1889, when it was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Donnelly has practiced his profession alone. He was married March 5, 1888, to Mary Brower.

Anson W. Stone studied law in Salamanca and was admitted to the bar about 1888. He engaged in practice in Salamanca until the spring of 1891, when he removed to Buffalo, where he now resides.

Allen J. Hastings is a native of Olean and was born November 26, 1864. He is a son of Loren S. and Sarah (Jones) Hastings. He was raised on a farm and received his education in the district schools and at the Olean Union Free School and Academy. He graduated from the academy in June, 1885. In September, 1885, he entered the office of Cary & Rumsey and began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1888. He continued with Cary & Rumsey as a clerk until January 1, 1890, when he was admitted to the firm and is now engaged in practice in Olean.

John M. Willson is a native of Mansfield, is the son of E. Oscar and Emeline S. (Utley) Willson, and was born April 5, 1863. He spent his youth on

his father's farm in Mansfield, attending the district schools in the neighborhood, and also received an academic education and spent some time in teaching district schools. At the age of seventeen he had charge of the graded school in the village of Otto. In 1882, at the opening of the Bank of Cattaraugus, he was appointed its book-keeper and was promoted to the position of teller, remaining in its employ four years. He then determined on the profession of law and in 1886 entered the office of Nash & Rich at Cattaraugus and pursued his studies the usual time. He was admitted to the bar June 10, 1890. Soon afterwards he became a member of the law firm with whom he had studied. While pursuing his law studies he served as a clerk of the courts of Cattaraugus county during a portion of the term of Albert T. Fancher and also of Henry S. Merrill. In 1885 he was married to Belle C. Babcock, of Cattaraugus, daughter of Abner Babcock. Mr. Willson has identified himself with the educational interests of his village and in April, 1891, was appointed examiner for the Cattaraugus Union School by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Udolph V. Sage is a native of Rochester, N. Y., and was born May 25, 1856. He is the son of Edwin S. and Mary P. (Nichols) Sage. In 1859 his parents removed to Olean, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of Olean and graduated from Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville in 1876. He entered the office of the late Enos C. Brooks, of Olean, as a law student, and remained there until Mr. Brooks's death. He afterwards read law with Thomas Storrs and was admitted to practice in June, 1890. He at once opened an office in Olean, where he has since practiced. February 8, 1879, he married Catherine E. Storrs, a sister of Thomas Storrs.

William Cobb is a son of John and Elizabeth (Duncan) Cobb. He was born on the 10th of April, 1870, at Brechin, County Forfar, Scotland. When five years of age his father removed with his family to the United States and they have since resided in this county. Mr. Cobb received his education at the Olean Academy, of which institution he is a graduate. In the fall of 1889 he began the study of law in the office of W. V. & J. E. Smith at Olean, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in October, 1892, at Rochester. January 1, 1893, he began the practice of law at Olean, where he now resides.

Manley E. King was born in Yorkshire, May 18, 1866, and is a son of Seymour and Ann Eliza (Steele) King. His father is now living on his farm in the northeast part of the town; his mother died when he was five years of age. He attended the district schools of his native town until about fifteen years old, when he entered the graded school at Yorkshire, and afterwards attended school at Sardinia, N. Y., winters, in the meantime working by the month on the farm during the summer. He had some experience in teaching district schools. When he was about nineteen he entered Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., as a student, and continued there altogether about three years, teaching district schools a part of the time during that period.



He graduated at this institution and completed a preparatory college course. He began the study of law in the office of Edwin A. Scott, of Springville, N. Y., and pursued his studies with some interruption while occupied in teaching until he was admitted to the bar at the General term in Buffalo in January, 1893. He immediately opened an office at Yorkshire for the practice of law, where he now resides.

Peter B. Tarr was born near Petroleum Center, Venango county, Pa., November 7, 1866, and is a son of George A. W. and Nancy (Benninghoof) Tarr. In 1870 the family removed to Titusville, Pa., where Peter attended the public schools. When he was twenty-one years old he determined to become a New York lawyer. He accordingly came to Olean and began the preparatory course required by the rules of the court and obtained a Regents' certificate. In February, 1890, he entered Columbia Law School in New York and remained there one collegiate year. In February, 1891, he entered the office of Cary, Rumsey & Hastings at Olean, as a student, and completed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar at Rochester, March 30, 1893. At the first election in the city of Olean, held May 11, 1893, he was elected a justice of the peace. He is now engaged in general practice.

Charles W. Terry, of Randolph, was also admitted March 30, 1893. Mr. Terry is a prominent citizen of the county and has held several important official positions, including county clerk, deputy collector of internal revenue, journal clerk of the Board of Supervisors, supervisor of Randolph, etc. A more complete sketch of his career appears in the history of the town of Randolph. He is not engaged in legal practice.

Justus White\* was a brother of Roderick White and came from Springville, N. Y., to Olean. He studied law with Charles S. Cary, and was admitted to the bar about 1858. Afterwards, about 1864 or 1865, he formed a partnership with Mr. Cary, which continued several years, under the name of Cary & White, until Mr. White's death. Mr. White is described as a candid, careful lawyer whose tastes led him to prefer the work of the office rather than the turmoil of court practice. He was greatly respected in Olean and was considered one of her most reliable citizens.

This completes the list of members of our bar as far as I have been able to ascertain their names.

A meeting of members of the bar of Cattaraugus county was held at the court house in Little Valley on the 4th of June, 1877, for the purpose of organizing a County Bar Association. Hon. Allen D. Scott was chosen chairman and E. D. Northrup secretary; Hon. D. H. Bolles, a committee appointed for that purpose, submitted a draft of a proposed constitution, which, on motion of J. R. Jewell, was adopted as the constitution of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, David H. Bolles;

\*This sketch of Justus White was unintentionally omitted from its proper place in the chronological order of admissions to our bar.—EDITOR.

vice-president, Norman M. Allen; secretary, Frank W. Stevens; treasurer, Eugene A. Nash. The president appointed the following standing committees: Executive Committee, E. D. Northrup, James D. McVey, J. R. Jewell, E. A. Nash, *ex-officio*, D. H. Bolles, *ex-officio*; on Admission, F. W. Stevens, *ex-officio*, W. G. Laidlaw, W. S. Thrasher; on Legal History and Biography, William Manley, J. M. Congdon, C. Z. Lincoln. An annual meeting of the association was held in June, 1878, but since then no regular meetings have been held. An attempt was made in 1892 to re-organize, but without success.

Five lawyers—Asa Hazen, Zephaniah Z. Caswell, David Higgins, Jr., Alvan Burr, and Daniel Cruger—attended the first court held at the house of William Baker in the village of Hamilton (now Olean), July 1, 1817, only one of whom, Mr. Hazen, became a resident of the county. The number of lawyers has increased to eighty-four, seventy-five of whom are in active practice. The following are the resident members of the Cattaraugus county bar, June, 1893, with their business addresses:

*Allegany*.—William C. Overton. *Cattaraugus*.—Eugene A. Nash, John M. Willson, Daniel E. Powell. *Dayton*.—Norman M. Allen, Winfield S. Thrasher, James E. Bixby, Elijah Cook. *Delevan*.—Manley E. King. *East Randolph*.—Johnson V. Goodwill, Martin V. Benson. *Ellicottville*.—William G. Laidlaw, Edwin D. Northrup, George M. Rider, Arunah Ward, John K. Ward, William Manley, Samuel R. McNair, James O. Clark, Commodore P. Vedder. *Franklinville*.—Alfred Spring, George E. Spring, Charles D. Van Aernam, Henry R. Curtis, William W. Waring. *Gowanda*.—Joseph M. Congdon, William Woodbury, Irving R. Leonard. *Hinsdale*.—William E. Gould, Edgar N. Yates. *Limestone*.—W. Hutchison Gibbs. *Little Valley*.—John F. Mosher, Stanley N. Wheaton, Charles Z. Lincoln. *Machias*.—Myron B. Field. *Olean*.—David H. Bolles, Charles S. Cary, Joseph R. Jewell, Marcus B. Jewell, Frederick W. Kruse, Ernest F. Kruse, James H. Waring, Charles S. Dwinnells, William V. Smith, Jasper E. Smith, Linus T. Mudge, Udolph V. Sage, Willis D. Parker, Thomas Storrs, Charles P. Moulton, Horace A. L. Beardsley, Allen J. Hastings, John T. Baxter, Henry Donnelly, William Cobb, Fred L. Eaton, William H. Nourse, Peter B. Tarr. *Otto*.—Dan B. Allen, George Straight. *Perrysburg*.—Oliver D. Sprague. *Randolph*.—Joseph E. Weeden, William H. Henderson, Alexander Wentworth, Rodney R. Crowley, Elias L. Matteson, Benjamin F. Congdon, Dewitt C. Reilly, Daniel A. Sackrider, Joseph E. Hazard, Merrill T. Jenkins, Charles W. Terry. *Salamanca*.—Oliver S. Vreeland, Hudson Ansley, James G. Johnson, Carey D. Davie, John J. Inman, Vedder C. Reynolds, George W. Cole, William R. Pindar, Thomas H. Dowd, James S. Whipple, Edward B. Vreeland. *South Dayton*.—W. Darwin Phelps.

From small beginnings the county has grown in population, resources, and material strength until it ranks with the best of the agricultural counties of the State. The bar has kept pace with the general prosperity, and has made itself felt in all departments of the county government and in all the interests which affect the welfare of our people. The legal profession has not only been patriotic at home, but it has shown its patriotism in the broader field of national affairs. The large number of lawyers who were engaged in the

service of their country during the late war testifies to the patriotism of the profession and illustrates the broad public spirit which has always animated our bar.

Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote an essay on "Uses of Great Men," in which he says that "the search after the great man is the dream of youth and the most serious occupation of manhood." In my search after the beginnings of our history and in the study of its development I have not had in view the discovery of greatness, but rather the discovery of those persons who are part and parcel of the very warp and woof of our history. But greatness has been thrust upon my attention, for the men who planted and nurtured the institutions of our county were indeed great: great in native ability and acquired powers; great in perseverance and industry; great in the capacity for self-government; great in their power to conquer adverse circumstances; and great in their conception of the breadth, the strength, and the growth of our institutions. As I have patiently turned the pages of our early public records, yellow and dusty with age, I have seemed to meet face to face the men whose work is there spread out before us, and I could almost talk with them as I read the history they made.

This chapter embraces the first seventy-six years of our separate judicial history, from 1817 to 1893, and they have been years of rapid growth and wonderful development. Our population has grown from 458 in 1810 to 61,774 in 1892. The assessed valuation of taxable property has increased from \$1,786,217 in 1820 to \$23,105,992.09 in 1892. This great increase in power and material strength has been stimulated by the enterprise and broad public spirit of the bar. In every community the lawyers have been consulted and their opinions sought in every public movement, and they have thus been able to exert a powerful influence in shaping public policy. Their conservatism as a profession is proverbial, yet they have shown themselves sufficiently radical on every question involving the public good. The people of the county have no occasion to apologize for the bench and bar, but on the contrary should feel a pride in our history as they read the annals of the courts and the biographies of the men who have honored the county by their ability, their learning, and their patriotism.

David Dudley Field, himself the Nestor of the American bar, said to a class of law students in Buffalo a few years ago: "If I were to say all that I think of our profession I should say nothing else in the course of this address. They who are best acquainted with the history of civilization, or have studied most the sources of government, know very well that no truer measure can be found in either than the influence which the legal profession exerts or the respect which it receives." Readers of this chapter will willingly concede that the bar has been a great power in the history and growth of our county. This is manifest from the number and character of the men engaged in legal practice, the official positions held by them, and the inevitable influence exerted

by a class of men who deal with every characteristic of human nature and who learn the personal and business secrets of the active members of the community. A review of the bench and bar of our county from the records here given may well inspire the pride of our people. This part of the machinery of our local government has done its work with only the welfare of the people in view; and the capacity and beneficence of free institutions are here illustrated in a manner to justify the hope of our fathers that the foundations of good government which they so carefully laid will be enduring.

An eminent jurist says that "every lawyer owes something to his profession." He certainly owes it his loyalty and faithfulness, his industry and the best use of his talents, his integrity, his highest energy, and a sincere determination to make it the noblest profession among men. The opportunities for growth, fortune, fame, and usefulness are almost immeasurable if the law shall receive from her devotees the service which this "jealous mistress" absolutely requires. We need only consider the lawyers at our bar who have given their lives to the profession to be convinced that the law is a faithful friend, but one who will suffer no division of interest or affection.

By the preparation of this chapter I have endeavored to discharge, in some measure, my obligations to the profession of which I am proud to be a member; and the work is submitted to the public with the hope that not only the legal profession, but the mass of our people, may be led to appreciate more fully the meaning of our history and the value of our institutions.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ALLEGANY.

**A** LLEGANY, the largest town in area in Cattaraugus county, contains the whole of townships one and two, in the fifth range, of the Holland Company's survey, and has an area of 44,989 acres. It is bounded on the north by Humphrey, on the east by Hinsdale and Olean, on the south by the State of Pennsylvania, and on the west by Carrolton and Great Valley. The town is noted for its high hills and its broad, deep, and fertile lowlands. The hills tower abruptly to the height of from 700 to 900 feet above the valleys. The principal water-course is the Allegheny river, which flows nearly west through the central part of the town and receives the waters of Five Mile and Nine Mile runs on the north and Four Mile, Two Mile, and Trout runs on the south. The soil is clayey loam on the highlands and gravelly loam in the valleys. The valleys were originally covered with a magnificent

growth of towering pines and the hills with deciduous trees, hemlock, and a few pines.

A notable freak of nature is a peculiar upheaval of the conglomerate sand rock in the southeast part of the town known as Rock City. The location is within the oil belt, and on the height of land between the Allegheny river and Tuna creek. The rocks have been thrown up above the general surface from thirty to fifty feet, and masses of rock stand out in bold relief as high and as large as an immense three-story business block, with fissures between them varying from a few inches to the width of a street. Many of them are at right angles with each other. These immense regular blocks of conglomerate rock impress the beholder with the fact that he is in a deserted city. The fissures run in straight lines and form streets and alleys. In other parts the rocks are irregular and angular, and form grottos or caves, the largest of which it is said is capacious enough to shelter twenty-five or thirty people. The whole covers an area of several acres. Possibly this wonderful record of immense power is the result of an explosion of natural gas, which is known to underlie the location.

Ebenezer Reed, a native of Connecticut who settled on the west side of Five Mile creek in 1820, was the first actual settler in the town of Allegany. In the same year Amos B. Orton and his brother David settled on what is now the Jewell farm on Five Mile run, Isaac Eggleston on the Horton farm, and Andrew Allen on the Robert Wilber farm. Amos and David Orton joined the Mormons at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1823. From 1821 to 1828 the settlement was increased by the arrival of Hiram Wood, Elias Fish, James Strong, Sr., Abiathar Phillips, Sr., William Morgan, Deacon Thompson, Deacon Warren, and Messrs. Kenyon, Hall, and Wilber, all of whom located along the Five Mile run.

In the thirtieth and fortieth decades the settlement was further augmented by the settlement of John Palmer, William Wright, John and Henry Altenburg, John Norris, Lewis Pierce, James R., Barak, Sanford, Raynor, and Alfred Clark (brothers), Jabez Chapin, Sr., and his sons Jabez and William, Isaac, James, and Andrew Freeland, Abel Burdick, G. C. Sheldon, Amos Scofield (1839), Franklin Smith, Jason Blair, H. W. McClure (of Franklinville, the first white child born in the county), Freeman Kenyon, Isaac Wright (recently deceased), John and William Ellis, Joseph Goodwin, Deacon Hubbard, George Bascom (recently deceased), and many others.

Allegany, including Humphrey, was formed from Great Valley as the town of Burton on April 18, 1831. The name was changed to Allegany on March 28, 1851. Humphrey was taken off May 12, 1836. On February 25, 1854, all the books, records, and papers belonging to the town were destroyed by fire and on this account it is impossible to give a complete list of the town clerks and justices of the peace prior to that date. The appended list of supervisors is accurate, inasmuch as it was obtained from the board's offi-



cial records, and the names of the other officers have been gleaned from reliable but incomplete sources:

*Supervisors.*—Ebenezer Jones, 1832-35, 1837; Richard Wright, 1836; S. I. Horton, 1838-39; Jedediah Lathrop, 1840-42; Edwin H. Blackmore, 1843-44, 1852; Abiathar Phillips, Jr., 1845-46; Sherlock B. Willard, 1847; A. O. Smith, 1848-49, 1856; Erastus Willard, 1850, 1865-67; Hiram W. McClure, 1851, 1873; James Freeland, 1853, 1863-64, 1875; Caleb Jewett, 1854; James G. Johnson, 1855; Edward S. Mills, 1857, 1861; Hiram Couchman, 1858; David Austin, 1859; Gilbert Palen, 1860, 1862; Andrew Mead, 1863; J. B. Strong, 1869-70; Asa Haskell, 1871-72, 1877; E. C. Howard, 1874; Zenas G. Bullock, 1876; J. H. Farquharson, 1878; C. J. Hickey, 1879-84; Charles Spraker, 1885; Mason M. Dye, 1886-89; Sanford B. McClure, 1890-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Jedediah Lathrop, 1832-37; record destroyed, 1838-40; William Wales, 1841-43; record destroyed, 1844-47; C. S. Trivitt, 1848; record destroyed, 1849-50; A. L. Simmonds, 1851; William H. Smith, 1852; record destroyed, 1853; Edgar Shaw, 1854-55; Luther P. Forbes, 1856; Albert J. Scofield, 1857; William B. Evans, 1858; J. H. Farquharson, 1859; A. H. Marsh, 1860; J. R. McConnell, 1861; Dudley Phelps, 1862, 1867, 1874-75, 1879-84, 1886-93; J. P. Colgrove, 1863-64; Nathan A. Dye, 1865; Charles Dolan, 1866; Frederick Smith, 1868-70; Charles Spraker, 1871; E. R. McClure, 1872-73, 1878; C. J. Hickey, 1876; L. S. Corthell, 1877; Alfred Keyes, 1885.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1832, record destroyed; 1833, John Palmer, Abiathar Phillips; 1834, Seth Cole, A. Phillips, John Palmer; 1835, A. Phillips, John Palmer; 1836, Christopher Whitney, Joseph Symonds; 1837, Stephen S. Cole, Christopher Whitney; 1838-39, record destroyed; 1840, Christopher Whitney, Ebenezer Jones; 1841, record destroyed; 1842, Ebenezer Jones; 1843, E. H. Blackmore, Isaac Freeland, E. Jones; 1844, E. Jones, I. Freeland, E. H. Blackmore, G. C. Sheldon; 1845, G. C. Sheldon, George Bascom, E. Jones, I. Freeland; 1846, S. B. Willard, G. C. Sheldon, I. Freeland, George Bascom; 1847, George Bascom, G. C. Sheldon, S. B. Willard; 1848, Erastus Willard, George Bascom, A. O. Smith; 1849, Erastus Willard; 1850, George Bascom; 1851, James Freeland, George Bascom, E. H. Blackmore; 1852, Warren Onan, Seth Allen, E. H. Blackmore; 1853, Warren Onan, Erastus Willard, George Bascom; 1854, Cornell Wiltse, Andrew Mead, Erastus Willard; 1855, James Freeland; 1856, Warren Onan; 1857, Erastus Willard; 1858, A. C. Keyes; 1859, A. Mead; 1860, W. H. Phillips; 1861, Cyrus G. McKay; 1862, E. Willard; 1863, Edgar Shaw; 1864, W. H. Phillips; 1865, C. Wiltse; 1866, H. Couchman; 1867, Balthaser Witman; 1868, N. A. Dye, M. Thornton; 1869, J. B. Wilkins; 1870, Michael Thornton; 1871, E. C. Howard, John Collins; 1872, Erastus Willard; 1873, J. B. Strong; 1874, A. Haskell; 1875, E. C. Howard; 1876, E. Willard; 1877, N. A. Dye; 1878, D. Thurber; 1879, E. C. Howard, G. L. Sheldon; 1880, E. Willard; 1881, N. A. Dye, A. G. Harter; 1882, C. J. Cronin, L. S. Corthell; 1883, L. S. Corthell, M. M. Dye, Joseph Martin; 1884, E. Willard, H. W. McClure; 1885, M. M. Whitney, J. B. Abbey, N. A. Dye; 1886, Michael O'Brien, J. L. Welsh, A. Griffin; 1887, L. S. Corthell, Robert Fitzgerald; 1888, James McAuliffe, Edwin E. Guthrie; 1889, J. A. Ten Eyck, E. Willard, R. Fitzgerald; 1890, Michael O'Brien, W. J. Shultz, Frederick Smith, P. H. Sullivan; 1891, Frederick Smith; 1892, James McAuliffe; 1893, Martin Link, L. M. Chase.

The first Board of Excise Commissioners was elected in February, 1874, and consisted of Charles Tousey, John Laubenthal, and Michael Collins. The present commissioners are John Collins, Fred Furnace, and William Weinaug.

The valleys of the Allegheny river and Four Mile and Five Mile creeks were covered with a dense forest, mainly of towering pine trees. The river, being in close proximity to where this fine timber grew, offered a cheap and an easy thoroughfare to float it to market. These were the inducements that decided the pioneer settlers to build mills and give their attention to the manufacture of those great trees into lumber and shingles. They became a community of lumbermen, and continued the business until the available timber was nearly exhausted before much attention was given to tilling the soil in these fertile valleys. The quantity of lumber manufactured and rafted to market is estimated at 125,000,000 feet. The pine forests and much of the hemlock have disappeared. What yet remains is mainly on the hills.

Of the numerous saw and shingle-mills erected at various times within the limits of the town of Allegany space forbids the mention of all but a limited number. Along Five Mile run Anson King built one in 1827, and three years later Reuben Lamberton put up another. From 1840 until recently this latter

mill was owned by Jacob M. Park. Charles Chamberlain erected a saw-mill in 1850 and a grist-mill in 1874. In 1845 S. B. Willard put up a saw-mill and in 1848 William B. Fox built another, while in 1856 Freeman Wilber began the operation of one, which was finally abandoned. On the banks of the Allegheny several mills have been constructed. About 1831 a dam was thrown across a mile or so above the mouth of Nine Mile creek by William Forbes, Jedediah Budlong, Guy C. Irvine, and William Clark, who erected a large saw-mill on the south side of the river. This mill went down in 1852. Gen. C. T. Chamberlain put up another on the north side which was discontinued soon afterward. On Nine Mile creek, near Vandalia, David Chamberlain started a saw-mill in 1840 and in 1858 William Grimes erected another. In 1866 R. Stone & Co. built a steam saw-mill three miles from the river capable of sawing daily 25,000 feet of lumber. This mill was burned in 1868, was rebuilt, and was later owned by Erastus Willard. The settlement here was known as Stone's Camp. The Four Mile creek was utilized in 1832 by Dr. Andrew Mead and in 1848 by Levi McNall, who in 1863 erected a steam mill which was burned in 1874. George Van Campen, Joseph Nessel, Col. J. G. Johnson, and A. O. & W. H. Smith were also millowners here. An overshoot saw-mill was built on Two Mile run in 1868 by William Stephan at a locality subsequently called Stephansburg. D. & J. Hall and Rufus Austin also erected saw-mills on this stream. On Three Mile creek Paul Reed put up a mill in 1833, and in 1848 J. C. Devereux & Co. built one in which steam-power was used and which contained also a run of stone for grinding. It was burned in 1860. C. J. & D. Soule and Joseph Richler & Son were owners of steam saw-mills near the Allegheny, as were also Charles Soule & Son. Hiram Wheaton and J. H. Farquharson erected a large steam saw and grist-mill in Allegany village in 1873. William Morgan in 1848 put up a saw-mill in Morgan hollow, and in 1856 Patrick McMahan erected another, operated by steam, on Chipmunk creek, which employed from thirty to forty men. Some of the machinery in this mill was used in sawing the timber employed in the construction of the great Portage bridge across the Genesee river.

The largest lumbering mills in the town at present are, on Chipmunk or Trout run, near the Carrolton line, and are operated by a Buffalo firm. Other saw-mills now in operation are the steam mills of Wm. Chamberlin on Five Mile run, with an output of 400,000 feet of lumber per year; Gilbert Soule's near the village; and George Nessel's on Four Mile creek.

About the time that successful farming had been fairly established the oil excitement swept through Pennsylvania and reached the town of Allegany. Boring for oil was begun near the village in 1875, but not until 1877, after several unsuccessful experiments had been made, were the seekers rewarded for their labors. Many good wells have been put down, but no phenomenal "gushers" have resulted. Oil producing was for several years a prominent industry of Allegany and employed a small army of men. It is estimated

that now there are over 1,000 producing wells in the town. Besides these a large number have been abandoned.

Agriculture has come to the front, with dairying as the leading industry. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the growing of fine grasses, and also to the production of grain and fruit in considerable quantities. In 1867 an important organization was effected called the Allegany Cheese Factory Association, which erected a factory on Five Mile creek. Other cheese manufacturing have been established in convenient parts of the town.

As early as 1814 or '15, five or six years before the first settler came to Allegany, a road was marked and used along the north bank of the river connecting Olean with the wilderness in Allegany. In 1810 a road from Buffalo passing through Springville, Erie county, and Franklinville by way of Allegany to Olean was opened, but was hardly passable for many years. This became the old Buffalo and Olean stage road. It entered the town over Chapell hill, followed down Five Mile creek to the Chapin farm, and thence ran by way of the Jones and Johnson farms to Olean. About 1822 Peter Sampson carried the mail from Buffalo to Olean on horseback and later by stage, continuing until the close of his life in 1836. The route was continued until it was superseded by the Erie railroad and was abandoned in 1852. Stages for several years passed daily both ways over this road, and history says "it was one of the most useful and stirring thoroughfares in western New York." Five Mile run was then the leading community in Allegany, and where the village now stands was a wilderness. The first postoffice was established in the Five Mile neighborhood, on the Freeman Kenyon farm, in 1828. Conditions have changed. The office was long since discontinued and the thoroughfare is now familiarly known as "the back road." The town maintains good highways on both sides of the river, both sides of Five Mile run, and along the valleys of the other streams in the town.

The first bridge to span the Allegheny river in this town was a frame structure erected in 1846, near the village. With two others subsequently built elsewhere it was swept away in the flood of 1872, which caused the erection of the present handsome and substantial iron bridge, near Allegany village, three spans of which were completed in 1873 at a cost of \$8,765. The remaining span was a temporary wooden structure, which was replaced in 1880 with an iron span corresponding with the others, the cost being \$1,725, making a total expenditure for this durable structure of \$10,490, all of which was defrayed by the town of Allegany.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroads extend across the town along the valley of the river, and afford the people good facilities for travel and transportation. The Olean, Bradford & Warren narrow gauge railroad traverses the south part of the town with stations at Four Mile, Rock City, Knapp's Creek, and State Line.

Alfred Clark had a grocery in 1843 in the north part of the village. The

first general store was opened in what was then Burton in 1844 by S. B. & E. Willard. The leading merchants from that date to 1860 have been: George Bascom in 1848, whose large building was converted into a public hall in 1875 and christened "Bascom hall"; David Chase (early); Erastus Willard in 1846; James G. Johnson and George Van Campen in 1854; S. K. Hale in 1858; Forbes & Smead, grocers, in 1850; Butterworth & Fox, in 1844, in the building that was converted into Zink's brewery; A. O. & W. H. Smith, with Harmon, Brother & Co., in 1858; Nathan Dye, grocer, in 1853; and Charles Dolan in 1860.

The first birth in the town was that of Nathan Reed on October 2, 1820, and the first deaths were the children of Isaac Eggleston in 1823. William B. Fox and Sally Strong were the principals in the first marriage ceremony, which occurred in 1825 at the house of James Strong. October 19, 1835, the river was suddenly swollen by a heavy rain and caused considerable damage on the adjacent flats.

Ebenezer Reed opened the first tavern in town in 1820. It was located near the mouth of Five Mile run. Raynor Clark opened another shortly afterward in the north part. Ira Washburn, who subsequently settled in Hinsdale, became an innkeeper about 1834 on the David Chamberlain property. He was succeeded by Robert Patterson and he by R. H. McCoy in 1847. It was afterward metamorphosed into a dwelling by the latter's son. Barak E. Clark opened an inn in the village in 1838 and Raynor Clark another in 1840. The present Park Hotel was built as the Devereux House in 1852, and the same year a hotel and store building, called "The Block," was erected in front of the depot. It was burned in 1861.

A burial place was designated in 1820 near the school house in district No. 4, and was used for interment for a long series of years. A cemetery in the north part of the town, near the Five Mile Baptist church, was first used for burials in 1826. Both have been well fenced and kept in good condition. About 1830, and from then down to 1860, several interments were made on a lot selected on the Clark farm, about a half-mile west of Allegany village, and on a portion of the James Freeland farm south of the river. Those buried on the latter place were subsequently removed. The Allegany cemetery is the property of the town. It is situated on high ground near the eastern part of the village and contains five acres of land. It is managed by a board of three trustees, whose duty it is to see that it is well cared for. The grounds are well drained and neatly fenced, properly laid out, and kept in excellent order. Its first Board of Trustees was composed of James G. Johnson, Edgar Shaw, and Abiathar Phillips, who were elected at the organization of the association in 1855. The trustees in 1893 are L. L. Burr, Charles Spraker, and Dr. S. B. McClure.

The first school in the town of Allegany was taught in the winter of 1825-26 by Leonard Cronkhite, in the north part of the town, in the house of

James Strong. Other schools were opened from time to time to meet the wants of the increasing population, which by the State enumeration taken in 1892 gives Allegany 3,705.

The town is divided into fourteen school districts with a school house in each of them. The schools the past year were attended by 902 scholars, taught by twenty-four teachers. The entire expense of maintenance was \$11,254.01. The valuation of property taxable for school purposes within the town is \$1,334,417. The school houses and sites are valued at \$17,661.

In 1837 Nicholas Devereux, of Utica, who, by purchase of the Holland Land Company, had become an extensive proprietor of wild land, conceived the idea that Allegany would be an important point on the Erie railroad, which was then in process of construction. Mr. Devereux gave tangible form to his idea by selecting his farm of 300 acres situated on the north side of Allegheny river, about a mile southeast of the village, as a site on which to build a city. The first survey of a line for the railroad ran through these grounds, which he surveyed into streets and lots and named Allegany City. He had his city platted in 1842 and a splendid map printed, which made a beautiful appearance on paper. Soon after work was suspended on the Erie railroad and Allegany City waited for time to develop its feasibility. When work was again resumed on the railroad in 1848 a new survey located it a half-mile north of the paper city, and the project was abandoned. Several buildings had been erected on the property, among them being a large structure designed as a hotel.

The first postoffice in town was established in 1828 on what is now known as the Freeman Kenyon farm, and was named Five Mile. Josiah Hall was the first postmaster. Later Elias Fish held the position. About 1850 William Wiltse was postmaster and he was succeeded by his son, Cornell Wiltse, who held the office until it was discontinued in 1866.

The first Burton postoffice was established in the Chamberlin neighborhood, about a mile north of the village, with Jedediah Lathrop as postmaster. Lathrop was also prominent in the early affairs of the town. The office was discontinued in 1856.

Allegany postoffice was established in 1851 as "Burton," and was changed to its present name in 1852, when the name of the town was likewise changed. The postmasters have been successively David Chase, Dr. A. P. Phillips, Erastus Willard, James Freeland, Patrick McMahan, Warren Onan, A. C. Keyes, William Spraker, Jr., Lewis S. Corthell, and Warren Onan again in 1868 for six years. William Spraker was again appointed in April, 1875, and held until March 24, 1887, when he was succeeded by William P. McCarty, who was the incumbent until April 14, 1891, when William Spraker, the present postmaster, was once more appointed. July 1, 1876, the office was made a money-order office.

Allegany village is situated in the central part of the town, in a beautiful



valley on the north side of Allegheny river, three or four miles northwesterly from Olean. The village is sufficiently elevated to afford good drainage, and is also above the overflow of the river in high water. This location as well as the whole township is distinguished for its pure, bracing, and health-giving atmosphere. The village has a population of 1,000 inhabitants, but is not incorporated. It is the seat of St. Bonaventure's College, and contains a Union Free School, five church edifices, two public halls, three physicians, one dentist, one lawyer, five general stores, two hardware stores, two drug stores, four groceries, one banking firm, three hotels, two furniture stores, one liquor store, two marble and granite shops, a lumber yard, a sash, door, and blind factory, a grist-mill, and a tannery, besides a full complement of mechanics' shops and artisans. The village has an efficient Board of Health, a registrar of vital statistics, and an organized hook and ladder company. A street railroad, constructed the present year, connects it with the city of Olean.

The first village school house was built of slabs in 1830, between Five Mile run and Sheldon's mill-race, west of the village, and on the south side of the highway. At that time there were only three small log houses at the mouth of the run, and no buildings where the village has since been built. Miss Faritta Chapin, who is still living at the age of more than eighty years, was one of the first teachers. In 1834 a school house was erected on what is now the Norwood farm and is now used for a store room. Many of the older residents now living received their rudimentary education in that building, and religious instruction, too, as it was used for "meetings" by all denominations until 1852.

Allegheny Union Free School, district No. 3, was organized on Wednesday, June 18, 1884, with Dr. S. B. McClure, L. L. Burr, Stephen Welch, M. O'Brien, Joseph Presack, Charles Spraker, Morris McAuliffe, Mrs. Byron Norwood, and Mrs. John Eggleston, trustees. Dr. S. B. McClure was elected president of the board and Morris McAuliffe secretary. In 1885 the sites for their two school buildings were purchased and the present school houses were built. The main building is a two-story brick structure, divided into four rooms, with seats in each for sixty pupils, and cost \$10,000. The branch building is also two stories high and divided into two rooms, with seats for sixty pupils in each, and was constructed at the expense of \$2,500. These buildings, with the grounds and all other school property, are estimated to be worth \$15,000. In 1892 the Union Free School was attended by 323 scholars with an average attendance of 216. Six teachers are employed, viz.: G. J. Dykeman, principal, Jennie Burr, Franc Soule, Lotta Bascom, Rose Crandall, and J. Mitchell. The present officers of the Board of Education are L. L. Burr, president; Dr. E. Torrey, vice-president; C. G. Wright, secretary. L. L. Burr, Dr. E. Torrey, C. G. Wright, George A. Hall, William Keim, T. Smith, B. H. Green, and M. J. Culligan compose the present Board of Trustees. The school has recently been placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Knapp's Creek, situated in the extreme south part of the town on the height of land, on the narrow gauge railroad, is a railroad station and hamlet containing a postoffice, one or two stores, a school house, some shops, and about fifty families. This little village owes its existence to the oil interests in its neighborhood. The postoffice was established about 1876 or 1877 with George F. Curtis as postmaster. Mr. Curtis had one successor, was re-appointed, and is the present incumbent. It was made a money-order post-office in 1892.

Four Mile is a small hamlet, a railroad station, and a postoffice on the narrow gauge railroad between Knapp's Creek and Olean. The present postmaster is P. H. Sullivan.

A postoffice was formerly kept at Chipmunk. It was discontinued in January of the present year.

About one mile west of Allegany village, on the banks of the river, is the "Willard Stock Farm" of 230 acres owned by Clare Willard, son of Erastus. The business was started in 1892 and consists of breeding high-blooded trotting horses.

Previous to January 2, 1890, business men were compelled to go to Olean or to Salamanca to transact banking business. On that date Dye Brothers (M. M. and W. H.) opened their present banking house, the first regular establishment for transacting a general banking business in Allegany. They are organized as individual bankers, and are personally responsible to such as do business at their bank. M. M. Dye is cashier and W. H. Dye is assistant cashier.

A. Healy & Sons' tannery in Allegany village was built in 1852 by Col. J. G. Johnson, Gilbert Palen, and Caleb Jewett. In 1857 it was sold to Palen & Strong. Some years later Mr. Strong became the owner and conveyed the property to his son, Jairus B., who conducted it until his death. It was destroyed by fire in 1876 and rebuilt the same year. The tannery, together with the large estate left by Mr. Strong, was for a time under the management of E. C. Howard and his sister, Mrs. Strong. In the winter of 1880 the property was bought by A. R. Hills, who conducted it until his death in 1885. It then came into the possession of the present owners, A. Healy & Sons, who have doubled its capacity. They now turn out 600 sides of leather and consume fifty cords of bark daily. They employ from eighty to one hundred men.

Edwin R. McClure began tanning leather in Allegany in 1849, and continued up to a few years ago. In 1868 he erected and put in operation a small upper-leather tannery in the west part of the village. A. B. Canfield & Co. built another at Vandalia in 1876 which was finally discontinued.

George A. Hall's sash and door factory in Allegany was established by Couchman & Byran in 1853. They carried on business until about 1859, when Mr. Byran sold his interest to E. C. Mills, the firm being Mills & Couchman, which existed for two years and failed. About 1863 the business was pur-

chased by Lewis S. Hall, who carried it on until his death in 1876, when his son, George A. Hall, assumed the proprietorship. He employs fifteen men. The great flood in 1865 destroyed the mill, carrying off all the lumber, about 75,000 feet of saw-logs, and 3,000,000 shingles. It was also twice destroyed by fire—in 1877 and 1879.

The Crescent Milling Company, of Allegany, was established in 1882 by William Keim and O. J. Lewis, the present proprietors. In 1887 they built the present three-story frame mill building. It has a brick boiler house supplied with a fifty horse-power boiler and a forty horse-power engine. The capacity is forty tons of grain per day. Employment is given to six men. A warehouse is connected in which is handled lime, cement, plaster, and salt.

The lumber mill of F. H. & C. P. Stephan was established by James Johnson in 1848. In 1856 William Stephan, the father of the present proprietors, assumed control and conducted it until 1877. The mill was operated by steam-power and had a capacity of cutting 10,000 feet of lumber daily.

In 1847, when the late Rt. Rev. John Timon was appointed bishop of the See of Buffalo, including as now the territory of Cattaraugus county, he found within this county very few Catholics and no organized parishes or missions. In 1850 the building of the Erie railroad offered profitable employment to laborers, and an army of Irish Catholics came into Cattaraugus county. Nicholas Devereux, a zealous Catholic who owned an extensive tract of wild land, offered these laborers such generous inducements to settle upon his lands and make themselves homes that many of them accepted his terms gladly. Here then was a ready field opened to Bishop Timon and the Catholic church. Mr. Devereux was not only interested in the temporal, but also in the spiritual, welfare of his protégés. He conceived the project of bringing to this field some missionaries of the Order of St. Francis, and communicated his desires to Bishop Timon. This met the worthy bishop's own desires. In 1854 the Pope assembled all the prelates of the Catholic church. This was the favorable opportunity for Mr. Devereux to accompany his bishop to the Vatican at Rome. The journey was made under auspicious circumstances; the petition for missionary aid was granted; three priests and one lay brother of the Order of St. Francis willingly offered their services for the new field of labor in the uncultivated regions of western New York. The names of these self-devoted pioneers of the Gospel were Rev. Father Pamfilio, O. S. F., Rev. Father Samuel, O. S. F., Rev. Father Sextus, O. S. F., and Venerable Brother Salvador, O. S. F. The first named was commissioned warden or supervisor of this band of the Franciscan Order, constituting a mission of Franciscans established in Cattaraugus county thirty-five years ago. Nor is this the only Franciscan mission to which the American Catholics are indebted. There was another of the same order in Canada 150 years prior to the date of this, and it is an historical fact that it was a Franciscan priest who first celebrated mass in the city of Monterey, California. In the southwest and

the southeast parts of the United States this order existed in the intermediate centuries after the discovery of America, and were the pioneers to carry the banner of the Cross of Christ.

Father Pamfilio and his coadjutors remained in Ellicottville three years, spending the time in incessant missionary labor, and then settled in Allegany on a beautiful tract of land, the munificent bequest of Mr. Devereux, where with his aid and with the aid of other friends of the project they opened to the public in 1859 that famous institution, St. Bonaventure's College. The college buildings are situated on a fine plateau near the north bank of the beautiful Allegheny. The natural elevation gives the locality all the advantages of pure, bracing air and fresh mountain water. Students at this well-conducted college have a home in the institution, and also the advantages of extensive and well laid out grounds, a large and well-selected library, a complete set of philosophical and surveying instruments, and every opportunity for recreation and proficiency in their studies. This institution, founded in 1859, was chartered March 1, 1875, and empowered to confer the academic and honorary degrees usually conferred by universities. The course of studies is ecclesiastical, classical, scientific, and commercial. All the usual college chairs are filled with competent professors. The scholastic year commences on the second Monday of September and ends about the last of June. The college has a usual attendance of 200 students, with very moderate expenses. The buildings, grounds, and all other property has a valuation of \$200,000. The institution has no endowments. It is under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

St. Elizabeth's Academy of Allegany is a Catholic institution conducted by the Franciscan Sisters. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill, and overlooks the Allegheny river. It commands a view of one of the most picturesque valleys in western New York. The academy was organized in 1859 by the Rev. Father Pamfilio for the higher education of young ladies. At first the building consisted of a plain, substantial brick square, but the number of pupils increased so rapidly that within six years an addition was necessary, and in 1882 the Sisters had to erect the large and handsome building now called the "academy." Students come here from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania for instruction. The course consists of all the higher English branches, book-keeping, typewriting, stenography, languages, painting, drawing, and needlework. The number of students is increasing and now averages ninety. The institution receives no endowment and is supported by the tuition of the students. It is connected with St. Bonaventure's College.

The first religious services in Allegany occurred in 1823 at the dwelling of James Strong, Sr. Rev. Benjamin Cole had charge and Jabez Chapin was the first class-leader. The first religious society and church organization (Presbyterian) was formed in May, 1827, with twenty-seven members, by the Rev.

Mr. Orton, an evangelist, at the house now occupied by Anson Chapin. Rev. Silas Hubbard was pastor, and was celebrated for having been the husband of five wives. In warm weather the congregation worshipped in a barn. Fortunately a school house was erected in the vicinity in the summer of 1827, and on the approach of cold weather the congregation repaired thither. The society existed and prospered for five years, when the members quarreled and the organization went down.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Allegany is located in the village and was organized in 1829 by Rev. Jonathan Benson, who was its first pastor. Mr. Benson was succeeded successively by Revs. W. D. Buck, William McKinstry, A. C. Dubois, Francis Strang, Horatio N. Seaver, O. F. Comfort, D. V. B. Hoyt, Carlton Fuller, F. B. Hudson, Milo Scott, John Kennard, Schuyler Parker, B. F. McNeal, A. C. Curry, C. P. Clark, John Worthington, William Jennings, John Ready, J. B. Countryman, H. Butlin, C. S. Daley, William Mayovern, J. C. Whiteside, N. N. Beers, N. B. Congdon, J. D. Monroe, John R. Catham, James Davis, Woodruff Post, William McGarren, Waterbury Miller, J. D. Holland, John Harlman, W. H. Kellogg, and John F. Bennett, the present pastor. At its organization the church had seven or eight members. John Chapin was the first class-leader. The society was without a house of worship until 1855, when their present church edifice was erected at an expense of \$2,500. The building was repaired and a bell placed in the belfry in 1865-66 at a cost of \$1,407, was rededicated by Rev. C. D. Burlingame, and will now seat 300 people. The present value of all church property is \$4,000. The membership is forty. In 1865 the society was re-organized by Thomas D. Wilson. The Sunday school, organized in 1866, has an average attendance of ninety scholars and twenty teachers with B. H. Green superintendent. The present class-leader is Charles W. Alexander. The Epworth League has forty members with C. G. Wright president.

The First Presbyterian church of Allegany village is the successor of the First Congregational church, which was organized October 2, 1852. That society built the present church edifice in 1853 at a cost of \$2,200. Three men erected the house and were reimbursed by the sale or rent of the pews. In 1858 the church organization was changed to Presbyterian and has so continued. In 1858 the new society had but thirteen members, and Rev. I. G. Ogden was their first pastor. The present membership is sixty, and they are without a pastor. The present value of the church property is \$4,000. The edifice has seats for 250 people. The Sunday school is attended by 125 scholars and teachers.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church is located in the village of Allegany. It was organized in 1856 by Rev. E. F. Strauss, who was its first pastor. In 1861 the present church edifice was erected and was enlarged and repaired in 1888. This society now has two hundred and fifty members. Rev. A. T. Pechtold is the present pastor. The original cost of the present church



edifice was \$1,000, which with the grounds and all other church property is now worth \$4,000. The church has seats for 220 persons. The Sunday school is attended by forty-five scholars and five teachers.

The Free Methodist church of Allegany was organized by Rev. A. F. Curry, October 2, 1860, with two hundred members. The present house of worship was erected in 1870, at the cost of \$1,800, and has seats for an audience of three hundred. The present value of church property is \$2,000. The society now has sixty-one members with Rev. William Manning pastor. It also has a Sunday school connected.

St. Bonaventure's church was founded about 1858 by the missionary Franciscan Father Pamfilio assisted by two other priests of the Order of St. Francis. The first house of worship was a little chapel which is still in existence. About 1867 the present elegant brick church edifice, connected with St. Bonaventure's College, was erected at a cost of \$40,000, including furniture, decorations, and all appurtenances. This church is attended by about 1,500 members under the pastoral care of the Franciscan Fathers.

A Baptist society was formed by Rev. E. F. Crane, at a meeting held in Willard hall April 3, 1854, with the title of the "First Baptist Society of Allegany." J. G. Thompson, Dr. A. P. Phillips, John Ellis, S. J. Horton, L. P. Forbes, and Andrew Mead were elected trustees. Their meetings were held in the village school house. Rev. Dexter S. Morris was one of the earliest preachers. This society has long since passed into history.

The First Universalist Society of Allegany was organized February 10, 1872, with Nathan A. Dye, Charles Soule, and David Thurber trustees. Rev. Isaac George gave them a stated supply for a year and in 1875 Rev. Benjamin Brunning was their pastor for the same period, the latter residing in Allegany and preaching there half the time. No regular meetings of the society have been held since he left.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Knapp's Creek was organized by Rev. T. J. Bissell in 1885, with thirty-two members. Rev. C. M. Buck was the first pastor. The society now has a membership of twenty-five with Rev. John F. Bennett, pastor. A house of worship was built at a cost of \$300 and has a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty. Their Union Sunday school is attended by seventy-five scholars.

Allegany Lodge, No. 50, A. O. U. W., was organized December 27, 1876, with twenty-one charter members, who elected the following officers: Asa Haskell, P. M. W.; S. B. McClure, M. W.; C. G. Wright, G. F.; C. H. Tousey, O.; E. D. Mixer, recorder; C. B. Smith, financier; A. G. Burlingame, receiver; Z. G. Bullock, G.; W. W. Campbell, J. W.; A. B. Scofield, O. W. The lodge now has forty-seven members. George Strohuber is the present M. W.

The Woman's Literary Club was organized in December, 1888, with thirty-two members and meets weekly. Mrs. J. A. Freeland is president and Mrs. George Hall is secretary.

Branch 41, C. M. B. A., was organized December 28, 1878, with twelve members. The first officers were C. J. Hickey, president; M. R. Collins, vice-president; E. P. Collins, R. S.; W. P. McCarty, F. S.; James McAuliffe, T. The present membership is sixty-six. The president for 1893 is George Brenner.

St. Bonaventure's Branch, No. 21, L. C. B. A., was organized with about thirty members July 21, 1890. It now has a membership of sixty. The first officers were Mrs. Elizabeth McAuliffe, president; Miss. Ellen M. Carmody, first vice-president; Mrs. Hannah Hewitt, second vice-president; Miss Catherine McAuliffe, R. S.; Miss Mary Nenno, F. S.; Mrs. Mary Wheeler, treasurer.

River Union E. A. U. was instituted February 18, 1881, with about fifteen members. Dr. E. W. Dutcher was president; Gaius Wheaton, vice-president; John E. Barnes, secretary; and Homer H. Jones, treasurer. The union now has 125 members with Gilbert Soule president and Mrs. M. J. Blair secretary.

The Allegany W. C. T. U. was organized June 29, 1881, with forty-two members, by F. W. Crossfield. Mrs. William Manning, Sr., was president; Miss Z. Keyes, secretary; and Mrs. N. T. Sheldon, treasurer.

Allegany Council, No. 153, Royal Templars of Temperance, was instituted in 1884, and had at one time fifty names on its roll. J. H. Williamson is counselor; Mrs. J. C. Stonerod, secretary; and Mrs. N. T. Sheldon, treasurer.

A number of temperance organizations have had more or less successful careers in the town from time to time, one of the earliest being a society of the Sons of Temperance instituted in 1840 with about thirty-five members. George C. Sheldon and Ebenezer Grover were presiding officers. The society erected a hall in 1853 which was burned in 1854, when the organization was merged into a Good Templars lodge with Warren Onan as W. C. T. After a few years the lodge was disbanded and soon afterward another was organized, which likewise went down. A third was formed in January, 1868, which four years later surrendered its charter. The next one had its birth in April, 1875. This slumbered after a brief life and the cause was not revived until October 18, 1878, when still another lodge of Good Templars was organized, but this, like its predecessors, died after a short career.

Allegany Council, No. 1334, Royal Arcanum, was instituted in December, 1889, with twenty-five members, and with W. J. Scofield, R.; C. M. Soule, V. R.; E. Torrey, P. R.; W. H. Dye, T.; F. F. Spraker, collector; and William Keim, secretary. The present membership is thirty with F. F. Spraker, R.

Ira Thurber Post, No. 584, G. A. R., was organized March 27, 1886, with A. G. Burlingame, commander. Those who have successively filled that office are William Spraker, Joseph Presack, Jordan McIntyre, A. G. Burlingame, and George Strohuber. The post numbers thirty-four members.

The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 92, auxiliary to Ira Thurber Post, was organized May 10, 1892, with Mrs. Alice McClure, treasurer; Mrs. A. Strohuber, vice-president; Mrs. A. F. Corthell, secretary; and Mrs. M. Moyer,

treasurer. The officers for 1893 are the same except Miss Marie Strohuber is treasurer. The corps has nineteen members.

Col. George Bascom was one of the pioneer settlers of Cattaraugus county, and was prominently known in this town, where the most of his life was spent. In the days of general trainings he was closely connected with the State militia, whence he obtained his title of colonel. He died in Allegany village April 11, 1893, in his eighty-fourth year.

Jason Blair, a native of Massachusetts, was born September 12, 1810. November 13, 1835, he married Miss Graves, of Lisle, N. Y. Shortly afterward he came to Allegany and settled near Olean, where he remained for two years. His next home was at the mouth of Five Mile creek. He was a lumberman and cut the pine timber off 700 acres of land which he bought at from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre. They were early settlers and most of their provisions were brought from Buffalo by teams. There were times when roads were so bad that it was hardly possible to make the trips. Then provisions were exhausted. The little that was left the neighbors would divide and help each other out until their supplies came. Mr. Blair survived his wife, who died September 14, 1887. He died June 3, 1893. They had seven children, two of whom died in infancy.

Lieut. William C. Bockoven was born in New Jersey, July 18, 1824. He came to Allegany in 1848, remained about a year, and went to Fishkill, N. Y., where he married Maria Van Vlack, July 22, 1850. The same year they moved to Allegany village. By trade he was a blacksmith. He was a partner with Dennis Lamberton four years, when Lamberton died, and Mr. Bockoven continued the business alone until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he went out as lieutenant of Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols. Capt. Robert Renwick was wounded and Lieutenant Bockoven took command of Co. I as captain. After the close of the war he followed his trade until his death, which occurred January 13, 1890. He was a member of the River Union, No. 240, E. A. U. He left a wife, two sons, and three daughters. The children were Eleanor N. (Mrs. Hyde Rice); Dewitt C.; Jessie (Mrs. William H. Hayes); Minor; and Estella (Mrs. Clare Willard).

Edward Booth was born in England, December 11, 1844, and in 1851 came to America with his parents, Joseph and Susan Booth, who reside in Humphrey. They reared twelve children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Booth is a farmer in Allegany. He enlisted February 2, 1862, in Co. C, 105th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He married, March 5, 1866, Mary D. Slocum, who was born in Herkimer county, July 5, 1844. They have one child, Charles M., born July 15, 1867, married Flora Heald, January 16, 1887, and has two children.

Harry Bostwick was born in Vermont, Oct. 17, 1793, married Annie Meeker in 1825, and came to Allegany in 1852. He was a tailor by trade. His wife died June 6, 1881; he died June 12, 1883. Their children were Charles H., who was born in Vermont, April 11, 1826, and Martha M., who was born in July, 1827, and resides in Franklinville. Charles H. Bostwick married Lydia L. Brooks, of Bethel, Vt., Aug. 18, 1852, and came to Allegany when about twenty-two years of age. His wife died July 28, 1888. His death occurred very suddenly July 27, 1890. Their children were Charles H., Jr., and Annice. The latter was born June 21, 1860, and resides on the homestead, where four generations have lived and where three were born, the house being one of the oldest in town.

John B. Bucher, a weaver by trade, with his wife, Mary Ann Sutter, and their two daughters and one son, emigrated to America in 1851, landing in New York city on June 24th. The family came from Ober Schneisingen, Canton Argau, Switzerland, where the son, William Bucher, was born on July 19, 1839. The daughters' names were Helen and Lenna. The mother was a member of a prominent family in Switzerland. John Bucher first settled near Buffalo, but soon moved to Transit, N. Y., and in 1852 located near Lockport. In 1853 he purchased a few acres of wild land in Amherst, Erie county, which he sold in March, 1859, and removed to Allegany, settling on the Four Mile, where the parents died at the age of seventy-seven years. William Bucher's education was nearly all in German, which he judiciously combined with the practical knowledge he was forced to secure. Leaving home in April, 1858, he preceded the family to this town, where he worked by the month and finally purchased forty acres of land. By an accident he lost his right arm and then began peddling, but money was scarce and this proved unprofitable. In 1862 he secured a permit to enter the 154th Regiment and followed that organization through its campaigns, supplying the soldiers with tobacco, notions, etc. He returned home in June, 1865, and with the profits accumulated in the army he was enabled to pay for his farm. July 12, 1868, Mr. Bucher married Mary Krein, of Buffalo, and their children are William F., John P., Joseph A., Henry F., Christian A., George, Jacob, Albert, Mary A., Katie A., Clara E., and a daughter deceased. Mr. Bucher is the owner of the celebrated Rock City in this town, a place fully described on a preceding page. He has always been a Republican in politics, but not an office-seeker.

Ira Burlingame, the father of Mrs. Cordelia C. Jones, was born in Weathersfield, Vt., November 5, 1778, and before attaining his majority went to Oxford, Chenango county, where he married Elizabeth Lyon. He experienced religion in 1818 and united with the Baptist church. In 1827 he removed to Cattaraugus county, where he spent the remainder of his days. Here he soon identified himself with the Baptist church and labored to promote its interests until his death, which occurred November 29, 1846. His wife died at Franklinville in 1864. Only four of their twelve children are now living: Leroy, Elizabeth, Cordelia C., and A. Haynes.

John C. Calkins, born in Ballston, Saratoga county, October 30, 1815, came to Great Valley about 1852. After the war he removed to Allegany and engaged in farming. He married, first, Abigail Mack, June 30, 1849, and by her he had three children: Foreman R., John E., and Commerce C. January 1, 1862, he married, second, Mary E., daughter of David P. and Hannah (Way) Simmons, of Great Valley, and their children are David P., Lillian H., Charles F., Mary E. (deceased), and Adna D.

John H. Carls was born in Germany, October 5, 1835, and in 1844 emigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Buffalo. At the age of eighteen he began life in the lumber woods of Northern Wisconsin, where he was engaged thirteen months. He was next employed by Joseph Story, of Buffalo, in his sheep-skin tannery. In 1855 he came to Allegany and settled on a farm on the Four Mile, where he still resides, and near where he owns a steam shingle-mill and cider-mill. November 20, 1860, he married Magdalene Heit, who has borne him twelve children, viz.: Lewis J. (who died March 26, 1872), John J., Magdalene, Andrew A., George I. (who died June 30, 1870), Rosie, Henry F., Barbara A. (who died October 10, 1881), Joseph F., Francis A., Edward, and Marcus J. His father, Henry, born in 1810, died May 7, 1882.



Charles Chamberlin, son of Moses and Anna (Platt) Chamberlin, was born December 11, 1818, and married Caroline Becker, of Chautauqua county, Nov. 12, 1848. She was born March 9, 1829. Mr. Chamberlin came to Allegany over forty years ago and settled on a farm about one mile north of the village. He also owned a saw-mill on Five Mile creek. Feb. 16, 1880, while superintending the manufacture of lumber at the mill, the circular saw caught a board from the carriage which it severed in an instant and one of the pieces, thrown with great velocity, struck Mr. Chamberlin on the left temple, causing instant death. He was an earnest member of the M. E. church. His widow resides on the homestead. Their children are William M., born April 22, 1850; G. Frank, born Nov. 3, 1853, married Kate Gooden, December 1, 1880, and has three children, Lewis M., Florence B., and Willard A.; Charles E., born August 3, 1856; Frederick E., born September 12, 1859; Anna P., born April 27, 1862, married Frank Parks, of Allegany, and has three children, Grace, Sadie, and Clara; John, born June 10, 1865; and Jennie, born October 4, 1868. William M. Chamberlin is a farmer and owns the mill where his father met his death. He married Miss Roslia Covell, March 24, 1875. She was born September 16, 1850. Their children are Mabel C., Carrie J., Lewis S., Roy P. (deceased); and Edna R.

The Chapin family has long been well known in Allegany. The first representative who came here was Jabez Chapin, Sr., from Massachusetts. His son Roswell settled in Buffalo in 1815 and became the first village surveyor there. Two daughters of Jabez, Mary and Faritta, joined their brother in Buffalo, but removed to Allegany soon after their father settled here. Another daughter, Lucy, suggested the name Springville for that village in Erie county. Jabez Chapin, Sr., had a family of three sons and four daughters, and it is said that in none of their homes was ever found a lamp or a stove. At least this is true of those who settled in Allegany. They used candles for lighting, and did their cooking and warmed their houses with fires on the hearth of the fireplace. Only one—a maiden daughter—of this generation survives. Her nephew, however, lives in town. They have all lived to extreme old age and attribute their great longevity to never employing a physician. Their lives were full of history. Their house is a veritable museum of curiosities. Mary and Faritta for many years wove carpets for the neighbors. The former was an expert in needlework, especially in making fine embroidered lace, pieces of which are still extant and valued for their superior quality.

Alfred Clark, born in Claremont, N. H., November 15, 1808, married, November 3, 1833, Elizabeth H. Jones, and came to Allegany in 1841, where he conducted a tavern for nine years. He then opened a grocery store, which he ran until June, 1859; in 1864 his son Calvin G. succeeded to this business and continued it until 1890, when he sold out on account of poor health. Alfred Clark died August 16, 1864; his wife's death occurred August 15, 1871. Calvin G. Clark, their only child, was born December 30, 1834, and October 28, 1862, married Harriet L. Loomis, who was a daughter of William Loomis, and who was born in Machias, January 1, 1836. Mr. Loomis settled in Machias when he was seventeen years old and died there September 8, 1865; his wife was Emma Tyrrell, who survived him until May 22, 1890.

Henry Clark, born in Franklin, N. Y., September 3, 1830, came to this town with his parents when nine years of age. He served three years in the late war in Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols. He is now engaged in lumbering and farming. He married Mary J. Preston, December 12, 1854, who was born in



Hingsdale, December 2, 1836. They have six children, viz.: Staley A. (died July 29, 1861), Ida J. (died Jan. 16, 1887), Harriet A., Lewis G., Anna E., and Gracie M.

Lewis S. Corthell was born in Lima, Livingston county, in 1837, and in 1840 or 1841 came with his parents, Daniel and Sally (Fitch) Corthell, to Allegany (then Burton). His father and mother dying when he was very young he was early in life thrown upon his own resources for support, and in 1851 he began to learn the trade of harness maker, which has been his life vocation. May 5, 1859, Mr. Corthell married Annette F., daughter of Rev. J. M. Field, of Machias; they have an adopted daughter, Gertrude S. It is not in a business capacity only that Mr. Corthell is known to his townsmen. In 1862 he entered Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was postmaster of Allegany from 1866 to 1869 (through Johnson's administration). He was also justice of the peace for eight years from April, 1882, until he was compelled to resign in 1890 by reason of deafness, has served as town clerk, and for twenty-three consecutive years was clerk of the School Board. Mr. Corthell is a member of the Presbyterian church and is at all times deeply interested in the success of the Democratic party. He is widely known and much esteemed.

Michael Donahue, who was born in Ireland, September 25, 1820, came to America in the fall of 1850. After residing six years in Buffalo he came to Allegany, where he is said to have cleared a piece of land by moonlight, his days being occupied in the employ of others. He was one of the pioneer farmers of the town and as a man has always been much respected. In the fall of 1852 he married Mary Fitzgerald, who died March 26, 1883. Their children were Ellen (Mrs. William Burns), Bridget (Mrs. John Cronyn), Thomas, Michael P. (born March 1, 1865, died February 22, 1885), John, Mary, Mattie, and Maggie.

Dennis Dye was born in Litchfield, N. Y., March 15, 1805. In 1830 he removed to western New York, and from then until his death lived much of the time in Cattaraugus county. In April, 1852, he settled in Allegany as a farmer and died here February 23, 1872. His wife, Minerva Merrill, who was born in Johnstown, N. Y., September 27, 1808, died here September 27, 1887. Their son Nathan A. was born in Litchfield, August 22, 1829, came to Freedom, and thence on March 7, 1852, to this town, where he became a merchant, dying December 5, 1882. A Democrat in politics Mr. Dye was elected to many town offices and in 1871 became justice of sessions of the county. Jan. 26, 1851, he married Rosaline, daughter of Oliver Moore, a farmer and an early settler of Freedom and subsequently (in 1869) a resident of Allegany, where he died March 2, 1877. Mr. Moore was born in Vermont, April 6, 1804, and his wife, Judith Pixley, Jan. 12, 1796. Mr. and Mrs. Dye had born to them these children: Charles O., born May 18, 1852, died December 29, 1887; Mason M., born May 6, 1854; Jennie R., Sept. 23, 1858; Edwina M., July 11, 1860; William H., Nov. 19, 1862; Nellie B., Sept. 3, 1868; and Nathan E., October 14, 1870, died Sept. 14, 1871. Mrs. Dye died Dec. 22, 1892. Mason M. and William H. are bankers in Allegany village. Mason M. was supervisor of Allegany from 1886 to 1889 inclusive.

Isaac Eggleston, born in Vermont, February 13, 1792, came with his brother to Onondaga county about 1808, where in 1819 he married Rebecca Hopping. In 1820 they settled in Olean and finally removed to Allegany, locating on Five Mile creek and subsequently on Nine Mile run, where Mr. Eggleston died May 17, 1872. His wife died February 15, 1872. They had eight children,

three of whom died in infancy; the others are Eliza A. (Mrs. Jeremiah Atwood), Clarissa A. (Mrs. Cornelius Gillett), deceased, John W., Almira B. (Mrs. Horace O. Spicer), and Rev. Charles C. John W. Eggleston married, first, Lydia L. Bliss, Dec. 2, 1858, by whom he had three children, Cora, Charles L., and William F. He married, second, August 27, 1873, Euphonia A., daughter of Abel and Lucy (Hadsell) Burdick.

George Eisert was born in Buffalo on the 7th of February, 1860, and came to Allegany in 1874 and engaged in peeling bark, beginning his present business in 1880. September 2, 1884, he was married to Anna Fick, who has borne him three children: Frank J., James W., and Lena. Mr. Eisert is a respected citizen and a prominent factor in the German population of the town.

John C. Emmons was born in Corning, June 13, 1856. There he received his education. He married Ella Born, of Cuba, Sept. 15, 1880, and came to Allegany in 1883. Mr. Emmons is an experienced and reliable pharmacist. His is the leading drug store in Allegany village.

James Henry Farquharson, son of Francis and Margaret A. Farquharson, was born in East Pike, Wyoming county, March 23, 1837. He became a telegraph operator in 1854 and performed the duties of that avocation in several stations in Cattaraugus county, receiving the appointment at Allegany on May 1, 1856. His wife, Marion J. Hale, of Hinsdale, whom he married August 19, 1856, bore him six children: Francis H., Fred H., William L., Millie J., Charles B., and Van Deusen. Mr. Farquharson held many offices of trust, including that of supervisor on the Greenback ticket in 1878, and was prominently connected with the business, religious, and educational interests of the town and county.

Nicholas Felt, a native of Germany, was born May 3, 1823, and came to America in 1849. His first home was in Buffalo, from whence he moved to this town about 1861 with his brother-in-law. Three years prior to this, however, he had purchased his present home. His wife was Margaret Lichten-thal, who was born in Germany, December 31, 1827, and whom he married September 14, 1849. Children: Mary (Mrs. Joseph Karl), Magdalena (Mrs. Louis Colt), Katie (Mrs. Albert Karl), Margaret (Mrs. Andrew Rehler), Joseph, John (who married Angie Clark), Nicholas, and Annie. The family are all exemplary, industrious citizens and are counted among the town's representative settlers.

James Freeland was born in Caroline, N. Y., May 11, 1810. His father, Robert Freeland, born in the North of Ireland about 1773, came to America in 1798 and settled in Tompkins county, where he married Catharine Robinson in 1800. He was a farmer and mechanic. James Freeland attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm. May 23, 1833, he married Lucinda, daughter of Jonathan Norwood, Esq., of Caroline, and in 1836 removed to Allegany with his wife and two children. He soon became an expert river pilot, which occupation he followed for thirty years and never had a "break-up," but always landed his rafts safely at their place of destination. He was prominent and popular, and constantly in town offices until his retirement on account of old age. He successfully filled the offices of highway commissioner, justice of the peace, assessor, and postmaster. In 1876 he was the Democratic nominee for member of Congress. The characteristics that distinguish his life are enterprise, perseverance, honesty, and integrity. Mr. and Mrs. Freeland's children are Dolphus S., who married Fannie E. Norwood in October, 1868, and now resides in Maywood, Neb., where he is postmaster;

Jonathan B., who married Mariette Hardy, November 2, 1859, and is a minister of the Free Methodist church; Ruvena, who married Rev. Randolph Worthington, October 30, 1873; James A., who married Lottie E. Soule, November 27, 1870, resides in Allegany; and Mabel L., who married Rev. H. H. Loomis.

John Fries was born in Buffalo, November 24, 1846, and came to Allegany with his parents when he was eight years of age. They were farmers and settled on the farm where John now resides. John Fries was a soldier in the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. H, 188th N. Y. Vols. June 16, 1866, he married Elizabeth Messer; children: Maggie, Annie, Mary, Lizzie, and Josie.

Jacob Gallets, Sr., was born in 1815 in Germany, where he married Susan, daughter of Jacob Mohr. With an only son they came to Allegany in the spring of 1853. Jacob Mohr had contracted for 250 acres of wild land on Four Mile creek, which was worked by himself and three sons, Henry, Joseph, and Peter, and John Blazur and Jacob Gallets. These pioneers cleared their tract, and in winter were jobbers in cutting logs, spending their evenings in shaving pine shingles, which their wives packed into bunches for market. Upon the division of the 250-acre tract Jacob Gallets received thirty-seven and one-half acres as his share. He added to this from time to time and at his death, February 10, 1879, had a farm of 360 acres. His widow survives him. Their children were Henry, Marcus, Mary, Joseph A., Jacob, Jr., Henry, Anna, and Barbara. Henry died in infancy. Marcus Gallets was born in Germany, October 4, 1852, married Lucy Brand, of Allegany, and resides in Pennsylvania. Mary was born here May 7, 1854, married Philip Geiser, and lives in Olean. Joseph A. Gallets, born February 14, 1857, is engaged in farming, lumbering, and oil producing. May 7, 1878, he married Fanny Gearinger, who has borne him six children: Jacob, Jr., Mary, Clara, Rosie, Laney, and Barbara. Jacob Gallets was born October 6, 1858, and November 8, 1883, married Mary A., daughter of George Nusser. They have four children, viz.: Theresa, George J., Mary E., and Grace A. Henry Gallets, born May 6, 1861, is a farmer. May 5, 1886, he married Sophia E., daughter of George Nusser, and they have two daughters, Agatha T. and Sophia G. Anna Gallets was born in 1863. Barbara, the eighth child of Jacob Gallets, was born November 1, 1865, and married, April 4, 1887, Jacob Karl, who was born April 4, 1862. Their children are Katharine S. and Ernest J.

Rossell Gates, born in Canada on March 12, 1834, went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania in 1865, at a time when "Oil Well Johnnie" sprung into prominence as a spendthrift and had a meteoric career. Mr. Gates settled at Knapp's Creek in 1883 and removed in 1890 to the Brandall farm. On the 4th of January, 1855, he married Alecia Higgins, daughter of William Higgins, for fifty-two years high bailiff of Toronto, Can. Children: Hannah (Mrs. John Lobdger), Mary Ann (deceased), Jonathan (deceased), Roswell, Lydia (Mrs. Henry Erwin), and Anna (Mrs. Frank Perkins).

Jacob Geiger, born in Germany, April 24, 1841, came to America with his mother in 1854, landing in New York city on the 12th of October. His mother, after the death of Mr. Geiger, married Peter Gatez, and after living in Buffalo two weeks came to Allegany, arriving here in November, 1854, and settling on a farm on the Nine Mile run. In 1861 Jacob Geiger enlisted in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged on the 6th of September of the same year for disability. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He participated in many important battles and suffered much hardship. November 12, 1866, he married Rossella, daughter

of Albert Karl, and their children are John (deceased), Joseph, Katie (Mrs. Andrew Lippert), Robert, Rosie, and Mary (deceased).

Rev. Walter Gordon is a son of John Gordon and was born in Rushford, N. Y., January 22, 1824. In 1849 he located in Olean and the following year joined the M. E. Conference. Rev. Mr. Gordon, during the years of his ministry, was stationed in various places in western New York and achieved wide distinction as a thorough worker and eloquent preacher. He was eminently successful in building up his charges to a higher degree of activity and usefulness, and left in all many warm friends and followers. He is now engaged in farming, being the owner of a large tract of land in southern Cattaraugus.

Frederick Haase, son of John H. and Louisa Haase, was born in Germany, Nov. 18, 1824. After his father's death in 1860 he came to Allegany with his family and mother and bought a farm where he still resides. Louisa Haase was born in 1797 and died in 1875. Frederick married, first, Laney Rehkopf and second Louisa Wiegand. By his first wife he had seven children, two of whom died in infancy; the others are Henry F., Frederick E., Caroline, Hanna, and August V. Henry F. Haase was born in Germany, Oct. 19, 1845, and is a farmer. He married Catharine A., daughter of George J. and Catharine (Angle) Smith, Oct. 1, 1872, and they have had two children, George F. and Emma. August V. Haase, born Nov. 18, 1855, is a farmer on the homestead. He married Anna, daughter of Martin and Margaret (Connhaiser) Masner, April 12, 1883. She was born July 24, 1863. Their children are Howard F., Frederick H., Raymond, and Mildred.

George A. Hall, son of Lewis S., was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, May 2, 1841. He came to Allegany in the fall of 1860, married Hattie C. Morris, of Chesterfield, Va., and has had born to him seven children, of whom six are living. Mr. Hall has a sash and door factory and planing-mill in the village which was owned and operated by his father for several years up to the time of his death in 1876.

John Harbel, Sr., was born in Germany, Aug. 6, 1816, and married there Katharine Kianan. He was among the early settlers on Four Mile run. His wife died July 30, 1876. He resides with his son John, Jr. They had four children: John, Jr., Andrew, Tresea, and Maggie. John, Jr., was born May 5, 1850, married Rose, daughter of George and Mary A. (Bockmier) Schifter, Jan. 7, 1877, and has three children: Mary, Anna T., and George. Mr. Harbel is engaged in farming and producing oil. Andrew Harbel was born Aug. 12, 1852, married Tresea Schifter on Oct. 21, 1879, and died July 26, 1882. Tresea Harbel, born April 10, 1857, married August Ehbörer. Maggie Harbel was born March 8, 1860, and married, May 4, 1886, Anton Schumann, who was born in Germany, Feb. 13, 1859, and came to Allegany in 1885. They have two children, Katie and Agnes.

Henry E. Harms, a native of Germany, was born January 14, 1859, and came to Scio, Allegany county, with his parents in 1868. In 1878 he accepted a position as clerk with A. E. Ackley, with whom he remained four years. In 1884 he formed a co-partnership with W. E. Brady, of Allegany, in the boot and shoe business, which continued until 1887, when Mr. Harms built the brick block where he is now located. He married Polena, daughter of John Miller, of Allegany, and they have one child, Mintie Louise.

Zarah C. Hills, born in Tompkins county in 1814, came to Portville about 1831 and to Allegany in 1868. He married Amanda Middaugh, of Allegany



county, in 1837. She died January 25, 1885. Mr. Hills resides in Warren county, Pa. They had five children, of whom Elphonso, James M., Miranda, and Jennie are living. Elphonso Hills was born July 28, 1838, and is engaged in the manufacture of bee-hives and in handling bees. He married Martha E. Seeley, February 17, 1862, who was born in Owego, N. Y., June 30, 1841. Their children are Flora I. (Mrs. William Wright), Addie B. (Mrs. Abram Altenburg), Minnie H. (Mrs. Charles Grossman), and Floyd A.

Andrew Hirt, father of Henry, was born in Germany in 1810. He came to Buffalo in 1835, where he married Mary A. Smither, and in 1855 removed to Allegany, where he cleared 100 acres of woodland, and where he still resides. His wife died August 21, 1878. Their children were Lena, Louie (deceased), Mary, Francis (deceased), Henry, and Andrew. Henry Hirt, born September 24, 1850, married, October 3, 1876, Agatha Zister, who was born February 9, 1856. Their children are Mary L. Clara M. (deceased), Theresa M., Vincent H. (deceased), Frank L., and Annetta A.

Homer H. Jones, son of Benjamin, was born in this county April 10, 1826. He came to Allegany when about twelve years of age, and in 1851 bought the farm where he now lives. He married Cordelia C., daughter of Ira and Elizabeth (Lyon) Burlingame, May 21, 1854. She was born in Franklinville, May 21, 1832. They have one child, Willis P., born August 9, 1859, who married Eva Burnett, November 6, 1884, by whom he also has one child, Rochester B. They reside in Buffalo.

George Karst, born in Germany, November 8, 1828, came to Fredonia, Chautauqua county, in 1852 and thence to Allegany in 1866. Here he was engaged in manufacturing light and heavy carriages in partnership with Joseph Presack until 1880, when the firm dissolved, Mr. Karst succeeding to the business, which he still conducts. He married, first, in 1854, Magdalene Kerber, who died October 16, 1884, and he married, second, Barbara Lake, of Buffalo, February 17, 1887. His first wife was the mother of all his children: Philip, Charles, and Anna. Philip Karst is a wagon maker and repairer and dealer in carriages. He married Katie Schafer, of Allegany, June 10, 1878; she was born in Germany, October 23, 1858. They have four children: George P., Lena J., Emma K., and Clarence C.

Oren J. Lewis was born in Collins, Erie county, September 4, 1842. He came to Allegany in 1869, married Olive A., daughter of Levi McNall, October 14, 1871, and he has had two children: Ada L. and Leroy M. Mr. Lewis with William Keim organized the Crescent Milling Company in 1882, and by careful management the firm has established a substantial business and an enviable reputation.

Nicholas Linderman, born in Tompkins county, November 22, 1803, settled in Ischua in 1831. He was the father of eleven children (see Hinsdale). His son, John M. Linderman, born in Ischua, October 4, 1831, married Ellen E., daughter of Thaddeus J. and Elizabeth Farwell, June 14, 1855, and came to Allegany in 1869, settling the farm where he now resides. They have had three children: Medora F. (Mrs. Stanley Whitlock), Flora E. (Mrs. George Rogers), and Ray. Orson, son of Nicholas, was born March 23, 1836. He married Hannah Farwell, by whom he has five children: Charles, Alice, Nicholas, Eola, and Ellen. They reside in Allegany. Nicholas A. Linderman was born March 11, 1838, and married Lucinda Searl. Mary Linderman was born June 26, 1840, and married Jackson Sill. Lester P. Linderman was born March 13, 1842, and is a farmer in Allegany. He married Frances Smith,



by whom he had one child, Gertrude E., who married Charles Canady. Mr. Linderman married, second, Clara Whitlock, of Hinsdale, December 12, 1876. Adeline and Emeline (twins) were born Aug. 25, 1844. Edgar Linderman was born March 17, 1847, and died September 11, 1850.

Martin Masner, born December 11, 1823, came to America from Germany in 1847 and to this town in 1851, where he still resides. He married, first, Elizabeth Mack, by whom he had four children, of whom Henry Masner is the only one living. His second wife, Margaret Connhaiser, was born in Germany, November 11, 1826, and by her he had nine children: Horace, died Oct. 26, 1881; Freddie, died Nov. 19, 1889; John, of Iowa; George, of Allegany; and Margaret, Carrie, Anna, Mary, and Minnie.

William P. McCarty was born in Utica, N. Y., January 1, 1849. In 1854 he moved to Princeton, Ill., and in February, 1870, married Miss Margaret McAuliffe, of Allegany. They have a son and a daughter. In 1887 Mr. McCarty was appointed postmaster of Allegany by President Cleveland and served until April, 1891. He has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business with J. C. Blair since 1889. He is a member of the C. M. B. A.

Hiram W. McClure was the first white male child born in Cattaraugus county. His birth occurred at McClure settlement in the town of Franklinville on the 30th of April, 1806, and he was the eldest of nine children born to David and Orilla (Warner) McClure, of whom something is said in the history of that town. David McClure was born in Stafford, Conn., June 29, 1778, and died in Allegany, January 20, 1848; his wife was born in the same place December 24, 1783, and died in Franklinville, February 19, 1849. Their children, besides Hiram W., were Antoinette, born January 5, 1808, died in Kansas, August 1, 1888; Adaline, born March 15, 1810, died May 4, 1811; Sidney W., born December 30, 1811, of Wisconsin; Hannah, born October 5, 1813, died December 10, 1866; David, Jr., born March 17, 1815, a physician of Indiana; Pennel, born January 2, 1817, a physician in Ohio, where he died October 6, 1842; Dexter, born February 9, 1819, a physician in Indiana, where he died February 24, 1879; and Lemira, born June 3, 1822, of Minnesota. Hiram W. McClure on September 12, 1830, married Caroline Burlingame, who was born September 21, 1813, and who died January 6, 1887. Children: Dr. Sanford B. (see p. 114); Elizabeth L., born February 2, 1838, died 1839; Alice B., born August 5, 1840, married W. B. Taggart; Maria E., born July 12, 1842, married Riley L. Starr, who died in Ellicottville, December 26, 1886; Esther C., born December 6, 1844, married George S. Griffin; Rosebelle, born June 2, 1847; Francis C., born February 12, 1850; Agnes G., born Nov. 12, 1851, married Dr. E. A. Chapman, of Jefferson county; and Kate L., born Sept. 22, 1856. Hiram W. McClure located where he now resides in 1847. His first ballot was cast in 1828 for Andrew Jackson for president, and since then he has voted at every regular election except one. It is doubtful if another man in western New York can claim such an unbroken record. He has ever been prominent in town affairs and has held nearly every office of trust and responsibility. In 1838 and 1839 he represented Franklinville on the Board of Supervisors and in 1851 and 1873 served in the same capacity for the town of Allegany. His son and his father were several times elected to the same office, the former from Allegany and the latter from Ischua and Franklinville. As a citizen Mr. McClure is greatly respected and esteemed. He has lived an active, honorable, upright life, and has always been foremost in promoting the general weal of the communities in which he has resided.

Richard H. McCoy, born in Goshen, N. Y., April 30, 1811, married Mary Ann Wickham, November 17, 1835, who was born June 4, 1811, and died November 30, 1889. Mr. McCoy came to Ellicottville at an early day, and finally removed to Allegany and located where he now resides. His children are Abigail (Mrs. David Thornton), Elizabeth (Mrs. Seth D. Allen), Richard, Albert, Mary Ann (died in infancy), Alfred, and Susan. Richard McCoy enlisted in Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols., was wounded at Fair Oaks, was confined in Libby, Salisbury, and Belle Isle prisons, and married, May 1, 1867, Sarah B. Burdick, and has three children: Albertus A., Gertrude B., and Florence L.

Silvertus D. McIntosh was born at Homer, Cortland county, May 13, 1831. He came to Humphrey with his parents, Jonathan and Annie McIntosh, when thirteen years of age. He served in the Rebellion on the U. S. steamer *Paw Paw* and died Jan. 9, 1866. He married, Jan. 5, 1861, Cornelia S., daughter of Rollin and Susan (Everts) Pratt, who came from Vermont to Olean in 1838, where Mr. Pratt died in 1886 and his wife June 19, 1889. Mrs. McIntosh resides on the homestead. They reared children as follows: Salina G., Addie C. (Mrs. Myron D. Johnson), Annis S. (Mrs. John A. Parker), Jonathan E., Elizabeth C., Lillie F., Grace U., and Judson R.

Thomas McMahan, brother of John McMahan, of Ellicottville, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1830, came to America with his younger brother, James, about 1844, and spent the remainder of his youth in Ellicottville, where he married Ann Clary. Soon afterward he settled in Allegany and engaged in farming on the Devereux farm. Later he purchased the Edgerton homestead on the Five Mile, where he was a thrifty farmer and an extensive dealer in live stock. Mr. McMahan was a man of integrity, sound judgment, and of more than ordinary business ability. He died May 14, 1877. Mrs. McMahan survives and resides on the homestead. Their children are Mary A. (Mrs. Eugene Hickey), of Allegany; Nora T., John C., and Thomas F., who reside with their mother; and James G., an enterprising merchant in Ellicottville, secretary of the Board of Trade, and for a time a member of the Board of Village Trustees. John C. McMahan, like his father, is one of the heaviest dealers in live stock in Cattaraugus county.

John Miller was born in Bavaria, Dec. 14, 1833. He came to Maryland in 1853 and in 1860 removed to Allegany, where in 1883 he built the Miller block, which contains a hall capable of seating about 500 people. Mr. Miller was overseer of the poor eleven years, commissioner of public highways two years, and school trustee fifteen years. He married, in Nov., 1855, Rose Rupert, who died Nov. 24, 1886. By her he had eight children: Eve, Joseph, Polly, John, Kate, Andrew, Charles, and Rose, all of whom are living except Eve, who died November 5, 1879. He married, second, Mary Schrader, of Salamanca, Sept. 10, 1889.

Henry Mohr was born in Germany, July 8, 1832, came to Buffalo and thence to Allegany in 1853, settling on 125 acres of land which he has cleared. June 10, 1859, he married Ann Miar, who was born in Germany, June 26, 1834. They have eight children; Joseph, Katie, Andrew, John, George, Anna, Frank, and Martha.

John Mortimer was born in Belgium, October 28, 1828, came to Allegany in 1854, and settled on Chipmunk creek. In 1860 he returned to Belgium on a visit and there married Mary Kemmer, March 4, 1861. In 1867 he took possession of their present home. Their children are John H., Josephine A. (Mrs. John J. Spindler), Henry F., and Mary A.

Joseph H. Multrus was born in Dayton, December 8, 1857. September 18, 1883, he married Mrs. Libbie (Zink) Smith, daughter of William F. Zink, of Allegany, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Mary, Libbie, and Joseph. Mr. Multrus is a prosperous farmer in the town of Allegany.

Nicholas H. Nenno was born in Buffalo, June 5, 1838, came to this town about 1857, and was a farmer and lumberman. About 1867 he bought the farm where his widow now resides. February 13, 1890, Mr. Nenno was killed by falling from the top of a tank house at the oil well on the Zink farm, where he was at work. At the time of his death he was poormaster and president of Branch 41, C. M. B. A. January 15, 1858, he married Barbara Furnace, of Buffalo. They reared twelve children: John, William, Mary, George, Michael, Joseph, Victor, Lena, Frank, Freddie, Charles, and Edward.

Joseph Nessel was born in Montgomery county January 15, 1830, and about 1855 married Almari Grimes, of Vermont. Their two children were George H. and Mary. When sixteen years of age Mr. Nessel came to this town and contracted for 378 acres of land, which he paid for by clearing off the timber and converting it into lumber. His first habitation was a log cabin, which stood 150 rods from his present home. Four years later he erected another near by and subsequently a third on the site of his present residence. This burned down February 1, 1885. He was one of the earliest settlers on the Four Mile and has always been considered a solid, substantial citizen. His son George H. was born in March, 1857, married Harriet Boughton, and has one child, Joseph B. The daughter, Mary, born in 1859, married Charles O. Dye, and died in 1884; Mr. Dye's death occurred in 1885. They left one child, Florence E.

Thomas C. Norwood was born in Caroline, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1820, and came to Allegany on a visit about 1842. After remaining one year he returned to Tompkins county, but in 1860 came back and settled permanently. He has been a farmer and blacksmith. He married, in 1846, Sarah Lake, of Tompkins county, who bore him three children: Byron, Fred H., and Nettie. Byron Norwood was born Oct. 30, 1847, and for about twenty years has been express messenger between Salamanca and Chicago. He married Jennie Hills, of Allegany, November 1, 1872, and they have had four children—Harry, Guy, Genevieve, and Geraldine. Fred H. Norwood was born Aug. 27, 1849, and is a farmer. He married Celestia Phillips, Oct. 14, 1875, and has two children, Agnes G. and Emma D. Nettie, born July 28, 1852, died April 15, 1862.

Lyman Perrigo, a native of Franklinville, was born Sept. 20, 1832, and married, July 4, 1853, Mary Ann, only child and daughter of Frederick and Maria M. (Stedman) Bessey, who bore him two children—Fred C., born Feb. 2, 1856, married Flora, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Raish, of Allegany, Oct. 26, 1885, has two children, Raymond N. and Clarence R., and resides on the homestead; and Estella M., born May 20, 1859, married Edwin E. Chase, Nov. 6, 1877, and had one child, Mortimer D. Frederick Bessey was born in Vermont, Feb. 6, 1808; his wife was also born there May 15, 1813; they were married Sept. 29, 1833. They came to Allegany in 1845. He died here March 30, 1875. His widow survives him and resides with her daughter, Mary Ann Perrigo, who was born Sept. 5, 1834.

Dudley Phelps, son of Gideon Spencer Phelps, was born Sept. 5, 1834, in the town of Barker, Broome county. He came to Friendship, Allegany county, in 1854, where, in 1855, he married Maria Torrey, who bore him two children: Jennie E. (Mrs. S. G. Keyes) and Charles S., both of Gowanda.

The family came to Allegany in 1856, where Mrs. Phelps died Sept. 10, 1863, while her husband was in the army. On Aug. 6, 1862, Mr. Phelps enlisted in Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols., and served until the war closed, being promoted corporal. He married, second, Nov. 23, 1865, Julia A., daughter of Amos Scofield, of Allegany. Mr. Phelps is a general merchant, and is serving his eighteenth term as town clerk.

Abiathar Phillips, Sr., was born at Ashfield, Mass., Oct. 27, 1774, and married Hannah Ranney, Dec. 4, 1800. He came to Phelps, Ontario county, about 1820 and in 1828 removed to this town with his oldest son, Abiathar, Jr., locating on land where Fred Norwood now lives. In the summer of 1829 he brought his family to this home, where he and his wife resided the remainder of their lives. He died Feb. 1, 1863, and his wife July 28, 1857. They reared twelve children: Esther, Eliza, Abiathar, Jr., George, Anna, Samuel R., Jared, Harriet, William H., Charles H., Alonzo F., and John P., of whom four sons are living: Abiathar, Jr., William H., Charles H., and John P. Mr. Phillips served as supervisor of the town in 1845 and 1846. John P. Phillips resides in this town and is a farmer. He married Sophronia Platner. Jared D. Phillips, son of Samuel R., was born in Allegany, Oct. 30, 1841. He married Mary J., daughter of Levi McNall, Nov. 1, 1876. They have one child, Myrtie M.

Jeremiah Potter was born in Otsego county in 1796. He married Betsey Priest, and with his wife and three children came to Farmersville about 1839. There they died, she in 1851 and he in 1871. They reared three children: Eliza A., who married Walter N. Little, of Farmersville, and died on the homestead in October, 1886; Augustus F., who married Elmira Curtiss, of Bradford, Pa., and resides in Wisconsin; and Chester L., who was born Aug. 6, 1834. The latter served in the late war in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols. He married Mahala Priest, Sept. 30, 1870, and came to Allegany in 1880, where they still reside.

Joseph Presack, born in Germany, June 18, 1838, emigrated to America in 1862. He served in the late war in Co. I, 16th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged Sept. 21, 1865. He came to Allegany in 1866 and worked at his trade of blacksmith until poor health obliged him to make a change. He is now in the insurance business. Oct. 30, 1866, he married Frances Dombrowsky, of Allegany, and they have had four children: Randolph, Frank, Lizzie, and Gustave.

George Schifter was born in Germany, February 10, 1817. In 1852, the year he came to America, he married Mary A. Bockmier. They settled in Clearfield county, Pa., whence they moved to this town about 1857. Their first home here was on the Nine Mile run, but in 1865 they located in Allegany village, where they died—Mr. Schifter on May 19, 1875, and his wife on June 30, 1884. They had nine children, viz.: Caroline, Mary, and George, who died in infancy, Katie (deceased), Rose (Mrs. John Harbel), Tresea (Mrs. Andrew Harbel), Mary, Lena (Mrs. Joseph Felt), and Michael.

William F. Schultz was born in Buffalo on the 5th of December, 1860. His father, Charles H. Schultz, moved with his family to this town in 1861, arriving here on the 8th of November, where the son has since resided. His wife is Mary Smith, by whom he has one son, Howard H. Mr. Schultz's mother's maiden name was Christina Lamb. The family is a prominent one in the German element of the town.

Amos Scofield was born in Hadley, Saratoga county, February 22, 1810,



and came as a lumberman to the town of Allegany in 1839, settling on Five Mile run, where he died April 15, 1858. By his wife, Ruth Lines, who died here January 21, 1880, he had seven children, viz.: Harriet (deceased), who married Rev. E. J. Selleck; Augusta Charlotte (Mrs. A. W. Bullock), of Allegany; Julia A. (Mrs. Dudley Phelps), of Allegany; Ellen Lorette (Mrs. Frank S. Smith), of Binghamton; Lovina E. (Mrs. Rev. T. E. Clayton), of Ocean Grove, N. J.; Amos B., of Rochester; and Willis J., of Allegany. Mr. Scofield was prominent in town affairs and owned and operated several saw-mills at various times. His brothers Barzilla settled in Portville, Harvey in Hinsdale, and Shadrack in Oneida county—all in 1839.

George C. Sheldon, a native of New Hartford, Conn., was born Jan. 13, 1811, and when about twenty-one years of age came to Allegany, where he died Oct. 7, 1882. He was a member of the Free Methodist church. Nov. 4, 1834, he married Julia Lamberton, of Allegany, by whom he had five children. Mrs. Sheldon was born September 28, 1818, and died in 1853. Mr. Sheldon married, second, Elizabeth Overocker, in 1856, who survived but a few years. He married again, in June, 1866, Mrs. Rebecca H. Brown, who still resides on the homestead with Norton T. Sheldon. The children of George C. and Julia Sheldon were George L., Mary A., Norton T., Charles C., and Margaret S. George L., born October 18, 1835, enlisted in Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols., and served three years. He is a baker in Allegany. He married Georgianna Park and they have four children: Charles F., Park C., a wholesale liquor dealer in Allegany, Luceba H., and Bennie D. Norton T. Sheldon resides on the homestead and owns, besides, a saw-mill near the mouth of Five Mile creek. September 26, 1866, he married Louisa A. Brown, and their children are Estella J., Minnie L., and Clare E. Charles C. Sheldon, Jr., died Jan. 7, 1885.

John G. Smith was born in Germany, April 15, 1803. There he married Katharine R. Angle in 1838 and emigrated to America in December, 1851, settling first in Buffalo and in 1856 in Allegany, where he died March 23, 1876, and his wife February 8, 1885. They had born to them seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were Katharine A., Frederick, George, and John S. Katharine A. married Henry F. Haase, of Allegany. Frederick Smith was born in Germany, October 21, 1841, came to America with his parents, and commenced his business life as a clerk with Erastus Willard, who in 1868 admitted him to an equal partnership, which continued until 1884, when Mr. Smith became sole owner. April 21, 1881, he married Mary L. Burger, who was born in Olean, Aug. 19, 1856, and graduated from the State Normal School at Fredonia. They have three children: Raymond, Georgianna, and Clinton. George Smith was born Jan. 20, 1845, and served in Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols., being fatally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg. John S. Smith, born Aug. 16, 1859, is engaged in the mercantile business with his brother. He married Emma L., daughter of Isaac and Eliza J. (Goodwin) Wright, Sept. 8, 1881.

The Spraker family in Allegany has been one of the most prominent families in the town. The record goes back to William Spraker, who was born in Germany, Oct. 9, 1808, and there married Christina Souter. They emigrated to America in 1847 and located in Erie county. Only two of their nine children are living. Mr. Spraker came to Allegany in May, 1854, and died in the village May 30, 1875. His son, William Spraker, Jr., born in Germany, December 11, 1838, came with his parents to this town in 1854 and has since been one of its foremost citizens. His education was obtained in



the common schools of Erie county and clerking was his early occupation. August 21, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 64th N. Y. Vols., and participated in ten regular engagements, receiving a wound at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863, and being discharged May 3, 1864. Mr. Spraker was appointed postmaster Dec. 20, 1865, and was re-appointed in 1875, serving continuously from then until 1887. He was again appointed in 1891 and is the present incumbent of that position. He has also served as town clerk and in other capacities, and is a member and has been an officer of the local G. A. R. Post. October 29, 1867, he married Susan E. Hyde, who died Aug. 12, 1886; she bore him three children: Clarence H., Lois M. (Mrs. Miner Carr), and George V. He married, second, Mrs. Phoebe Hall, sister of his first wife, on June 28, 1887, by whom he has one child, Harold E. Henry Hyde, the father of Mr. Spraker's two wives, was born in Germany and came to Allegany in 1855.

Charles Spraker, the other surviving son of William Spraker, Sr., was born Oct. 20, 1842, and Feb. 18, 1868, at Olean, he married Mary Frank. He began life as a clerk for Marsh & Van Campen in March, 1857, in which capacity he continued until just before his marriage, when he was admitted to the firm under the name of Marsh & Co. In 1876 he formed the firm of Spraker & Mixer, and in April, 1881, bought his partner out. February 22, 1889, a fire destroyed his mercantile establishment, but he soon rebuilt and started anew. He has two children, Frank and Anna. Mr. Spraker has served as town clerk and in 1885 he represented Allegany on the Board of Supervisors.

William M. Stephan was a native of Germany, where he was born Oct. 8, 1819. He came to the United States in 1850 and after living in Buffalo four years removed to Allegany, locating on Nine Mile run. In 1864 he settled on the Four Mile, where he still resides, being one of the early settlers in that locality. Mr. Stephan has held several town offices and has been quite an extensive oil producer. In 1849 he married Mary Frank, who was born Aug. 29, 1816. Their children are Charles P., born Jan. 12, 1853, married Emma, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Hetz, Oct. 3, 1881; Clara, born Feb. 16, 1854, married Michael Welch; George; Mary J., born Dec. 3, 1856, married Patrick Noonan; and Frank H., born Nov. 27, 1858, married, Dec. 25, 1883, Maggie A., daughter of Frank and Margaret Travers, and has had born to them these children: Jennie M., Laura P., and Francis (deceased). The children of Charles P. Stephan are William Henry, Frank A., Elmer H., and John M. George Stephen, third child of William M., was born Sept. 8, 1855, and until 1880 was engaged in lumbering. In that year he located on his present farm. Dec. 27, 1880, he married Mary Noonan and their children are Celia, Fred, Clara (deceased), Albert, Agnes, and Eddie.

James Strong, son of Solomon and Mary (White) Strong, born in Vermont, May 3, 1868, married Catharine Clifford, of New Hampshire, in 1799, came to Olean in 1819, and two years later removed to Allegany, settling where the widow of his son James, Jr., now resides. The first marriage in Allegany occurred at his house, being that of his daughter Sally to William B. Fox in 1825. James Strong died April 20, 1839, and his wife, Catharine, Aug. 16, 1852. Their children were Almeda, Solomon, Sally, Emily, Luthera, James, Jr., Catharine, Adeline, William, and Jame A., all deceased. James Strong, Jr., married Carmale, daughter of Rhody (Andrews) May, of Hinsdale, April 25, 1857, and died in June, 1882. His widow survives him and lives on the old homestead. Their children were Eola and Lew J. Eola, born Oct. 30, 1858, married Frank Lemon and has two children, Lew S. and Fred H. Lew J.,

born Nov. 22, 1864, is a farmer and resides on the homestead. William May, father of Mrs. James Strong, Jr., died in 1840 and his wife Rhody in 1844.

Davis Thornton, born in Allegany county, July 2, 1828, came to this town when eighteen years of age and followed lumbering and rafting on the Allegheny river until 1889. In the spring of 1890 he built the Allegheny River House near the Indian reservation. He married, first, Abigail, daughter of Richard H. McCoy, who was the mother of his son David. Mrs. Thornton died May 27, 1856. His second wife was Lydia A. Frank, by whom he has three daughters, Katie, Mary, and Abbie.

William H. Wheeler was born in Washington county, January 1, 1824. He married Rebecca Lindsley, July 4, 1845, who was born October 15, 1826. Mr. Wheeler came to this county when about ten years of age, with his parents, who settled in Yorkshire. He now resides in Allegany and is a farmer. He has two brothers, Charles M. and Joseph A. Wheeler, and one sister, Mrs. Helen M. Spalding, who reside in this town. William H. Wheeler has eleven children: Devillow, born in Yorkshire, October 4, 1846, enlisted in the late war at the age of sixteen in Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols., and starved to death at Andersonville prison; William W., born at Yorkshire, August 26, 1848, served in the late war in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols., married Julia H., daughter of Marshall and Emma Hatch, April 23, 1874, who was born November 1, 1856, and has six children, Jennie R., Alice A., J. Russell, George P., William W., Jr., and Matie E.; Myron Devereux, born in Allegany, December 8, 1850, married Emeline Redout, and resides in South Saginaw, Mich.; George C., who died in infancy; Caroline H., born May 9, 1855, married John Curtiss, Jr.; Halsey A., born June 28, 1858, married Emelia Redout; Hannah L., born June 25, 1860, married Russell Haynes; Nancy, born February 7, 1863, married Theodore Peterson, and died in 1879; Guy I., born October 15, 1866, in Allegany; John H., born September 18, 1869, died in infancy; and Ada, born February 1, 1872, married John Kahn.

Dwight W. Ward, second son of Robert D. and Mary A. (Haney) Ward, was born in Jamestown, N. Y. Robert D. was an only son and was born in Ireland, October 20, 1812, emigrating thence to America in 1828, the voyage lasting three months. Learning the cabinet maker's trade in Bath, N. Y., where he married Mary A. Haney on September 24, 1833, he removed to Jamestown, where he ran a foundry for fourteen years, when he engaged in hotel keeping until his death in 1857. His widow with her family removed to Allegany in 1859 and resides with her daughter, Mrs. William H. Smith. Their children were Elida S. (Mrs. W. H. Smith), Hibbard P., Dwight W., John D. (deceased), and Mary E. (deceased). Dwight W. Ward was born February 12, 1849. Coming to this town in 1859 he subsequently purchased what was known as Ward's Hotel, now called Park Hotel, which he conducted until 1883, when he engaged in the business of developing the oil fields and producing oil, in which he has been one of the most extensive operators in town.

Henry Wilber was born in the town of Humphrey, and has one child, Henry S., who was born in Allegany, Jan. 21, 1884. Mr. Wilber is manager of Sheldon's Allegany cheese factory. His father, Philo C. Wilber, came from Onondaga county to this county when about nine years of age. He married Catherine Palmer.

Erastus Willard, son of Sherlock and Elizabeth (Reynolds) Willard, was born in Lisle, N. Y., March 23, 1823, while his parents were moving from Fort Edward to Cattaraugus county. The family settled in Franklinville.

In the fall of 1843 he came to Allegany (then Burton) and taught a district school, which closed in March, 1844. In December of this year he began his mercantile life in this town. Mr. Willard began a small business with small means, and constantly increased both until he finally had one of the largest and best stores in western New York. He took an active interest in local Democratic politics, and was supervisor in 1850 and from 1865 to 1867 inclusive, and served his town as justice of the peace about forty years. In 1877 he was his party's candidate for member of Assembly, but his district being overwhelmingly Republican he was defeated. He was loyal and true during the Rebellion, and although he was not drafted he nevertheless, in accordance with his convictions of duty, placed a substitute in the army. April 26, 1848, he married Harriet A., daughter of Henry Huntley and a native of Herkimer, N. Y., and granddaughter of Abner Huntley, who was born near Bunker Hill, Mass., in 1767. Her father was born in 1804 and she was born in Cuba, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1828. Mr. Willard's children were Charles, born in Allegany, March 11, 1849, died Nov. 10, 1865; Clare, born July 28, 1870, who is his father's successor in business and the proprietor of Willard's Stock Farm; and Hattie, born Aug. 5, 1872, died Sept. 7th following. Mr. Willard died Dec. 31, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Allegany and he was one of its liberal supporters.

William Wiltse was a native of Marcellus, Onondaga county, and was born April 2, 1802. On the 26th of April, 1821, he married Sophia Hall, who was born in Connecticut on March 10, 1800. They came to Allegany in the spring of 1848 and the next year built a hotel, which they kept until 1859, when they engaged in farming, continuing in it until his death Oct. 7, 1865, her death occurring June 5, 1874. Their children were Cornell, Charles C., and Danford W. Cornell Wiltse, born May 16, 1824, came to this town with his parents, and married Electa Jones, of Hinsdale; they have one child, Wesley C., a Baptist preacher who married Louisa Wilber, of Allegany. Charles C. Wiltse was born December 19, 1827, and died May 28, 1866. Dec. 7, 1847, he married Abigail Kenyon, who survives him and resides in this town; their daughter Orcelia is the wife of Orran Van Brunt. Danford W. Wiltse was born Aug. 17, 1833; he resides in Springville, N. Y. Amos Jones, the father of Mrs. Cornell Wiltse, came with his wife Eliza to Allegany in 1841 and in 1867 removed to Minnesota. They had eleven children.

Asa S. Wing was born in Oneida county, March 7, 1837. He came to East Otto with his parents when twelve years of age. He was a soldier in the late war in Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and confined in Libby prison. He came to Allegany in 1865. Mr. Wing married, first, Louisa Blower, of Oneida county; their three children died in infancy. His second wife, Catharine Connhaiser, whom he married in June, 1862, was born in Germany, March 9, 1837. Their children were Eliza L. (Mrs. Thomas A. Barnes), Nelson, Julia, Edward, Emma, Georgie Anna, Charles E., Elizabeth C., and Samuel.

Frederick J. Woodard, born in Bolivar, Allegany county, July 16, 1859, learned the printer's trade at Wellsville in the office of the *Allegany County Reporter*, and was employed three years in the *Herald* office in Olean. In 1885 he came to Allegany and purchased the farm where he now lives. He married Anna Franklin, of Portround, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 26, 1881, and by her has had two children: George and Artiemarie.

William F. Zink, born in Germany, Feb. 3, 1828, emigrated to Buffalo with

his parents in 1831. He came to this town in 1855 and is engaged in farming. Mr. Zink married, Feb. 3, 1851, May C. Crique, who was born in Buffalo, Oct. 9, 1829. She is said to have been the first German child born in that city. Their children were William, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1851, married Rickey Kenoch; Minnie, born Feb. 3, 1853, married John W. Robinson; Frank, born June 8, 1856, married Rosa Multus; Libbie, born April 15, 1859, married, first, April 24, 1877, Sebastian Smith, who died Sept. 13, 1880, and second, Sept. 18, 1883, Joseph H. Multus, and their children are Mary, Libbie, and Joseph, Jr., Mrs. Multus's first children being Frank and Nellie Smith; John F., born May 5, 1861, married Lizzie Linehart; George H., born June 6, 1865, married Mary Reitz; Mary Z., born Aug. 7, 1870, died Sept. 28, 1870; and Mary M., born June 29, 1872. Francis Zink, father of William F. Zink, was born in Germany in 1800. He there married Bridget Britchel, who with him came to America in 1831, settling at Eden Corners, Erie county. He died May 29, 1855, in Allegany, at the residence of his son. His wife survived him until April 9, 1880.

Michael Zister, born in Germany about 1818, came to Buffalo about 1850, and a few years later settled in Allegany. He had thirteen children, of whom seven are living. His wife was Louisa A. Weaver, who died in 1888. Michael Zister died in 1867. John Zister, son of Michael, was born in Buffalo, Jan. 3, 1856. He came to Allegany with his parents and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sebastian Hyde, Aug. 16, 1880. They have had born to them five children, viz.: Edna C., Alice L., Clara E., Clarence, and Laura A.

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## CHAPTER XIX.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ASHFORD.

WHEN the territory embraced in the county of Cattaraugus was set off from Genesee county in 1808 Ashford formed a part of the immense town of Olean. In 1812 it was embraced in the new town of Ischua; in 1820 it was included in Ellicottville, and remained the northern part of that town until set off February 16, 1824, when it became a separate municipality by the election of a full set of town officers on the first Tuesday in March, 1824, viz.: Johnson Bensley, supervisor; Seth Allen, town clerk; Ebenezer C. Sherman, Truman Bensley, and Isaac Woodruff, assessors; Avery Smith, David Oyer, and Peter Sampson, commissioners of highways; Nathan Saunders and David Oyer, overseers of the poor; David Oyer, constable and collector; and Norman B. Carter, George Arnold, and Daniel Thomas, school commissioners.

This town is situated in the northern tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Cattaraugus creek, which separates it from Erie county, on the east by Yorkshire and Machias, on the south by Ellicottville and a part of East



Otto, and on the west by East Otto. A part of Otto was annexed April 13, 1835, and Ashford now has an area of 33,779 acres. The southern part of the town lies on the dividing height of land in the county. The water from the northern portions finds its way to the sea through the St. Lawrence river and that from the south part flows into the Allegheny. The town has an uneven, broken surface, with hills 300 feet above the valleys, the highest of which are in the south part. The principal streams are Cattaraugus, Buttermilk, and Connoirtoirauley creeks. Cattaraugus creek, the northern boundary of the town, flows with numerous bends and takes a southwesterly course. Buttermilk creek rises in the south part of the town and flows north into Cattaraugus creek. It derives its name from the whitish color of its waters. Connoirtoirauley creek rises in the southwestern part of the town, flows in a northwesterly direction, forms the northern part of the western boundary, and is tributary to Cattaraugus creek. Its ugly name signifies to the Indians "an ugly stream." The soil is a clayey loam on the uplands and a gravelly loam in the valleys.

It is not positively known who was the first actual settler in Ashford. It is quite probable that several families came nearly simultaneously and made settlements in and near Ashford Hollow about 1817. Among the very early pioneers were William and George Shultis from Columbia county; Henry Frank and two sons, Andrew and Jacob H., and Augustus Van Slyke from Herkimer county; and Nathan Saunders, a native of Massachusetts. The latter was a man of some prominence in the new town and was elected one of the overseers of the poor at the first meeting in 1824. On the Shultis farm was an old beaver dam and an open space of some thirty acres, on which they erected a log house, which for many years was a halting-place for emigrants. The brothers opened for the Holland Land Company what in early years was called the Shultis road, which was little used and finally abandoned. Andrew Frank served in the War of 1812, and his daughter Phebe died August 30, 1818, which was the first death in Ashford. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Frank, was the first white child born in town, her birth occurring in the fall of 1817. Van Slyke married a daughter of Andrew Frank and was prominent in the organization of the first religious society in Ashford. David and John Oyer settled in 1818 or '19. The latter cleared the farm now owned by A. B. Neff. In 1828 he built the first saw-mill erected in Ashford Hollow. David Oyer married another daughter of Andrew Frank. He erected the first saw-mill in town and held several offices. About 1833 Abel French and David B. Jewett built the first grist-mill at Ashford Hollow. The building has since been converted into a dwelling and is now the house of Simon Oyer. Very soon after these came Jacob Bargy, a son-in-law of Henry Frank, a soldier in the War of 1812, and a justice of the peace in 1830. Another early settler was John Goodemote, who was interested in building a school house and possibly more interested in who should erect the building and have the money for the job. On this question he approached Nathan Saunders and said:



"Meesder Saunders, ve must puilt a school houdst ver de childers! You oppinate me for drusdee, I oppinate you! Den ve puilt de school houdst and have de monies!" In 1822 he traded farms with Peter Sampson and moved across Cattaraugus creek, erected a distillery, and made whisky.

Jacob Hufstader came from Herkimer county in 1818. Peter Quackenbush came in 1819 and his father John H. in 1821. The latter built the first tavern in town. John Holdridge, Elijah Parmeter, Tristram Dodge, and Asahel Nye came here about the year 1819. Philip Bonsteel, who came about the same time, held several town offices before Ashford was set off from Ellicottville. In 1823 he removed with his son Henry to Otto. Isaac Woodruff, who settled in the town in 1820, was one of the first assessors. Amos and David Thomas made the first settlement in the neighborhood of Thomas's Corners about 1822. Here was built and kept the first school in town this same year, the same winter another being taught by N. B. Carter in the southern part. At the house of Amos Thomas was held the first town meeting. Henry Frank, Sr., and Griffin and David Wildey came about 1821. Seth Allen settled in Ashford Hollow in 1822 and opened a grocery store, the first in the town. He also built an ashery and manufactured pearlash, and was the first town clerk. Abram Laing at one time conducted a brewery about a mile and a half east of Ashford Hollow. French & Jewett bought the saw-mill at Ashford Hollow of John Oyer and constructed in separate buildings a saw-mill and a grist-mill. Isaac Bellows, from Montgomery county, was a prominent settler and liked by all his neighbors. He served nine years as assessor.

Other settlers in Ashford between 1820 and 1830 were Michael C. Hufstader, Austin Pratt, Anderson Rowland, Joseph T., Norman B., and Russell M. Carter, Jacob and Frederick Frank, sons of Henry Frank, Jr., John D. Quackenbush, Peter Sampson and family, Ebenezer C. Sherman, George Arnold, Jeremiah Wilcox, Timothy Stevens, James Flagg, Amos B. Fuller, Job Bigelow, John Bond, Alexander Scobey, David R. Upson, Daniel M. Cole, Freeborn Joslyn, Solomon Day, Albert Williams, William Rice, Nathaniel Hurd, Truman, Johnson, and David Bensley, Truman Crummell, and William Wait and sons. Joseph and Norman Carter lived bachelor lives for many years. The latter, in 1823, built the first frame barn and was one of the first school teachers in town. Jacob Frank opened the first blacksmith shop. Peter Sampson was prominent in town affairs, held several offices and positions of trust, was for many years mail carrier on the route from Buffalo to Olean, and died December 8, 1836. Alexander Scobey was another eminent settler, became interested largely in mills, erected a bridge one hundred and eighty-five feet long across Cattaraugus creek in 1862, and finally removed to Freedom. The hamlet long known as Riceville was named in honor of William M. Rice, who built a saw-mill soon after he settled there.

Ashford is an agricultural town whose grass is king, and dairying is the

leading industry. The early settlers were fortunately men of great physical powers and resolution, and most of them had abundant energy and stability of purpose. As a class they came to the wilderness empty-handed, filled with the enterprise of hewing comfortable homes out of the forest by long-continued toil. They were men of good morals, honest, persevering, and industrious—most of them strong and stalwart, and came to stay, and several of the farms of these original settlers are now owned by their descendants. They commenced an active onslaught on the heavy forest, carefully saved the ashes from the burned timber converted them into black-salts, saved the money to pay taxes and to buy positive necessities, and kept their wants within what they could supply. The quick virgin soil produced excellent crops and in time they were abundantly rewarded for their toil and privations.

The principal town officers from 1824 to the present time are as follows:

*Supervisors*.—Johnson Bensley, 1824; Peter Sampson, 1825-30, 1832-33; Arnold Holden, 1831; Jeremiah Wilcox, 1834-36, 1838; David R. Upson, 1837; David B. Jewett, 1839-40, 1843-45; David Pierce, 1841; Thomas Pierce, Jr., 1842; J. J. Frank, 1846-47; Alexander Scobey, 1848, 1850-53; Alanson King, 1849; A. B. Wilson, 1854-55, 1866; Joseph Hammond, 1856; Copeland Remington, 1857-58; Boutelle A. Lowe, 1859-60, 1863-64; Francis P. Rice, 1861-62, 1865, 1873; George N. West, 1867-68, 1877; Andrew B. Neff, 1869, 1871-72, 1875-76, 1887, 1889-91, 1893; John Quackenbush, 1870; George W. Oyer, 1874; Asher C. Porter, 1878; William C. Kruse, 1879-80; John L. Murphy, 1881-82; George H. Hughey, 1883, 1885, 1892; A. O. Tillinghast, 1884; John L. Oyer, 1886, 1888.

*Town Clerks*.—Seth Allen, 1824, 1842-45; Charles Boss, 1825-27, 1834-37, 1840-41; George Arnold, 1828; Ebenezer C. Sherman, 1829-30; James D. Searl, 1831, 1839; Abel French, 1832; John W. Clark, 1833; Henry House, 1836; Warner Frank, 1846; Jeremiah Frank, 1847; David Ward, 1848-51; Francis P. Rice, 1852, 1854, 1859, 1871-72; John Reed, 1853; Orange Hammond, 1855; John Multer, 1856; James J. Bargy, 1857; Francis J. Kine, 1858; Alonzo Wiltse, 1860, 1863; John Ellis, 1861; Seward Robbins, 1862; Frederick A. Clark, 1864-65; J. B. Larabee, 1868; Charles N. Sherman, 1867-68; George W. Oyer, 1869-70; Charles F. Ballou, 1873; Clark K. Day, 1874; Charles Holden, 1875-76; William Kruse, 1877-78; J. Eugene Williams, 1879; A. H. Murphy, 1880; William H. Proctor, 1881; Alanson King, 1882-84; C. B. Pettengill, 1885-87, 1889; Grant Smith, 1888; Robert Hughey, 1890-91; Leonard Proctor, 1892-93.

*Justices of the Peace*.—1830, Jacob P. Bargy; 1831, David R. Upson, Arnold Holden; 1832, Seth Allen; 1833, William M. Rice; 1834, Norman B. Carter; 1835, D. K. Upson; 1836, S. Allen; 1837, W. M. Rice; 1838, A. Holden; 1839, John W. Crosby; 1840, Thomas Pierce; 1841, Joseph Remington; 1842, A. Holden; 1843, Sylvester Fitch; 1844, Alexander Scobey, Charles C. Bigelow; 1845, J. Remington; 1846, A. Holden, Andrew Stevens; 1847, C. C. Bigelow; 1848, J. J. Frank; 1849, A. Stevens; 1850, A. Holden; 1851, C. C. Bigelow; 1852, J. J. Frank; 1853, Albert Holland; 1854, A. Holden; 1855, C. C. Bigelow; 1856, Thomas Pierce; 1857, John L. Murphy; 1858, Jacob Multer; 1859, Ambrose Upson; 1860, George C. McKay; 1861, J. L. Murphy; 1862, J. Multer; 1863, A. R. Upson; 1864, G. C. Parmenter; 1865, J. L. Murphy; 1866, J. Multer, T. Pierce; 1867, Paul H. Wiedrig; 1868, Bela Remington, Chester J. Lowe; 1869, J. L. Murphy; 1870, J. Multer, J. B. Weber; 1871, William Pierce; 1872, P. S. Aldrich; 1873, J. L. Murphy; 1874, L. C. Robbins; 1875, J. Multer, W. Pierce; 1876, J. S. Aldrich; 1877, J. L. Murphy; 1878, J. Multer; 1879, J. B. Weber; 1880, C. D. Day; 1881, C. O. Holden; 1882, Jacob Hanson, W. H. Proctor; 1883, George Wrangle, Alanson King; 1884, C. D. Day, J. L. Murphy; 1885, W. H. Proctor; 1886, A. King; 1887, J. Multer; 1888, Charles Williams; 1889, W. H. Proctor, A. H. Murphy; 1890, A. H. Murphy; 1891, J. Multer; 1892, Charles A. Williams; 1893, W. H. Proctor.

Ashford has never been a manufacturing town. What is now done is limited to grinding feed, sawing lumber and shingles, cooperage, and preparing building materials. David Oyer contracted for his lands in 1816, but did not settle upon them until 1819. He built the first saw-mill in town in 1826 on Connoirtorauley creek. A saw-mill was built by William M. Rice at Riceville in 1834. Samuel Hanan built another soon after at West Valley. The present mills of Samuel Oyer, situated at Ashford Hollow, are furnished with water-power with steam as auxiliary. Mr. Oyer manufactures lumber, shingles, and cheese-boxes and grinds feed. The motive power for the saw-

mill of E. F. Reynolds is furnished by a thirty horse-power engine. The mill has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber a day.

A. Ehman & Company's mills at West Valley are operated by a forty-five horse-power engine and will saw 8,000 feet of lumber, 8,000 shingles, and 5,000 lath and grind four tons of feed daily.

The West Valley Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1889. The officers are George N. Waite, president; John L. Oyer, vice-president; and G. W. Oyer, secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures 100,000 feet of building materials, 100,000 sets of heading, and large numbers of barrels, tubs, etc., per annum. The motive power is a forty-five horse-power engine.

Ashford, or Ashford Hollow, is a small village on Connoirtoirauley creek near the southwest corner of the town. It contains a postoffice and hotel, two stores, a physician's office, one church edifice, a public school, one saw-mill, a harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a furniture store, and about 150 inhabitants.

West Valley is a thrifty post village located in the southeast part of Ashford on the Buffalo branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The village contains one hotel, three churches (Freewill Baptist, German Lutheran, and Evangelical Association), a doctor's office, seven stores, one public school building, one furniture store, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a woodworking manufactory, one saw and shingle-mill, several societies and orders, and a population of about 200.

East Ashford (formerly Riceville) is a small post village situated on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad and on Buttermilk creek, about two and one-half miles north of West Valley. It contains two churches (Methodist and Congregational), a public school, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a saw-mill, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

The West Valley Literary Institute was organized in December, 1889, by A. O. Tillinghast and ten associates. It now has thirty-two members. The officers are J. C. West, Jr., president, and Mrs. J. C. Holden, secretary. Regular meetings are held every Thursday evening from December to May, and are open to the public one each month.

The Lively Times Library was organized February 17, 1887, with A. O. Tillinghast librarian. This association consists of twenty members and the library contains fifty volumes.

The Ashford Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1877 and re-organized in 1880. The towns representing the association are Ashford, East Otto, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Machias, Mansfield, Otto, and Yorkshire. The business of the company is conducted by a board of twelve directors, who are elected annually. The directors elect a president and a secretary. At the annual meeting held January 10, 1893, the secretary reported \$1,100,000 of property insured at a cost of less than one-

third of any of the regular companies. The basis of insurance is a bonded mutuality, and all losses are paid within sixty days after adjustment by the Board of Directors.

Norman B. Carter and Daniel Thomas were the first to teach schools in the town, the first school houses being erected in 1822, one at Thomas's Corners, the other at or near Ashford Hollow. George Arnold with Messrs. Carter and Thomas, who composed the first Board of School Commissioners, divided the town into two school districts in 1824. The census of 1890 shows that Ashford had a population of 1,710 inhabitants; the State enumeration of 1892 gives only 1,662. The town is divided into thirteen school districts. In 1892 fourteen teachers were employed and schools were maintained in all the districts at a cost of \$3,355.31, giving instruction to 399 pupils. The total valuation of taxable property for school purposes is \$633,246; the value of the school buildings and sites is \$4,875.

Religious services were first held in town at the house of Isaac Woodruff, but of what denomination it is impossible to ascertain. The earliest church organization occurred at Ashford Hollow on October 27, 1821, at the dwelling of Henry Frank, and was known as the First Freewill Baptist Society. Rev. Richard M. Cary came from Erie county a little prior to this and conducted a meeting at Augustus Van Slyke's residence, and organized and became the first pastor of the society above mentioned. Until 1847 meetings were held in the school houses and private dwellings, but that year a church edifice was erected. This was superseded in 1852 by another structure, costing about \$1,500, and capable of seating three hundred persons. On September 1, 1828, the Holland Land Company deeded the society fifty acres of land as the first religious organization in town, and on February 20, 1857, this lot was exchanged to furnish means for the completion of the church and parsonage. The society finally disbanded and their house of worship was used for a time by the Church of the United Brethren. The pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Cary were Revs. Chaffee, Jenkins, Tanner, Webb, Kellogg, Ensign, Parkyn, Flynn, Durfee, Moon, Cornell, Cook, McCoon, Howe, Harlan, Clancy, and Donaker.

The Church of the United Brethren at Ashford Hollow was organized December 17, 1872, by Rev. John H. Smith, the first pastor. The original membership was twenty-one. The society held services for a number of years in the Baptist church.

The Baptist church of Ashford Hollow was formed about 1843, with Asa and Anderson Rowland and wives, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Maybe, and Rev. and Mrs. Orasmus Tayntor as first members. An edifice was erected in 1851 and dedicated January 6, 1852. The first and only pastor was Rev. Mr. Tayntor. In February, 1865, their building was burned and the society shortly afterward disbanded.

An Anti-Slavery Church Society was organized in the Weber neighbor-

hood about 1844, conducted services for a few years in the school house, and finally went down.

The First Congregational church of East Ashford was organized February 10, 1854, by its first pastor, Rev. C. B. Lord. Those who formed its first membership were Tracy and Harriet Ensworth, Elias and Laura Hopkins, J. S. and Cordelia H. Aldrich, Sulphina H. Remington, Judson Witse, Alonzo Hadley, Fessenden Hadley, and Nelson Hadley. The first house of worship, built in 1855, is a wooden structure still in use. It has seats for an audience of four hundred and originally cost \$2,000. The entire church property is now valued at \$2,800. The Sunday school has an average attendance of fifty members. The church membership is forty-six with Rev. W. H. Peck, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church of East Ashford was organized in 1855 with about sixty members, by Rev. C. P. Clark, who was its first pastor. As early as 1832 a Methodist class was formed at the school house in the neighborhood, Ebenezer C. Sherman and Rev. Mr. Proper being among the first members with the latter as the first preacher. The society was without a church edifice until 1856, when a neat building of wood was erected at a cost of \$1,000. It has a seating capacity of 300 people and with the grounds is valued at \$2,000. The membership is thirty with Rev. Hugh Boyd, pastor. The Sunday school has fifty scholars and six teachers.

In consequence of the decided opinions growing out of Masonic and slavery questions a number of the members of the East Ashford M. E. church severed their connection with that body and in 1845 organized the Wesleyan Methodist Society, which continued with irregular preaching until 1855, when it united with the Congregationalists and Baptists in the erection of a house of worship.

The East Ashford Baptist Society was organized with forty members June 12, 1833, the first preacher being Rev. Mr. Loomis. Its membership was small and services were held in connection with the Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

In the spring of 1832 a Presbyterian church was formed in a log school house near East Ashford, with eight members, under the pastoral charge of Rev. William J. Wilcox. No regular preaching was sustained and the society after a brief existence disbanded.

St. John's church (Roman Catholic) is located at West Valley. It was organized in 1860 by Rev. John Ahrend with fifteen members. The first house of worship was built of wood the same year. Rev. Mr. Ahrend was the first pastor. In 1884 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,500. It has a seating capacity of 200. The present value of the property is \$4,200. The church has a membership of 200 with Rev. Charles Schillo, pastor. The Sunday school is attended by twenty scholars.

The First Freewill Baptist church of West Valley was organized by Rev.



H. H. Clancey, January 5, 1873, with twelve members. Rev. Mr. Clancey was the first pastor. The present house of worship was erected the same year at an expense of \$1,600, the seating capacity being 225. The church now has seventeen members with Rev. D. W. Pierce, pastor. The present value of the church property is \$1,600. The Sunday school is attended by thirty-five scholars and four teachers.

The Seventh Day Adventists formed an organization May 6, 1883, with a membership of six. Rev. F. Peabody, who was instrumental in bringing the society into existence, was the first pastor. This church has no house of worship and at present is without a pastor. Their Sabbath school has twenty-one scholars.

The German Lutheran Church and Society was organized in 1865 by Rev. John Bernreuther, who was the first pastor. It then consisted of thirty members. In 1866 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$2,000. The society has about seventy members and Rev. Charles Peters is pastor.

West Valley church (Evangelical Association) was organized with twenty-one members by Rev. Fred Hehr in 1869. They erected their house of worship the same year, the cost being \$2,000. It has seats for about two hundred people, and with the grounds and other church property is now valued at \$3,500. Rev. Fred Hehr was the first pastor. The church now has fifty-two members with Rev. Conrad Pfeffer in charge. The Sunday school is attended by forty-five scholars and five teachers.

West Valley Lodge, No. 35, K. O. T. M., was organized by M. E. Barnes, of Carrollton, August 7, 1886, with fifteen members, the present number being seventy-six. Hazel Tent, L. O. T. M., was organized by Miss Lucy Osborn, of Buffalo, with twenty-one members.

West Valley Lodge, No. 665, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 25, 1893, by Millard N. Allen, D. D. G. M., assisted by brothers from Salamanca, Gowanda, and other places. The first officers were Dr. E. L. Fish, N. G.; A. H. Murphy, V. G.; C. E. Groat, secretary; J. C. Groat, treasurer.

Jirah S. Aldrich, son of Rev. Adon Aldrich, was born in Walrath, Wayne county, Nov. 20, 1823, removed to Fabius, and in 1852 came to Ashford, where he purchased of Andrew Stevens the farm where he now resides. His father, who resided with him, died in July of that year. Mr. Aldrich taught common and singing schools several years, served as town superintendent of schools two years, and justice of the peace eight years. He has been identified with the Congregational church since its organization. He married Cordelia H., daughter of Tracy Ensworth, by whom he had children as follows: Leroy, of Williams, Iowa; Cornelia, deceased; Alma (Mrs. O. A. Baldwin), of Bradford, Pa.; and Fred, of Ashford.

Job Bigelow came from Brookline, Vt., to Ashford in 1825 and settled on the farm which Miss C. Goddard now owns, and where he reared his ten children. His son, Charles C. Bigelow, was born in Brookline, Vt., Dec. 18, 1807, and removed to Ashford in 1825. A few years later he began business for himself and bought the farm where his son Henry now lives. He never

"sought place or position, but was often chosen to fill positions of responsibility and trust." He was an Odd Fellow and a Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. He married Roxana, daughter of Peter Sampson, by whom he had ten children; those now living are William W., Caroline, Henry W., Maria, Adaline, and Charles D. William W. resides in Chicago, Charles D. in Buffalo, and the others in Ashford.

Joseph Block was born in Mecklenberg, Germany, and came to America in 1854 and to Ashford in 1857. He married Dora, daughter of Frederick Kruse; their children were Charles, John, William L., Sophia, and Mary. William L. Block came to America with his parents at the age of twelve years. Oct. 5, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 44th N. Y. Vols., and served three years, participating in the battles of Malvern Hill (where he was wounded), Fair Oaks, and Williamsburg.

Joseph T. and Norman B. Carter came to Ashford from Darien, Genesee county, in March, 1821, and purchased a quarter section of lot 45. They were bachelors and kept their own house. N. B. was one of the first school commissioners and was a justice of the peace in 1834, and taught one of the first schools in the town in the winter of 1822-23. These brothers removed to Michigan in 1835. Their brother, Russell M. Carter, who had visited Ashford in 1822, settled on a part of lot 45 in 1825 and later located on the farm where William and George Shultis first settled in 1818.

Hiram Chamberlain, son of Pliny Chamberlain, a native of Massachusetts, came from Genesee county to Ashford in 1832. He made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Christian Ehman. His children were Cordelia, widow of Daniel Huntley, of Ellicottville; Lucinda, widow of Hezekiah Willis, of Little Valley; Joanna (Mrs. H. V. R. McKay), of Ellicottville; Hudson, of West Valley; and Martha (Mrs. Hicks), deceased. He filled several town offices and spent the last years of his life with his son Hudson, where he died March 28, 1882, aged eighty-two years. Hudson Chamberlain was born in Ashford, Oct. 21, 1833. He began the trade of a carpenter at the age of twenty and has since been a successful contractor and builder. He has held several town offices. He married Julia A., daughter of Edwin Bemis, of Ashford, and they have two children, Cora E. and Edwin B.

Daniel Mansfield Cole was the oldest of four children of a crippled father, and was born in Dummerston, Vt. His first wife was Polly Bigelow, and together they came to Cattaraugus county while it was yet a wilderness, arriving in Ashford on November 26, 1826, with five children. Mrs. Cole died September 22, 1834, and Mr. Cole married, second, December 26, 1835, Nancy Bigelow, a sister of his first wife. She died May 23, 1838, and he married for the third time, July 18, 1843, Polly Bemis. Mr. Cole passed through many vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, but throughout his long life he was esteemed and honored for sterling qualities of head and heart.

Peter Conrad, son of Jacob, a native of Germany, came to America with his father in 1847 and settled first in Hamburg, N. Y. In 1866 he came to Ashford. He married Wilhelmina Leezer and has five children: Peter, Carrie, Lottie, Lora, and George.

Abel Demon emigrated from Ware, Mass., and settled in Ashford in 1836 on the farm now occupied by Joseph Demon. He married Catharine Brooks, and they had nine children, namely: Judah, Edmond, Angeline, Betsey, Lydia, Wesley, Joseph, Catharine, and Charles. Joseph Demon, who came to Ashford with his parents, married Parmelia Sampson, by whom he had

three children: Lydia (Mrs. A. C. Folts), of Ashford; Addison, of Yorkshire; and Margaret (Mrs. George W. Davis), of Yorkshire.

Frederick Ehman, a native of Germany, came to America in 1853 and soon afterward settled on the farm now owned by John Carter in Ellicottville. He married Augusta Hauffman, who bore him nine children. Christian Ehman, their son, born Feb. 5, 1843, came to America with his parents and Aug. 30, 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 5th N. Y. Cav. (First Ira Harris Guards), and served until Dec. 31, 1863, when he was discharged. He re-enlisted and served until July 19, 1865. He was detailed as a scout under W. Boise and for a time was his orderly. He was color-bearer at Gainsboro' and carried the flag presented to the regiment by the ladies of New York. In his hands it received its first and only shot. Mr. Ehman is a farmer, and was instrumental in organizing the Northern Farmers' Agricultural Association, being its president the first two years of its existence. He settled in West Valley in 1873. By his wife, Sophia Groff, he has had these children: Walter C., Frank C. J., Dorothy M. R. J., and Rosetta A. K.

William L. Emerson came from Windham county, Vt., in 1840. He married in Vermont Miss Maria Chase, and their children were William F., Edward, Hiram, Mary, Sylvia, Clarissa, and Arnold.

Joseph Folts came to this town in 1832 from Herkimer county. He was an axe maker by trade. He married Elizabeth Clapsaddle, who bore him ten children, of whom those living are William, of Mansfield; Sally, widow of John Van Slyke, of Sardinia; Elizabeth (Mrs. Justin Munger), of Little Valley; and Oliver, of Ashford.

Timothy Folts, son of Joseph, settled in Ashford about 1834. He was a moulder by trade, but gave his attention to farming. In 1853 he purchased the farm where his son, Allen C. Folts, now lives, and where he died in May, 1872. He married Mary, daughter of John Frank, of Ashford, and of their nine children only Wealthy (Mrs. Robert Frank) and Mary (Mrs. Solomon Upton), of Springville, Frank and Newton, of Machias, and Allen C. are living.

Javan Fox removed from Fabius, N. Y., to Ashford in 1825 and purchased of his uncle, Marsena Brooks, the farm where George O. Fox now lives. He cultivated his large farm and was a teamster between Buffalo and Ellicottville. He was employed to haul the lime for the county buildings in Ellicottville; he dealt in flour and salt and later was a merchant several years.

Jacob Frank was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, in 1800. He came to Ashford in 1817, but soon returned, and came again in 1831, settling permanently on the farm now owned by Adam Oyer. Mr. Frank was a boatman on the Erie canal, and through him many emigrants were induced to settle in Ashford and vicinity. He married Margaret Weber and had eleven children. In 1846 and 1847 he represented the town on the Board of Supervisors. The family has been a prominent and substantial one in the history of Ashford.

Almon Fuller, of Orwell, Vt., settled on Cattaraugus creek, in Erie county, in September, 1810. In 1831 he removed to Ashford and located on the farm now owned by Edverdo Hughey. He reared ten children, of whom only Almon, who resides in Ashford with his son Albert, and Betsey are living.

William Gibson came to this town from Genesee county in 1834 and bought the improvements of Lorenzo Waite, the farm where John Aldro lives. He worked at carpentering and farming. He married Charlotte Tibbetts, and of their seven children Anna, John, Juliette, Garry, Peter, and Lavilla (Mrs. E. B. Smith) are living.

Jasper Groat settled in this town in 1829 where James Neff now lives. He came from Montgomery county. His wife Maria, daughter of Uriah Mabee, bore him ten children, of whom eight are living, viz.: Jerry, Uriah, John, Seth, Esley, Susan, Hurmey, and Deborah. John Groat, a native of Ashford, served in the war of the Rebellion, and married, first, Emily Draper, who was the mother of two children, Frank S. and Mary. He married, second, Margaret Nelligan, by whom he has four children: Charles E., Jasper C., Jennie, and Earl E.

Cornelius Hadley came to Ashford in 1842. Alonzo and William Hadley, sons of Jesse Hadley, came to this town from Brattleboro, Vt., in 1843, and purchased the farm now owned by Otis Holland. Later Alonzo purchased the farm on which he now lives. Nelson H., another son of Jesse Hadley, came from Brattleboro, Vt., to Ashford in April, 1850, and purchased the farm where his son Henry H. now lives. He died July 6, 1867. By his wife, Catharine Thomas, he had two children, Henry H. and Willard, both of Ashford. Mr. Hadley was a member of the Congregational church and much esteemed by his neighbors.

Cornelius Hanson came to Ashford in 1836 from Glen, Montgomery county, and settled on land now owned by George Hughey. Four of his six children are living: R. Hudson, Sarah A., Margaret, and Peter W.

Arnold Holden, son of Edward, a descendant of George Holden of Revolutionary fame, removed from North Adams to Aurora, Erie county, and in 1829 settled in the town of Ashford. He built one of the first framed buildings in town for the purpose of carrying on the business of carding wool and dressing cloth, and eventually used it for manufacturing cloth. It was one of the first establishments of the kind in the county. This he run successfully until the business declined, when Mr. Holden became a farmer. He was prominent in the affairs of his town and used his influence to advance the cause of education and the general good of society. He was supervisor in 1831 and a justice of the peace a quarter of a century. He also served as justice of sessions. Mr. Holden removed from Ashford about 1865 and died in Bradford, Pa., in 1869. He reared ten children, all living: Julia (Mrs. A. M. Green); Jane M. (Mrs. N. Pratt); Sarah A. (Mrs. M. Woodworth); John R., of Franklinville; Amos B., of Sparta, Wis.; Martha A. (Mrs. L. C. Robbins) and William A., of Ashford; Edwin C., of Topeka; Dennison F., of Oviatt, Mich.; and Nelson H., of White, S. D.

Michael C. Hufstader came to Ashford from Frankfort, N. Y., in 1822, making the journey on foot and carrying his provisions on his back. He came to live with his uncle Michael Hufstader, who had preceded him in 1820, but soon after "bound himself out" to Seth Allen, of Springville, and engaged in the manufacture of pearlsh and potash. In 1831 he married Sally, daughter of Abram Dygert, of Frankfort, and settled in Ashford on the farm now owned by John Block. He was fond of hunting and fishing. He killed a great number of deer and wildcats, and once or twice each season he made a fishing trip to Lake Erie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hufstader were Willard, of Salem, Ore.; Michael, deceased; Hannah C. (Mrs. George O. Fox), of Ashford; and Mary E. (Mrs. John Holland), Abram, and Sadie (Mrs. E. Hughey), also of Ashford.

George Hughey, born of Scotch parentage in Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 14, 1803, learned the trade of paper making, and at the age of twenty-one emigrated to America, where he followed his avocation several years, and con-



ducted a grocery and bakery in Schenectady. In 1840 he came to Ashford and purchased and cleared the farm now owned by his son George H. He served as highway commissioner, and both he and his wife were active members of the Baptist church. He was honest and charitable. He married Mary McMickle, who bore him eleven children: Mary A.; Eliza J.; James, of Ellicottville; John, 1st, drowned at Schenectady; John, 2d, born in Ashford, Sept. 24, 1847, married Ida Folts, of Mansfield, and has four children, Carl B., Claude L., Neil, and Guy; Matilda; Catherine; Ellen; George H., born in Ashford, Oct. 9, 1843, owns the homestead, and for several years has been a dealer in live stock, produce, and real estate; Robert, a merchant in Ashford Hollow; and Rosanie. George H. Hughey served Ashford on the Board of Supervisors in 1883, 1885, and 1892, and has held other town offices. He married Adaliza, daughter of John A. Vedder, of Ellicottville, and their children are Eugene G. and Vedder G. Edverdo Hughey, son of James, served as highway commissioner in 1888 and 1889.

Herman Kruse came to Ashford in 1858 and settled on the place where Henry Kruse now lives. William C. Kruse represented the town on the Board of Supervisors in 1879 and 1880.

John Lampman, from Schoharie county, settled in Ashford on the farm now owned by Elmer Frank. He cleared the place and died aged 102 years.

Peter A. Multer came from Camillus, Onondaga county, to Ashford in 1831 and settled on the farm where his son Gilbert now lives. He spent much of his life from home repairing clocks and watches. He married Elizabeth Widrig, of Herkimer county, and had born to him nine children, six of whom are living: Gilbert, Jacob, Lydia A. (Mrs. Lawrence French), of Ashford, Margaret (Mrs. Hinman), of Ellicottville, Eliza (Mrs. Eli Pickett), of Wisconsin, and Adaline (Mrs. O. Folts), of Ashford. Gilbert Multer is a farmer on the old homestead. Jacob Multer has been engaged in the furniture and undertaker's trade since 1859, and has served as justice of the peace about twenty-five years.

Ormel Murphy, son of John Murphy and grandson of John Kimball, a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Royalton, Vt., in 1801, came to Ashford in 1831 from Genesee county, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by his son John L. When Mr. Murphy came to his home in the woods there were only the families of Nathaniel Holland and William M. Rice living between him and Cattaraugus creek. He married Minerva, daughter of Thomas Weaver, of Darien, and their children were John L.; Betsey (Mrs. George Holden), of Springville; Marilda (Mrs. John S. Pierce), of Machias; and Omer, also of Machias. John L. Murphy was born in Darien, Oct. 28, 1830. He was taught by his mother and with only two months at a select school, up to the age of eighteen, he began teaching in the common schools and continued for ten winter terms. At the age of twenty-one he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for thirty-five consecutive years. He was supervisor of Ashford in 1881 and 1882 and is often employed as pet-fogger in justices' courts. He is a farmer and dealer in real estate. He married, first, Calphurnia, daughter of Jeremiah Buck, who was an early settler of Ellicottville. Their children now living are Lucius J., of Bolivar; Orville W., a veterinaay surgeon in Kansas; Albert H., of Ashford; and Lizzie (Mrs. William C. Kruse), whose husband is president of Ridgeville College in Indiana. Mr. Murphy married, second, Adelpia, daughter of Stephen Reed, a pioneer of Ashford who now resides in Little Valley.



Andrew B. Neff, son of De Nike Neff, was born in Glen, Montgomery county, September 14, 1840, and came to Ashford to live with his uncle, Isaac Bellows, when twelve years old. He received his education in the common schools and in Springville Academy and taught district schools six winter terms. Mr. Neff purchased a farm of James J. Bargy, and has added to it until he now has about 1,000 acres. He also owns three cheese factories in Ashford and one in Ellicottville, in which he manufactures full-cream cheese from the milk of 1,200 cows. Mr. Neff has represented Ashford on the Board of Supervisors nine terms and has recently been elected for another year. He is now one of the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Springville. He married Ann, daughter of Frederick Crary, of Springville, and their children are Charles C., Alice A., Andrew B., and Ellen C.

John P. Oyer, who came to Ashford from Herkimer county in 1827, made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Mrs. Sally Smith. His children were Philinda (Mrs. William A. Holden), of Ashford; Mary (Mrs. Samuel Tefft), of Springville; Betsey (Mrs. John A. Vedder); and Sally (Mrs. William Smith). George Oyer came from Herkimer county in 1828 and settled where his son Adam now lives. His wife Mary Miller bore him these children: Adam, Levi (deceased), David, and Simon. The latter was born in Ashford, November 5, 1831, is a shoemaker and carpenter by trade, and is now a lumberman and miller. Two of the Oyer family, George and John, have represented the town of Ashford on the Board of Supervisors, the former in 1874 and the latter in 1886 and again in 1888.

Charles B. Pettengill was born in Wales, Erie county, February 15, 1848. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the service of the Union, but was rejected on account of his youthful age. December 5, 1863, he enlisted in Co. A, 14th Wis. Inf., and served until December, 1865. He was wounded July 22, 1864, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. While running from rebel pickets at Black River, near Vicksburg, in March, 1864, he fell down the bank of the river, fifty feet, and seriously injured his spine. After the war he engaged in the harness trade. In 1882 he settled in West Valley. He has been town clerk four years, postmaster of West Valley four years, and treasurer of the Ashford Fire Insurance Company seven years. He married Louisa, daughter of Abram Kelmer, of Washington county. Their children are Allie, Mamie, Guy, and Rob Roy.

Aaron Porter from Danby, Vt., settled in New Albion in 1836. He married Sarah, daughter of David Gilmore. Five children survive them: Electa J., widow of Richard Van Aernam, of New Albion; Chloe A. (Mrs. Lorenzo Richardson), of Great Bay, Wis.; Weltha L. (Mrs. Augustus Buffington), of New Albion; Caroline (Mrs. Fillmore Herrick), of New Albion; and Dr. Asher C., of Ashford. For a sketch of Dr. A. C. Porter see page 118.

John and Nathan Pratt, natives of Massachusetts, came to Ashford about 1825 and settled on lot 77. John made the first settlement on land now owned by Adam Oyer. He died in 1869. John Pratt's children were Benjamin, of Ashford; Amos, deceased; Noah, of Franklinville; and Patience (Mrs. John Clark), of Yorkshire.

James Proctor, born in Quebec, Canada, came when young to Attica, N. Y., where he married Elizabeth Jones. Their children now living are William H., John, Leonard, Harvey, and Ella. William H. Proctor was born in Attica, June 4, 1859, came to Ashford with his parents in 1861, and in 1880 opened the first furniture and undertaker's establishment in West Valley,

which business he still successfully continues. In 1881 he was elected town clerk and in 1882 justice of the peace, which latter position he has held consecutively to the present time. He is serving a second term as deputy sheriff and is secretary of the Ashford Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Peter Quackenbush came to Ashford from Montgomery county in the fall of 1819, and made the first improvement on the farm now owned by A. B. Neff. His father, John H. Quackenbush, joined him in 1821 and built the first tavern in town on his son's farm. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and with his brother David was captured by the Indians, taken to Niagara, and while in captivity were compelled to run the gauntlet. Peter Quackenbush married Hannah Prince, daughter of Peter Prince, of Montgomery county. Their children were Rebecca, who married Russell A. Carter, and John, who was born in Montgomery county April 16, 1818. John came to Ashford with his parents and has since been a resident of the town. He is a farmer and served as supervisor in 1870. He married Mary E., daughter of Jacob P. Barge, and of their six children four are living: John, of Eagle, Wyoming county; Clark P., of Ellicottville; George B., of Yorkshire; and Charles, of Ashford.

Peter Sampson, a native of New Salem, Mass., was born in 1773. He married Sarah Kellogg in 1793, and to them thirteen children were born. In 1816 he moved with his family to Concord, Erie county, and settled on the north side of Cattaraugus creek. In 1822 he traded farms with John Goodemote and moved over to the south side of the creek in the town of Ashford. He was elected commissioner of highways in 1824, was supervisor from 1825 to 1830 inclusive and again in 1832 and 1833, and was afterward justice of the peace eight years. He early contracted to carry the mail from Buffalo to Olean by way of Townsend hill, Springville, and Ellicottville. This was the regular mail carried between these points. He first went on horseback, then with a wagon, and finally with a stage coach, and continued as mail-carrier and expressman until his death Dec. 8, 1836. His daughters married William Shultis, Royal McLean, Charles C. Bigelow, and Truman Bensley.

Ebenezer C. Sherman came to Ashford from New Bedford, Mass., in 1822, and made the first settlement on the farm where his grandson, W. H. Sherman, now lives. He assisted in cutting the road from his place to Ellicottville. Mr. Sherman was a cabinet maker, but he gave his whole attention to his farm. He married Constant Tabor, and their children were Charles, Mary A., Sarah, Clark, and Lydia. Charles Sherman came to Ashford with his parents at the age of twelve years. He was an exemplary Christian and a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal church for more than fifty years, for forty of which he was a licensed exhorter. He removed to Springville, where he died April 2, 1883. Mr. Sherman married Mary, daughter of William H. Whitney, who came to Riceville in an early day and taught school in a log school house. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman had nine children: Helen, Charles W., Mary O., Fanny, Angie H., Ebenezer C., William H., Hattie L., and Lucy C.

Elsbree J. Smith.—Andrew Watkins came to Ashford from Pennsylvania in 1839. His grandson, Elsbree J. Smith, came at the same time and learned the trade of a bricklayer and mason, which he has followed as an avocation. Feb. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols., as second sergeant. He was wounded at the second Bull Run battle, was captured, and remained a prisoner of war until the next September, when he was paroled and removed to Fairfax Seminary Hospital. He was exchanged and November following

was discharged. August 24, 1863, he re-enlisted in Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. A., and was first duty sergeant. He served until September 24, 1865, when he again received an honorable discharge. He married Luella, daughter of William Gibson, and their children are Emma J. (Mrs. D. Andres), Sabra (Mrs. A. J. Phillips), and Grant, all of East Bradford, Pa.

Nathan Starks became a resident of Machias in 1850. Dec. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Vols., was captured in front of Petersburg, was confined in Salisbury prison seven months, and was paroled and taken to Annapolis, Md., where he died April 2, 1865. John D. Starks enlisted Sept. 17, 1861, in Co. A, 106th N. Y. Vols., and re-enlisted in February, 1864. He was wounded and captured at the battle of the Wilderness and died in Andersonville prison in September following.

Ebenezer Stowell, a native of Worcester, Mass., was born in 1782, married Hannah Meacham, who was born in New Salem, Mass., in 1787, and emigrated with his family to Ashford in 1836, where he died in 1845. They had born to them eight children. His son, Charles E. Stowell, married Susan, daughter of Joseph Weast. Their children now living are Haplona (Mrs. Daniel Wilcox), of Springville; Mary (Mrs. Edwin Scott), of Springville; Charles E. Stowell, Jr., of Ashford; and Luther M., of Springville.

Arthur O. Tillinghast was born in Sardinia, July 10, 1850, and came to West Valley in 1878, where he has since been engaged in mercantile business. He was supervisor in 1884 and in various ways has shown much enterprise.

Joseph Turner, son of Dyer, came to Ashford from Frankfort, N. Y., in 1835. He was a collier by trade. He married Ellen Kelch, and their surviving children are Harriet E., Horace M., and Jerome J., the latter a soldier for three years in Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols., being wounded in his right shoulder. Horace M. Turner is a resident of this town and Jerome J. of Great Valley.

Dr. William Wait, born at White Plains, N. Y., in 1784, came from Darien, Genesee county, and made the first settlement in West Valley in 1829. With his sons he cut a road from Riceville to West Valley, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Hudson Waite. He was for a long time the only doctor in the place. He died May 20, 1873. He had four sons and two daughters: Weston, Lorenzo D., Henry, Esek B., Fanny M., wife of Parmenus P. Barlow, and Melissa, who married Apollos Lincoln. Lorenzo D. Waite was born in January, 1807, and came to Ashford with his father. Like many other pioneers they had a hard struggle to live. Their homestead twice reverted to the Holland Land Company. It was finally reclaimed and paid for by Lorenzo D., who in 1849 built a saw-mill on the site of the old tannery which was the only saw-mill in the place for several years. Mr. Waite was a Baptist. He held several town offices, and in the State militia he attained the rank of captain. He died February 12, 1877. Mr. Waite married, first, Laney Quackenbush, of Ashford, who was the mother of Hudson, Charlotte, and Sarah A. (deceased). He married, second, Nancy M., daughter of James Leach, and their children were Lovinus B., a Union soldier who died in Lincoln hospital of fever contracted in front of Richmond; George N., of West Valley; and Ira, deceased. Hudson Waite was born December 16, 1834, and is a farmer and formerly a dealer in horses and cattle and breeder of fine Holstein cattle. With his son he is now breeding thorough blooded Shropshire sheep, their fine flock numbering 160 head. Mr. Waite married Lydia A., daughter of James Leach, and their children are James S., of Salamanca, and Bert L. George N. Waite, born January 26, 1847, was a farmer with his

father until 1865, when he learned the carpenter's trade. For several years he has been a millwright and a contractor and builder. Since 1882 he has also been a dealer in lumber. He married Adelaide Hitchcock, of Ashford, who died and left one child, Thirza J. He married, second, Mary J. Scott, of North Collins, N. Y.

Conrad Weast came from Schenectady in 1829 and was the first settler on the farm where his grandson, George W. Weast, now lives. Mr. Weast married Anna, daughter of Martin Shultis. Their children were Stephen C., Sally, Francis, Susannah, Clark, and Lewis O. Stephen C. Weast, born in Schenectady, was six months of age when his parents came to Ashford. He married Sally, daughter of John Goodemote, and had five children: Augusta A., Julia E., Josephine (Mrs. William Vosburg), George W., and John L. George W. Weast, born in Ashford, November 12, 1859, married Edna O., daughter of Daniel Schoonover, of Tuscarora, N. Y. Their children are Myrtle, George L., and Anna.

Benjamin Weast was born in Schenectady and came to Ashford with his father. He married Olive, daughter of Amos V. Fuller, and has eight children: Mary A. (Mrs. Ozro Cole), of Ashford; Catherine, widow of A. R. Dillingham, of Arcade; Amos B.; Emeline (Mrs. L. F. Bowen); Louisa (Mrs. E. Lindsey), of Yorkshire; Franklin C., of Arcade; Sarah (Mrs. M. J. Lindsey), of Franklinville; and Adelle (Mrs. C. Whitney), of Franklinville.

Amos B. Weast was born in Ashford, and Aug. 8, 1862, enlisted in Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols., serving to the close of the war. He was promoted corporal in May, 1864, sergeant April 1, 1865, and was honorably discharged June 11, 1865.

Joseph West, son of Jonathan, was born in Galway, Saratoga county, settled in Sempronius, Cayuga county, and a few years later removed to Darien, Genesee county. In 1839 he settled in this town on the farm now owned by Peter Dole and eventually removed to West Valley, where he died. He married Susan, daughter of Peter De Witt, who bore him eleven children. George N. West, second son of Joseph and Susan West, was born in Sempronius, September 25, 1820. He came to Ashford with his parents, but returned to Darien in 1842, where he married Mary A., daughter of Rufus and Jerusha Hall, in 1849. About 1844 he engaged in the sale of merchandise in Attica and in 1857 he settled permanently in Ashford. About 1854 he built the first store in West Valley. It was conducted by William C. West and now forms the rear part of the building occupied by the postoffice and harness shop. In 1858 he opened a store in West Valley, where he kept the first postoffice in 1860. He used his influence in securing the line of railroad through the town of Ashford and was the agent of the railroad company in procuring the right of way. In 1877 the company located a depot at Ashford Junction, which he had urged and recommended, and he was its station agent the ensuing five years, the postoffice there being named in his honor. Mr. West served as supervisor of Ashford in 1867-68 and again in 1877. In November, 1869, and in 1889 he was elected to the Assembly from his district. Mrs. West died January 6, 1890. By her he had these children: Clara A. (Mrs. G. W. Oyer), of West Valley; Leonidas D., a merchant of Dundee, N. Y.; and Ida M. (Mrs. C. D. Stickney), of Buffalo. Mr. West married Mrs. Mary C. Hitchcock, of Oakland, Cal., December 10, 1891.

Rev. James L. West, son of Joseph West, was born in Ashford, June 22, 1838. He began working for wages and supporting himself at thirteen years



of age. He obtained a common school education and engaged in farming. He has also been a dealer in live stock for the past thirty years. In 1878 he was licensed as a clergyman of the Free Baptist church and is now the pastor of the church at Rawson. He married Christina, daughter of John D. Quackenbush; children: John E., Cora L. (Mrs. Charles G. Dox), and James C.

Lockward West came to Ashford in 1839. He married Mary, daughter of Joshua Pike, of Springville, who bore him two sons, Eugene and Charles. His second wife was Emeline Wemple, by whom he had seven children: Simon, James, Mina, Fred, Dewitt, Susan, and Eddie.

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## CHAPTER XX.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CARROLTON.

CARROLTON lies near the center of the southern tier of townships of the county and is bounded on the north by Great Valley, on the east by Allegany, on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west by Red House. It was formed from Great Valley on March 9, 1842, and was named in honor of Guy Carrolton Irvine, an early and extensive land proprietor of its territory. The town contains an area of 26,872 acres.

As a township it is decidedly rough and mountainous. Its highest eminence is Bald hill, 800 feet above the valley of the Allegheny, in the southeast part of the town. The finest farming lands are in the valley of the Allegheny river and remain mainly uncultivated, being a portion of the Alleghany Indian reservation. It was originally covered with a magnificent growth of valuable timber which the Indians have sold to their white neighbors. Along Tunaengwant creek (abbreviated Tuna) are fertile lands, and except the territory comprised in the neighborhood of New Ireland and along Nichols run and Trout or Chipmunk creek the remainder of the town is too rough and elevated to be fit for cultivation. Upon the uplands the soil is a clay and shaly loam and in the valleys a rich gravelly loam.

The principal water-course, the Allegheny river, enters the town from Allegany at the hamlet of Vandalia, flows a little south of west a trifle more than half-way across the town, then turns abruptly north and flows into the town of Great Valley. Its only affluent of much size is Tunaengwant creek, which in its course in this town receives the waters of Nichols run from the east, Limestone creek from the west, and several other small brooks. It enters the town from Pennsylvania and flows north with a very moderate descent through the middle of the town and empties into the Allegheny where that river turns to the north.



Carrolton was organized into a town by the election of town officers on the last Tuesday in May, 1842. The officers elected were Ferdinand D. Perkins, supervisor; John Palmer, town clerk; Ira Rice and George W. Farr, justices of the peace; Aaron Kellogg, William L. Wixon, and Ira Rice, assessors; George W. Farr, Peter Zelif, and Levi Leonard, commissioners of highways; John Palmer, William L. Wixon, and F. E. Perkins, commissioners of common schools; John Palmer, William L. Wixon, and Isaac Wright, inspectors of common schools; Lafayette Rose, collector; Isaac Wright, sealer of weights and measures; Lafayette Rose, Dearborn F. Fellows, and Loren E. Lewis, constables; Levi Leonard and George W. Farr, poormasters.

The town records for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845 are missing. The following list of supervisors is complete, as is also the lists of town clerks and justices of the peace excepting the three years mentioned:

*Supervisors.*—Ferdinand D. Perkins, 1842; L. E. Perkins, 1843; Chase Fuller, 1844-47, 1849, 1851-55; Ira Rice, 1848; Abner O. Hunt, 1850; William Beardsley, 1850-57; James Nichols, 1858-63, 1865, 1876-77; Daniel Smith, 1864, 1866; Felix Baillet, 1867; Nelson Parker, 1863-69; Job Moses, 1870-72; Harper G. Andrews, 1873, 1875; Shep. L. Vibbard, 1874; J. H. Beardsley, 1878-80; M. H. Paxton, 1881; George Paton, 1882; John Goodsell, 1883; E. M. Bell, 1884; E. R. Schoonmaker, 1885-90, 1893; R. J. Watson, 1891-92.

*Town Clerks.*—John Palmer, 1842; records missing, 1843-45; James Fuller, 1846, 1849; Daniel Warner, 1847; Enos Parsons, 1848; Nathan L. Sears, 1850; Manley C. Fuller, 1851-52; Abner O. Hunt, 1853; Edwin A. Jones, 1854-55; Samuel W. Fish, 1856; William E. Zelif, 1857; John L. Baxter, 1858-62; Milton Westbrook, 1863; Giles M. Kellogg, 1864, 1867; Shep. L. Vibbard, 1865-66, 1869-73, 1880-93; George Paton, 1874-76, 1878-79; Edwin M. Bell, 1868, 1877.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1842, Ira Rice, George W. Farr; 1846, Enos Parsons, William Grimes; 1847, William Beardsley, V. L. Lowe, Lafayette Rose; 1848, Isaac Freeland, W. Grimes; 1849, Isaac W. Hall, James Fuller; 1850, Chase Fuller, Daniel Warner, Abner O. Hunt; 1851, Eliphalet Roselle; 1852, Ira Rice; 1853, D. Warner; 1854, C. Fuller; 1855, Monroe Hayford, W. Beardsley; 1856, Ira Rice; 1857, D. Warner, Manley C. Fuller; 1858, Michael Wheeler; 1859, J. Baillet, J. A. Hazzard, W. Grimes; 1860, M. Wheeler; 1861, M. J. Titus, Patrick McMahon; 1862, M. C. Fuller, Ira Rice; 1863, James Zelif, John L. Baxter; 1864, Reuben Du Boise, Marshall D. Harris; 1865, Ira Rice; 1866, Shep. L. Vibbard, Isaac Adams; 1867, Job Moses, Charles H. Kellogg; 1868, Milton Westbrook, R. E. Fuller, A. B. Hunt; 1869, A. V. Hill, J. Zelif; 1870, Shep. L. Vibbard; 1871, R. E. Fuller, William J. Clark, Walter J. Wright; 1872, John F. Bassett; 1873, Giles M. Kellogg; 1874, Shep. L. Vibbard, Clark Frank; 1875, Levi H. Stephens; 1876, G. O. Cutler; 1877, Clark Frank; 1878, R. E. Fuller, E. C. Topliiff; 1879, L. H. Stephens; 1880, Shep. L. Vibbard; 1881, David Vannatta, Walter S. Rigdon; 1882, Allen Johnson; 1883, Erwin Davis; 1884, Shep. L. Vibbard, R. E. Fuller; 1885, Thomas Jordan, Allen Johnson; 1886, Allen Johnson, John B. Gasseple; 1887, R. E. Fuller, David Vannatta; 1888, Shep. L. Vibbard; 1889, J. B. Gasseple; 1890, Allen Johnson, John Beatty; 1891, W. H. Gibbs, C. E. Chapman; 1892, Shep. L. Vibbard; 1893, R. E. Fuller.

As near as can be ascertained Stephen and Jesse Morrison, brothers, made the first settlement in Carrolton, at Irvine's Mills, in 1828, where they built the first saw-mill in town. They removed to Pittsburg, Pa. Aaron Kellogg came the same year and remained. Some woodsmen were there earlier for the sole purpose of selecting the finest pine trees, cutting them into logs for sawing, and floating them to mills down the river. This work of devastation began as early as 1814. Jonathan Fuller settled at the mouth of Limestone creek soon after 1828, made a small clearing, and shortly afterward moved to the Moore place farther up the creek. Several settlers came in about 1831. Among them was Levi Leonard, who settled on the Indian reservation on the west bank of the Allegheny just below the mouth of Tuna creek. James O. Beardsley came in February of that year and located on the State line in Tuna valley. Peter Zelif came with his family in the year 1832 and set-

tled on the west side of Tuna creek within the present limits of the village of Limestone. His daughter Harriet, born June 29, 1834, was the first white child born in the town. About the time that Zeliff settled at the village site Samuel Webber, a native of Maine, located on lot 41 and erected a frame house, the first of the kind in the town. Seth Wixon, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812, settled in the valley about a mile north of Limestone. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-five years. He had nine children. His son Barnabas, with a wife and infant daughter, came about the same time and like his father was a farmer. He died August 1, 1889, aged seventy-nine years.

The first tavern in the town was opened about 1828 by Elias Stone, near the mouth of Tuna creek, and the first store in 1832 by Charles Lewis. The first marriage was that of a Mr. Brown and Emeline Fuller in 1828 and the first death occurred the same year, the deceased being Enoch Fuller. The town settled slowly. The census report of 1845 shows that Carrolton then had only 193 inhabitants; in 1850, 515; in 1860, 779; in 1870, 1,142; in 1880, 2,171; in 1890, 1,884; and by the State enumeration of 1892, 2,096.

The Allegheny river and Tuna creek formed the only thoroughfares of the early settlers, as they had neither roads nor bridges. Small flat-boats, scows, and canoes on these waterways answered a good purpose in lieu of roads and carriages. For a number of years Levi Leonard conducted a ferry at his place on the Allegheny, and not until 1849 was there any attempt made to bridge that stream. Carrolton then raised \$1,500 and with the aid of subscriptions outside of the town a bridge was placed across the river near the mouth of Trout run. This site was abandoned after a bridge had been constructed across the river below the mouth of Tuna creek in 1868.

All parts of the town that are inhabited are now furnished with passably good roads. In the matter of railroad facilities Carrolton is especially fortunate. The main line of the Erie enters the town from Allegany at the hamlet of Vandalia, where there is a depot, and follows down the north side of Allegheny river to Carrolton junction, where there is a good depot; the road then turns north and follows the river into Great Valley. The Bradford branch of the Erie extends from Carrolton junction south to Bradford, Pa., along the east side of Tuna creek. There is a depot at Limestone and a place to take and leave passengers at Irvine's Mills. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad enters Carrolton from Great Valley with its tracts parallel with the main line of the Erie to Carrolton junction, and thence it runs to Bradford parallel with the Bradford branch of the Erie. It has depots at Carrolton and Limestone. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad enters the town opposite Vandalia on the south side of the Allegheny and follows the river across the town. This road has a station at South Carrolton opposite Carrolton junction.

The pioneers in the oil interest in Carrolton began operations as early as 1864, when Dr. James Nichols, Henry Renner, and Daniel Smith sunk a well

to the depth of 570 feet near the village of Limestone. They discovered oil, and probably the only reason they did not find it in paying quantities was because they did not sink it deep enough. The Hall Farm Petroleum Company, Job Moses, and others put down several wells, but not until they learned to strike the oil-bearing strata, called the "third sand," at a depth of from 1,000 to 1,200 feet, were they rewarded with success. After that several good producing wells were sunk as early as 1875 and 1876, when farms lying in the supposed oil belt were rented very advantageously by their owners, the excitement grew to a craze, and oil derricks sprung up as if by magic. Some 250 paying wells were producing oil at the time the business was at its zenith. Convenient storage tanks were erected and numerous pipe lines were formed, and an attempt made at refining the crude oil. The largest producing wells gave a yield of about 175 barrels per day, but this amount gradually decreased to a few barrels. Only a few of the wells in Carrolton are now pumped regularly.

In 1828 Stephen and Jesse Morrison (brothers) erected a saw-mill on the site of the present Irvine's Mills, which was the first saw-mill in the town. This mill in time went down, and in 1840 Guy C. Irvine, who had long been the owner of the site, with F. D. Perkins and others built a mill on the opposite side of the stream. But not until 1857, when B. F. Irvine and Nelson Parker put up the present mills, which Mr. Irvine afterward improved, was lumber very extensively manufactured. For some years this firm manufactured from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 shingles annually. They used both steam and water-power. The timber in the vicinity has nearly become exhausted. The mills are now owned by Plumer, Gilfillan, Steele & Co., who manufacture and deal in all kinds of rough and dressed hemlock, flooring, and shingles, making from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet of lumber yearly and employing from ten to twelve men. James I. Wynn is general manager and superintendent.

James Nichols & Co. erected a steam saw-mill in 1856 which had a capacity of cutting 8,000 feet of lumber per day. This mill was built on lot 2, on Nichols run. In 1873 Dr. Nichols removed it to Limestone.

William Grimes, an enterprising lumberman, erected a steam saw-mill of good capacity in 1865 on a small brook about one and one-half miles west of Vandalia, where he did quite an extensive business. His mill was burned in 1874 and at once rebuilt. It is now owned and successfully operated by his son, James H. Grimes.

The Limestone tannery is located in the village of Limestone. The nucleus of this immense manufactory was built by Dodge & Smith in 1858. In 1863 the property was transferred to A. E. & G. W. Palen, who materially enlarged the works and increased the capacity by putting in new machinery. In 1875 F. H. Perry & Co. became the proprietors, and in 1877 they again went through the process of enlarging, renovating, and adding more new ma-

chinery. It is now the property of Hoyt Brothers, of New York, who have increased its capacity to such an extent that very few manufactories of the kind in the United States equal it.

Blaisdell Brothers' Wood Company is located near the Allegheny river in the village of Carrolton. The machinery of this manufactory is operated by the combined power of two fifty horse-power engines, to drive which and furnish heat for the drying kilns three eighty horse-power boilers are used. The bundling presses, ninety-six in number, and the cut-off machines are their own inventions. The output of the establishment is 50,000 bundles of kindling wood per day, which loads five cars. This requires a supply of 27,000 cords of wood yearly, which is first sawed lengthwise into strips about one and a half inches square. Thus prepared the material passes to the cut-off machine (a gang of eighteen saws), which cuts it into blocks three inches long, drops them into a screen where they are separated from sawdust, and passes them through a chute to the elevator, which carries them to the top of the drying kiln, which is forty-eight feet deep by one hundred and twenty feet long. This is kept full and constantly heated. The wood thus thoroughly dried is taken out at the bottom of the kiln and tied into bundles ready for market. The item for strings alone aggregates \$100 per day. The company gives employment to 170 operatives and pays monthly for wages from \$5,500 to \$6,000. For the comfort and convenience of their employees a number of houses near the factory have been erected. The mill buildings are illuminated in every part by the company's own electric plant. A powerful pump which takes water from the Allegheny river is constantly in operation and ready in case of fire.

Milton Northrup, it is said, was the first school teacher in town. He taught in the winter of 1830-31 in a log house on the east side of Tuna creek. In 1892 the town had six school districts with schools maintained in all of them. Five hundred and eighteen children attended these schools and were taught by fifteen teachers. These schools were maintained at the cost of \$6,952.93. The assessed valuation of the town for school purposes is \$647,889. The value of school buildings, including sites, is estimated at \$13,316.

Limestone, the largest village in Carrolton, is situated in a broad and beautiful valley on the east side of Tunaengwant creek, and on the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroads. It is in the south part of the town and three miles north of the city of Bradford, Pa. It is a post village and originally known as Fullersburg, named in honor of Chase Fuller, an early and a prominent citizen. This village now contains a population of about 700 and a fine academy and graded school building. There are two churches (Roman Catholic and Methodist Episcopal), four stores, several small dealers, four or five licensed hotels, and the usual trades and artisans. The first Limestone postoffice was established about 1840 at Irvine's Mills with F. D. Perkins as postmaster. For several years it was

moved from one postmaster's residence to another's. The mammoth manufactory of the place is the Limestone tannery, one of the largest of its kind in the United States. The village had a rapid growth after the advent of the railroads and the erection of the tannery and a phenomenal growth at the time of the development of the oil interest. The first merchant of the place was Chase Fuller, who erected in 1847 a small store on the site of the Tuna valley store, now owned by Hoyt Brothers. The first drug store was opened by Dr. James Nichols in 1871 and is now conducted by Byron Bissell. In 1876 M. F. Higbee opened the first hardware store, which is now continued by Joseph Greenwood. William H. Cable conducted the first hotel, known as the Eagle House. Bell Brothers in 1877 organized the Limestone Bank, which since the decline of the oil business has been discontinued.

The village of Limestone was incorporated under the general laws of the State, December 7, 1877. The first officers of the village were E. R. Schoonmaker, president; George Paton, E. J. Knapp, M. G. Bell, trustees; Shep. L. Vibbard, clerk; James Zeliff, street commissioner; and J. W. Fritz, fire warden. The origin of the name Limestone is attributed to the exhumation of some skeletons in a prehistoric mound mentioned in a previous chapter by Dr. Larkin, of Randolph. The bones, when exposed to the air, crumbled to a dust, which fact caused the remark that they resembled limestone.

The Limestone Union Free School was organized in July, 1870, with the following composing its first Board of Trustees: Arthur Palen, president, Nelson Parker, John Hazzard, Eli Hooker, Dr. James Nichols, John McKenzie, James A. De Voe, Romanzo E. Fuller, and Henry Renner. An academic department was formed October 7, 1878, and on November 4th of that year the name became Limestone Academy and Union School and the institution placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The school has senior, junior, and primary departments with a principal and an assistant, six teachers, and an instructor in music. The building is a two-story wooden structure, the main part, fifty by sixty feet, being erected in 1871 and the wing, twenty-four by sixty, subsequently. The entire property is valued at \$8,000.

Carrolton is a post village at the junction of the Bradford branch and main line of the Erie railroad and a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The village contains a small Catholic church edifice, a large depot building with an express and telegraph office and an engine house, a store, a large kindling wood manufactory, two hotels, and quite a group of dwellings.

Vandalia is another small post village situated on the Erie railroad, on the north bank of the Allegheny river. It contains a postoffice, established in 1867 with William Soule postmaster, and a railroad station. The village is located on the line dividing Carrolton from the town of Allegany, and contains a population of about 150. Its only manufacturing interest is lumber.

Irvine's Mills, near the geographical center of the town, has a fine water-



power on Tunaengwant creek. This is one of the old settlements of the town and was named in honor of the Irvine family. Quite a little cluster of houses have been built up around the mills. It is a way station on the railroad midway between Limestone and Carrolton villages.

New Ireland is a neighborhood in school district No. 1 in the west part of Carrolton. The settlement was made soon after 1850 by Irish families, who were all natives of County Clare, Ireland. Its inhabitants are distinguished for their industry and economy and are generally prosperous.

The first religious services in Carrolton were held at the house of Aaron Kellogg in 1831 by a Baptist preacher named Glazier. A small band of Methodist worshipers was organized into a class in 1850 with J. O. Beardsley, leader, and attached to Rushford district, of which Rev. E. Thomas was the presiding elder. Rev. S. W. Eaton was the circuit preacher and about monthly ministered to this little flock, usually in the school house. This was the nucleus around which the First Methodist Episcopal church of Limestone was formed, the complete organization of which was effected May 21, 1872, with the following Board of Trustees: Dr. James Nichols, William McGill, Job Moses, Henry Wade, Cortes Harris, Israel Adams, Arthur Palen, George Higgs, and Ann Harris. Rev. B. Copeland was the first stationed pastor, in 1876, and under his administration the present neat and tasty church edifice was erected and dedicated August 26, 1877, by Presiding Elder L. F. Watson. The society has a membership of eighty-six with Rev. D. C. Nye, pastor. The church edifice is constructed of wood with seats for 300, and is valued at \$4,000, including grounds, etc. The Sunday school, under the able management of J. G. Drehmer, who has been its superintendent several years, has a membership of 147 pupils.

St. Patrick's church (Roman Catholic) is located on Center street in Limestone, and owes its origin to the labors of the Franciscan Fathers of Allegany, who preached in the village once a month. In 1866 the church was organized with 130 members. In 1867 the church edifice, a wooden structure, was built, and in 1877 this house was enlarged and greatly improved. In 1878 Limestone became a parish and since that date St. Patrick's church has had a resident priest. Rev. John D. Biden, the present pastor (1892), was appointed in 1883. The church property, including grounds and buildings, is valued at \$4,000. The Sunday school is attended by sixty pupils.

The Limestone Presbyterian church was organized June 19, 1877, with six members. Rev. R. G. Williams, from Bradford, supplied the society semi-monthly until May, 1878. The membership increased to eighteen; the congregation met in Nichols hall. No service has been held by the society in several years and at present not a single member resides in Limestone.

Henry Renner Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M., was organized in 1877 with Warren Dow, W. M., and was chartered June 10, 1878. It meets every alternate Wednesday evening with Shep. L. Vibbard, W. M.

Limestone Lodge, No. 177, A. O. U. W., was organized October 18, 1878. It meets alternately on Fridays with S. M. Hyde, M. W.

Tuna Valley Union, No. 343, E. A. U., was organized in 1882. S. M. Hyde is president and J. G. Drehmer is secretary.

The W. C. T. U. of Limestone was organized January 31, 1888. Mrs. M. C. Bissell is president and Mrs. S. L. Vibbard is secretary.

Limestone Branch, No. 79, C. M. B. A., was organized February 28, 1885, with fifteen members, and with James Blackall, president, and H. J. Conners, recording secretary. The membership has increased to fifty-one. The present officers are Daniel McCarty, president, and John McCarty, recording secretary.

John Smith Adams, son of William and Magdelene (Wade) Adams, was born in Massachusetts, April 23, 1806. His ancestors came from England to America about 1630. In 1820, as near as can be ascertained, he came to Farmersville with his parents, where he married Theda Corkins, Jan. 17, 1831, who was born Oct. 18, 1811. In 1834 they emigrated to Ohio with a team and heavy wagon and settled in Lorain on a farm adjoining his brothers, W. H. H. and Lyman. He was there a farmer and a ship-carpenter, and returned to Cattaraugus county in 1883 and spent the remainder of his old age with his son, Albert Quincy Adams, in where he died March 21, 1889.

Albert Quincy Adams was born in Lorain, Ohio, July 14, 1844. With his father's consent he enlisted in the 55th Ohio Inf. and was mustered in Sept. 11, 1861, being honorably discharged Nov. 5, 1862, on account of a gun-shot wound in his left leg received at the second battle of Bull Run. He returned home and was employed to drive a team for the government in Kentucky in the winter of 1863-64. In the summer of 1864 he was employed on board a government tugboat on the Potomac and James rivers. In the fall of 1864 he came to Carrollton and ran a stationary engine in the steam saw-mill of Dr. J. Nichols for nine years. He settled on the place where he now resides in 1868, and has since been a farmer. Dec. 5, 1866, he married Euthenia Bosworth and they have two sons and two daughters. Their oldest child, May B., is a successful teacher.

Harper G. Andrews, son of Robert H. and Julia E. (Wilmot) Andrews, was born in Windsor, Broome county, February 3, 1845. He was educated in the common schools, at Rogers Seminary at Great Bend, Pa., and at Lowell's Business College in Binghamton. He was a farmer with his father until July 23, 1862, when, with his father's consent, he enlisted in Co. B, 137th N. Y. Vols., and returned at the close of the war with the rank of first lieutenant. He participated in all the events of his regiment, marched to the sea with Sherman, and returned by way of Richmond to Washington. He led a charmed life and only received one gun-shot wound in his right arm at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. He was honorably discharged June 20, 1865. He was again a farmer with his father the ensuing two years. In November, 1867, he settled in Limestone as a clerk and two years later engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, which he followed until 1881. He then conducted a hotel up to 1890. Mr. Andrews is a staunch Republican, and has been elected assessor and two times supervisor. May 5, 1869, he married Mary A. Irvine, of Carrollton. They have had three children, all of whom died in early childhood.

Felix Baillet, born Nov. 22, 1802, married Aff. Whitcomb, who was born

April 11, 1807, and removed from Farmersville to Limestone in the fall of 1852. He built a small tannery, the first in town, and tanned leather and made boots and shoes. His brother, Francis E. Baillet, was clerk of Cattaraugus county for nine years. Felix Baillet was a great reader, well informed, was familiar with the Bible, and loved an argument, especially with the clergymen. He had a mind and will of his own. He was supervisor of this town in 1867. He removed with his family to Tullahoma, Tenn., in 1868, where he still resides. His father, Francis Baillet, was born in Rocheforte, France, in 1769, and died in Philadelphia in 1804. John W. Baillet, son of Felix, was born in Farmersville, March 12, 1837. January 31, 1864, he married Abigail, daughter of Levi Leonard. He was a railroad conductor and train dispatcher eighteen years. He was always affable and kind. He died in 1881. His only surviving child is a son, Frank, born July 26, 1871.

John Odell Beardsley was born in Dutchess county in 1779 and married Charity Bromley, of Delhi, N. Y. Being a lumberman and merchant with his father they used the Delaware river as a means of transportation to and from Philadelphia. Mr. Beardsley removed to near Seneca Lake and in 1813 or 1814 to Chautauqua county, where he was a successful lumberman until 1829, when he came to Tuna valley and purchased several hundred acres of pine land in the township of Bradford, Pa., and engaged extensively in manufacturing lumber. In February, 1831, he brought his family to his log cabin. In a few years he built a comfortable residence, the center of which was exactly on the State line. He claimed his residence in Pennsylvania. In 1836, with his sons John O. and William, he built a double mill on Foster brook, where they were engaged in manufacturing lumber to the time of his death, April 23, 1842. John O., William, and Hiram were all lumbermen. They had a tract of land along the State line in Carrolton which contained 2,000 acres, from which they cut the timber. J. O. Beardsley was the river pilot for the family from the age of fifteen years, and took millions of feet of lumber to market. He became a prominent man in society and the first leader of the M. E. class organized in Carrolton in 1830. He is now a farmer in Sardinia, Erie county. Mr. Beardsley married Alinda Whitaker and his children are Malvina, born Nov. 10, 1836, of Arcade, N. Y.; Louenza (Mrs. Richard Hazard), of Limestone; Lucy, born May 6, 1842, wife of Joseph Leonard, of Carrolton; Charles O., born May 10, 1844, of Duluth, Minn.; Louise J., born Oct. 27, 1846 (Mrs. M. W. Caffee), of Bradford; Millie A., born Nov. 14, 1850 (Mrs. Guy C. Irvine), of Irvine's Mills; Clinton J., born Sept. 18, 1853, a farmer on the homestead; and Wilbur G., born Nov. 18, 1858.

Hiram Beardsley, youngest son of John O., Sr., was born March 25, 1825. He married Mandana Hull, succeeded his father on the homestead, and gave his mother a home until she died in August, 1876, aged ninety-two years. He built his present fine residence in 1880, north of the State line. In 1865, Hiram and William Beardsley, with a company of capitalists, took the first leases of territory and made a test by drilling the first well in this region on land where the city of Bradford has since been built. Although this well was not a success, because it was not bored deep enough, it established two facts: that oil did exist in paying quantities, and that William and Hiram Beardsley were the pioneers in the discovery of petroleum in Tuna valley. On the farm of Hiram Beardsley is the first paying oil well in Carrolton. This was drilled in the winter of 1875-76 and is still yielding oil. William Beardsley died in October, 1885. He served the town as supervisor in 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Jacob Bedell, a native of Branchville, N. J., was born March 1, 1840. His parents removed to Owego in 1850, where he resided until 1860, when he joined them in Prompton, Pa. He then began business for himself as a jobber in lumbering. He has since been a jobber and overseer of lumbering and peeling bark, except three years and a half spent on contract work in the coal mines. In 1879 he began business as a jobber in peeling bark for Hoyt Brothers in Gouldsboro, Pa., which employed him there and in Hills Grove, Pa., about six years. Since then he has resided in Limestone and is the overseer for Hoyt Brothers in the business in which he has long been an expert. Mr. Bedell is efficient and trustworthy. In March, 1881, he married Emma Engler, of Gouldsboro, Pa. They have two daughters, Maud and Frances M.

Rev. J. D. Biden, born in Buffalo, Sept. 30, 1852, spent his boyhood in Cattaraugus county and acquired his early education in the common school on Whig street in Little Valley. After a short business career in Buffalo he entered Niagara University in 1874 and in Dec., 1879, received the degree of A.B. After a two years' course in theology he received in 1881 the degree of A.M. and was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic church June 3, 1882. He then spent one year as assistant at West Seneca. Aug. 1, 1883, he was appointed pastor of St. Patrick's church of Limestone, where he still officiates. Since coming to Limestone he has purchased a cemetery for the parish, enlarged and greatly improved the parsonage, has wrought many other necessary improvements, and has built a small but neat church edifice at Carrollton village. He has also started a fund to build a more commodious church at Limestone. He served a term on the Board of Education.

Byron Bissell, son of Aaron and Delilah (Pullen) Bissell, was born on the Bissell homestead in Lyndon, Nov. 5, 1849, and was educated in the common schools and Ten Broeck Academy. He was a farmer with his father until he attained his majority and the winter ensuing taught the district school where he had himself been taught. He spent two years of the ensuing ten as druggist's clerk with Dr. James Nichols in Limestone, two or three years on the home farm in Lyndon, where he held the offices of town clerk and justice of the peace, and the remainder of the period was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. Aug. 26, 1880, he succeeded Dr. Nichols in the firm of Nichols & Paton, druggists, of Limestone. Since 1883, when he purchased Mr. Paton's interest, Mr. Bissell has conducted the business alone. He has held the positions of deputy postmaster and trustee and president of the village. October 10, 1875, he married Ella Beebe, of Carrollton. They have five children: Jennie H., Clara M., Maud, and Leon B. and Lena (twins).

Alonzo Bosworth was born in Marion, Wayne county, June 17, 1823, and moved with his parents to New Hudson, Allegany county, when about five years old, where his parents resided to the close of their lives. Alonzo Bosworth married, in November, 1854, in Allegany county, Amelia Page, who died in June, 1855, and in February, 1861, he married, second, Sarah Adams, who was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, in 1832. Her father, Israel Adams, was a native of New Hampshire and of English descent. Mr. Bosworth is a lumberman and has been employed as head sawyer and manager of the lumber firm of J. Nichols & Co. for more than twenty years. He now gives his attention to his farm.

Ansel J. Brown, youngest child of Erastus Brown, a pioneer of Mansfield, was born on the homestead Jan. 8, 1849, was reared a farmer, and was educated in the district school. His father died when he was only eleven years old.



At eighteen he and his brother Levi bought the homestead and together cultivated it about twenty years. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Brown opened a general store at Union Corners, near his old home, where he remained until the spring of 1887, when he purchased his present store in Limestone. In 1875 he made an extensive tour through California. April 6, 1870, Mr. Brown married Ellen L., daughter of Lorenzo H. Smith, of Mansfield. Their children are Harry, who married Miss Armstrong; Clara (Mrs. George Seymour); and Melva. Mr. Brown is a musician and Mrs. Brown conducts a millinery store.

John Carmody was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1823. He resided in England three or four years, where he married Mary O'Day, a native of Ireland, and born in 1830. They came to New York city in 1853; he was engaged on the Erie and New York Central railroads until 1858, when he came to Limestone, where he was employed in the tannery until 1866. He then purchased a wood lot of fifty acres in the neighborhood known as New Ireland, where he resided about two years. In November, 1869, he settled on the farm where he now resides. This farm, with the aid of his industrious sons, he has converted into well-cultivated fields and a good home. In March, 1875, he leased fifty acres of his farm for oil purposes, with a royalty of one-eighth net to himself, and has an income from six producing wells. Mr. and Mrs. Carmody have had born to them eight children, three of whom died young. Those now living are Michael, Kate M., John F., Marv. and Ellen A. Michael and John are contractors and jobbers in drilling oil and gas wells; Kate M. and Ellen A. are teachers; Mary (Mrs. M. Scanlon) resides in Bradford, Pa.

Mason W. Cogswell, son of Samuel, was born in Warren, Pa., Nov. 4, 1822, and about 1847 came to Carrolton, where he began manufacturing square timber and pine shingles. With four or five others he lived in a shanty kept by a mulatto. When their raft of timber arrived at Warren Mr. Cogswell took charge of it and ran it down to Pittsburg. He was known as one of the most capable pilots on the river. Until 1882 or '83 he made dozens of trips a pilot and was successful with all but one. In 1853 he settled where he now resides and is engaged in farming. Aug. 1, 1851, he married Sarah Lawton, who bore him these children: Adelaide and Hannah, who died in childhood; Chloe A. (Mrs. W. Brooks), born April 3, 1857, died Feb. 10, 1877; John L., born Aug. 23, 1859, married Sylvia Tallman, of Minnesota, and resides on the homestead with his father; and Perry M., born Feb. 10, 1862, also with his father. Mrs. Cogswell died Feb. 10, 1863. Jan. 1, 1874, he married, second, Phebe Lawson.

George J. Cowen was born in Candor, Tioga county, in June, 1840. His father was a shoemaker and later a grocer in Limestone, where he died in 1873. Aug. 6, 1862, George J. enlisted in Co. C, 109th N. Y. Vols., and he participated in all the events of his regiment for two years, when he was sent to the hospital to recover from an amputated finger. He left before it was fairly healed and assisted in repelling the attempted assault on Washington. Soon afterward he was transferred to the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was discharged July 13, 1865. He immediately settled in Limestone, where he was a groceryman with his father one year. Mr. Cowen has served as constable since 1885, and since 1882 he has been police constable of Limestone. Aug. 29, 1865, he married Anna A. Hill, and their children now living are Fred C., Georgiana N., and Luney M.

John J. Crowley, son of Dennis, was born in Cattaraugus, May 12, 1866, and attended the Union Free School of his native village. He began to



learn telegraphy' at the age of fourteen and became an operator for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad at the age of sixteen. One year later he was operator and clerk at Mt. Jewett, Pa., and two years afterward was made station agent of Limestone, taking charge March 1, 1886. His is a family of railroad men.

Jacob G. Drehmer was born in Dansville, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1844, enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Co. B, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, and was honorably discharged June 10, 1865. Mr. Drehmer participated in the battle of Cold Harbor, where he received an injury in his left leg and was excused from duty in consequence for about a week, but did not leave his regiment. He was present also at the Wilderness, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Yellow Tavern, Fisher's Hill, the siege of Suffolk, and other battles and skirmishes. Since returning from the army he has pursued his trade as a manufacturer of boots and shoes. Mr. Drehmer married Julia L. Common, of Angelica, N. Y., and they have one son. Mr. Drehmer is a Republican. Both are members of the Methodist church, of which he is one of the trustees, having held the position the past fourteen years. He has also served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Daniel Frank, son of Daniel, a pioneer of Ashford, married Catherine, daughter of Peter Multer, also a pioneer of Ashford. He was a farmer and blacksmith. He came to Vandalia and built the fences from Olean to Dunkirk for the Erie railroad by contract. He also carried on his trade of blacksmith, and was the superintendent in the construction of the State road from Vandalia to Great Valley. In 1861 he enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Inf. for three years. He stood six feet three and one-half inches in his stockings. The exposures of army life brought on inflammatory rheumatism, and after a period of treatment in the hospital he was discharged an invalid. He returned home about eleven months after he entered the service and died two years later. Mrs. Frank died October 25, 1888. Their son, Clark Frank, was born in Otto, March 27, 1844. Aug. 31, 1862, he enlisted in the 111th N. Y. Inf., participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, was never in the hospital nor away from his company until he received a wound from a minie-ball that struck him a little above the heart, passed through his left lung, and out at his back. By a strange coincidence his brother Sylvester, a soldier in the 61st Regiment, received precisely such a wound the same day and in the same battle. They were treated in the same ward of the hospital by the same surgeon, recovered at the same time, were honorably discharged June 14, 1865, and went home together. Nov. 7, 1868, Clark Frank married Lucina Waters, of Limestone. He conducted a grocery in Carrollton and was a lumberman until about 1870. He was successively baggage-master, telegraph operator, and three years station agent at Limestone. Since 1888 he has been a farmer. Mr. Frank has officiated as justice of the peace eight years, and has held several other town offices. He has five children. James D. Frank, son of Daniel, was born March 23, 1854. He learned telegraphy without a tutor, was assistant station agent at Carrollton, and for eight years was station agent at Great Valley. He is now the station agent and telegraph operator at Vandalia.

Chase Fuller, son of John and Betsey Fuller, was born in Piermont, N. H., April 18, 1797, received a good business education, and married Nancy Kenyon, of Holland, N. Y., May 5, 1822. She was born January 12, 1802, at Stanley, Conn. They came to Freedom in the winter of 1839-40. In Feb., 1844, they removed to Carrollton on lot 25, where the village of Limestone has since been built. His residence, a two-story log house, was located where

the Bateman House now stands. Mr. Fuller was an extensive farmer and a manufacturer and dealer in pine lumber, which he rafted down the river to Cincinnati. In 1846 he opened a general mercantile establishment where the Tuna valley store now stands. Mr. Fuller was a man of good business ability, well informed, and a leading and prominent citizen. He was elected supervisor of Carrollton in 1844 and represented the town ten years and held the same office in Humphrey four years. He officiated as a magistrate over forty years and as associate judge of the county several terms. As magistrate he was the trial justice and officiated at nearly 200 weddings. Early in life he began practice in justice's courts and continued successfully until old age compelled him to relinquish the work. Mr. Chase was an honorable, upright citizen. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Humphrey, where he gave his attention to his farm, the various offices which he held, and his law practice. In 1868 he removed to Virginia, where he was postmaster, but five years later returned to Carrollton, where he died Jan. 25, 1880. Mrs. Fuller survived him until Dec. 24, 1887. Their children were Philetus M., born May 4, 1823, now of Smethport, Pa., a soldier in the Union army five years, a magistrate eight years, associate judge five years, county commissioner six years, and has been a heavy oil producer; Lafayette T., born March 25, 1825, living near Bradford, Pa.; Manley C., born April 3, 1827, a magistrate in Carrollton several years, removed to Rochester, Minn., in 1865, was elected to the Legislature in 1868 and in 1870; Dolly P., born May 8, 1829, widow of Marcus McMillen, of Olean; Romanzo E., born May 22, 1833, married Harriet, daughter of Calvin Leonard, Sept. 11, 1853, and their children are Herbert C., a railroad bridge builder in Nebraska, Jerome H., a farmer and oil-well driller near Limestone, and Sam R., an oil producer in Forest county, Pa.; Desire E., born Nov. 3, 1835, widow of Samuel Huntington, a soldier in the Union army who died of starvation in Andersonville prison; Velonia N. (Mrs. Samuel Leonard), of Limestone, born March 21, 1840; Zoroaster C., born Sept. 21, 1842, a farmer near Bradford, Pa., and a soldier in the Union army; Olivia A., born May 6, 1845, widow of Almanzer Jones, of Allegany; and Millard F., born Feb. 15, 1850, died at the age of fourteen years. Romanzo E. Fuller is a carpenter and builder by trade, which until recently has been his avocation. He was elected magistrate of Carrollton in 1866 and has served in that position twenty-four years. He has also held other important town offices.

Joseph Greenwood, son of Robert, was born in Manchester, England, in 1843, emigrated to America with his parents in 1848, and settled first in Massachusetts, where he resided until twelve years old. His mother died in 1855, and Joseph then had a home with his grandparents in Patterson, N. J., with whom he lived until 1859, when he became an apprentice to the trade of tinner in Orange, N. J., where he remained until 1862. He then enlisted in the 26th N. J. Vols. and was honorably discharged June 7, 1863. In March, 1864, he enlisted in the U. S. navy and was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. Greenwood settled on Oil creek in Aug., 1865, and was a tinner there until 1871, when he began dealing in hardware and oil supplies in Salem, Pa. In 1876 he came to Limestone and opened a general hardware store, which he still conducts. Mr. Greenwood is a staunch Republican, but is not an office-seeker. In 1868 he married Celestia A. Rockwell, of Summit, Pa., and they have had four children, of whom Joseph P. and John W. are now living.

William Grimes was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 2, 1804. In his childhood he removed to the eastern part of New York State, and finally married

Margaret Dudley. He afterward resided a few years in Vermont and came thence to Essex county, N. Y., where he was a jobber in cutting and hauling lumber. He removed to Tiffanyville, Chautauqua county, where he stocked and ran the mills of Jehiel Tiffany. In the fall of 1840 or '41 he settled on the Nine Mile on the Allegheny river at what is now the village of Vandalia, and for about four years conducted the lumber mills of Guy C. Irvine and Judge Chamberlain. About 1845 he purchased 900 acres of timber lands and added to them from time to time till he had a tract of 2,000 acres. He began cutting and rafting square pine timber and shingles down the river to market, and continued to the close of his life, Jan. 26, 1877. Mr. Grimes was a man of more than medium height, broad-shouldered and muscular, and possessed great powers of endurance. He was ambitious, courageous, and industrious, and was known as the poor man's friend. He was a man of the old-school style, strictly honest and upright. His only son, James Henry Grimes, was born in Vermont, Feb. 10, 1829, received a common school education, and succeeded his father in 1877, continuing the business still and manufacturing an average of 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Grimes is also a farmer on a farm of one hundred acres. He employs from ten to twenty-two men. Sept. 25, 1882, he married Anna Horton, a native of England, and they have one son, William Henry, born Dec. 20, 1885.

John Hamm, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, came with his parents to New York in May, 1853. In 1864 his father removed to Allegany, where he still resides. He settled in Limestone in 1868 and opened a blacksmith shop. A year later he added a custom carriage and sleigh manufactory and gave employment to three men. This he still continues. June 21, 1874, he married Cynthia, daughter of Makerous and Mary Merkt, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1853. Children: Carl Joseph and Fred Andrew.

Sanford M. Hyde was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1840. He removed to Ellenville, Ulster county, in 1850, and began active business at thirteen years of age. At fifteen he was clerking in a general store. He was one of the firm of E. R. Schoonmaker & Co. and S. M. Hyde & Co. He conducted Tunaeng-want Hotel successfully for three years and was postmaster during Cleveland's first administration. He is now book-keeper for the Northern Tier Hemlock Company, Limited, with headquarters at Bradford, Pa. Mr. Hyde was a sergeant in the Union army in the Civil war three months. In Oct., 1862, he married Charlotte J., sister of Hon. E. R. Schoonmaker, of Limestone, and their children are George, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Charles L., a clerk for Stickney, Bell & Co. at Quaker, N. Y.; Robert; and Nellie.

Guy Carrolton Irvine, brother of Andrew and uncle of B. F., was born on the West branch of the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, the youngest son of a family of twenty-six children. His father died when he was a boy, and young Irvine was apprenticed to a blacksmith, whom not being a congenial spirit he soundly thrashed and ran away. In very early manhood he resided at Broken Straw, Warren county, Pa., and there began his active business life by jobbing in building roads and bridges. He had dealt in lumber and soon after his marriage with Polly Cotton he bought 2,000 acres of timber land on Conewango creek on credit, built mills also on credit, manufactured lumber, built up a small village which took the name of Irvinesburg, and was very successful. About 1837, in company with Judge Chamberlain and N. A. Lowrey, he purchased a tract of 25,000 acres of land lying in and adjacent to Tuna

valley in Carrolton, which was divided among the proprietors. Mr. Irvine built the original Irvine mills in 1840, about half a mile below the site of the mills erected by Stephen and Jesse Morrison in 1828 and on the opposite side of the stream. He was succeeded in 1848 by his nephew, B. F. Irvine, who had for several years been engaged in business with him. He was an abrupt, fearless, able business man, possessed great energy, and was honest and true. The town named in honor of him took his second name, Carrolton.

Benjamin F. Irvine, son of Andrew, was born in Towanda, Pa., Aug. 12, 1819, and received a good business education. In the winter of 1841-42 he came to Irvine's Mills in the employ of his uncle, Guy C. Irvine, to haul logs. In drawing the logs to the chute at the top of the hill, where they were slid down into the pond, one of his horses slipped and fell into the chute, dragging his mate and the heavy load with him, and all went down together in a total wreck. This outfit was all Mr. Irvine had to carry on business. In 1843 he returned and got out square timber and pine shingles, which he rafted to Louisville, continuing until March, 1848, when he assumed the management of his uncle's large lumber business. In 1855 he bought his cousin's interest in 6,000 acres of land. In 1857 the firm of B. F. Irvine and Nelson Parker built the saw-mill on lot 29 on the site of Morrison's mill, where they manufactured lumber, which they rafted to the markets. In 1865 they sold their entire property to Job Moses, but in 1869 Mr. Irvine bought back the mills and 600 acres surrounding them, and enlarged the mills to a daily capacity of 50,000 feet, added a shingle-mill, a planer, and a flooring-mill, giving him a total capacity of 4,000,000 feet of lumber and 3,000,000 shingles annually. He continued this vast business until his death Sept. 10, 1878. January 1, 1847, he married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Levi Leonard. Mr. Irvine possessed many of the characteristics of his uncle, G. C. He had great energy, more than ordinary business ability, was quick to perceive, and bold and fearless to decide and act. While he did business on strict business principles he had a quick ear for the voice of the needy and was not slow to relieve their wants. While he could drive a good bargain he was tender to those in distress and dispensed charity unseen, but with an open hand. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine were Mary A., born May 5, 1848, wife of H. G. Andrews; Guy C., born March 21, 1850; Andrew L., born May 29, 1854, died Nov. 26, 1855; Leonard C., born March 27, 1856; Jerome N., born Oct. 27, 1857, died April 12, 1859; Benjamin F., Jr., born September 30, 1859, now agent for his mother and manager of the estate; and De Witt C., born Feb. 24, 1866, died Feb. 4, 1867. June 26, 1872, Guy C. Irvine married Millie A., youngest daughter of J. O. Beardsley. Mr. Irvine learned his father's business as a lumberman, and with his brother Leonard C. succeeded him at his death in 1878, under the firm name of Irvine Brothers, who continued it until they sold the mills and fifty acres in 1882 to Plumer, Gilfillan, Steele & Co., the present proprietors. Mr. Irvine is now a farmer. Leonard C. Irvine is now book-keeper for Schoonmaker & Davis.

Allen Johnson was born in Monmouth county, N. J., June 6, 1832. Aug. 29, 1861, he enlisted in the 6th N. J. Inf. and served three years. He participated in seventeen general engagements, was never absent from roll call except when on detached service, was never in the guardhouse or hospital, and was never reprimanded by any officer. He was several times struck with spent balls and had two guns shot from his hands. He was honorably discharged in September, 1864. In January, 1880, he came to Carrolton from Pennsylvania



and here he still resides. He is now engaged in selling groceries and stationery at the village of Carrollton. He is a pronounced Democrat, and holds the positions of postmaster, justice of the peace, and overseer of the poor. Mr. Johnson is the father of five sons and a daughter.

Levi Leonard, born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, 1809, married, April 15, 1828, Elizabeth Cargill, of Corydon, Pa., a native of Maine who was born Dec. 25, 1810. In 1832 he came to Carrollton as a lumberman and in 1834 he brought his wife to his log cabin which he had erected near the mouth of Tuna creek. At that time the vast unbroken forests were in their pristine glory. Mr. Leonard was a young man of fine physical development, broad shouldered, very muscular, and stood full six feet high. He was energetic and courageous. Lumbering was then, and for many years after, the leading industry of the country, and the river was the only highway to convey it to market. To accommodate the scores of rivermen and wood-choppers he built a large hotel at the mouth of Tuna creek, on the east side of the Allegheny on the Indian reservation, and opened it to the public in 1836. He also established a ferry across the river. This tavern was a favorite resort. Mr. Leonard also dealt extensively in lumber and was famous as a river pilot. He gave his attention mainly to what is known as square timber and hand-made pine shingles. His knowledge of the Allegheny was proverbial. He was credited with knowing every shallow and rock, and lumbermen claimed that "Leonard could sail the river on a dark night with as much safety as at mid-day." Food, clothing, etc., were brought up the stream in canoes and the last one now in the vicinity was constructed by Mr. Leonard and is still kept by his family as a relic of "ye olden time." To keep a supply of fresh fish with which the river and streams abounded he confined them in a skiff covered with boards and sunk in the water. He was a successful hunter. The city of Buffalo was then quite inaccessible. To make the trip Mr. Leonard shipped his team and load on his ferry boat to Great Valley, proceeded thence by highway, and returned as he went with provisions and groceries which he dealt out to his neighbors.

Mr. Leonard was always on the most amicable terms with the Seneca Indians, whom he uniformly treated kindly and with the strictest honesty. He thus gained their undying friendship and confidence. All matters of importance were submitted to him for his advice, and they never failed to act in accordance with his suggestions. So great was his influence over them that his friends in a facetious way spoke of him as the "God of the Senecas." The Indians acknowledged him as their superior, and were in awe of him. He was master of the Seneca dialect and spoke it fluently. In Nov., 1858, he removed to the farm about one mile north of Limestone, where he spent the remainder of his life in the pursuit of farming. He died September 10, 1879. Although he never held high office, nor wished to, he was as well and widely known as the proudest official and as much esteemed. His children were Rebecca, born July 12, 1830, widow of B. F. Irvine; Sabra, born Jan. 1, 1832; widow of Billings Lawton and proprietor of the Lawton House, Carrollton; Jerome B., born Dec. 15, 1835, died Jan. 15, 1859; Abigail, born March 22, 1837, widow of John W. Baillet, now residing with her aged mother; Joseph, born Sept. 4, 1839, a jobber, lumberman, and farmer; Mary A., born Nov. 24, 1842, widow of George Baker, a tanner who served three years in the late war and died of disability contracted in the army; Levi, Jr., born Dec. 20, 1844, died in early childhood; Frank A., born May 21, 1846, a traveling salesman from East Liverpool, Ohio; Robert, born April 2, 1848, drowned in the river at the home-



stead at the age of three and one-half years; Sarah J., born Oct. 3, 1850, wife of Hon. E. R. Schoonmaker; and Bradley R., born Feb. 28, 1853, died of an injury received while coupling cars, Nov. 15, 1875. The children of George Baker are Georgia (Mrs. John Goodsell) of Olean, and Clarence, a farmer on the Leonard homestead.

Calvin Leonard, brother of Levi Leonard, Sr., was born in August, 1801. He married Jemima Cogswell and came to Carrolton from Beaver county, Pa., in 1851, settling on the farm now owned by Hon. E. R. Schoonmaker. Mr. Leonard was a carpenter and one of the most skillful millwrights in the country. He built the Irvine mills, the first Union Free School building, the tannery erected by Dodge & Smith, and many other large structures. He was a Democrat, was well versed in the Scriptures, liberal in his religion, and believed in the ultimate salvation of the whole human race. He died Jan. 22, 1884. Only three of his children reside in Carrolton: Samuel J., who married Velonia N., daughter of Chase Fuller, and for sixteen years has been the carpenter and millwright of the Limestone tannery; Jackson L., who married Maggie Stevens; and Cynthia R. (Mrs. Shep. L. Vibbard).

Joseph F. McCahill was born in the city of New York, April 10, 1859, and Jan. 1, 1883, married Kate Dwyer. In 1884 they settled in Limestone, where Mr. McCahill is engaged as a jobber in the Limestone tannery. He also conducts cigar factory No. 1234.

Donald J. McDonell, of sturdy Scotch descent and cousin of Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Alexandria, Can., was born in Renfrew, Ontario, Can., Jan. 15, 1838. Nov. 1, 1864, he went to Buffalo as a journeyman blacksmith. From Jan., 1865, until 1876 he was engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania. He then settled in Limestone, where he was an oil producer and a driller of oil wells, by contract, until 1886. He still owns his machinery and oil territory, and now has charge of the Manufacturers' Gas Company's business in Limestone. Jan. 24, 1875, he married Louisa, daughter of R. B. Barnes, a native of Massachusetts. Mrs. McDonell was born Dec. 15, 1839, in Wisconsin. Mr. Barnes resides with his daughter in Limestone.

John McKenzie was born in Rosshire, Scotland, June 12, 1836, and in 1854 settled in Forestville, N. Y. In 1856 he came to Carrolton and April 16, 1857, married Harriet H., daughter of Peter Zeliff, who was born June 29, 1834, being the first white child born in the town of Carrolton. Mr. McKenzie is a farmer. He was formerly engaged in lumbering. He is a Republican and has held the office of highway commissioner three years, assessor four years, and collector one year. Four of their seven sons and their only daughter are living.

George McNally, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in County Cork, Ireland, July 9, 1845. He emigrated to America in 1862, spent a year in Massachusetts, three years in Cleveland, Ohio, was a hotel proprietor in Corry, Pa., ten years, and in 1876 came to Limestone, where he built the McNally House and has been its proprietor since. In 1878 he married Margaret McNamara, a native of County Clare, Ireland. Their children are Anna and George B.

John Miller, a native of Prussia, came with his family to Limestone in December, 1864. He was a worthy citizen, and for ten or eleven years was an employee in the tannery. Later he was a farmer. He died in April, 1876. On his farm the first paying oil well in the valley of Tuna creek was sunk. In 1875 his only son, John, Jr., was accidentally killed aged twenty-two years.

Charles Morse was born in Ontario county in 1832. He came from Alle-

gany county to Carrollton in 1859, and here married Lois C. Wixon. He then returned to Allegany county and lived three years. In 1861 he enlisted in the 54th N. Y. Vols. and while at Elmira awaiting orders to move to the front he was attacked with lung trouble and was eventually discharged. Mr. Morse has a farm of ten acres. Of his eight children four are now living.

Rev. De Witt C. Nye, son of Nelson and Abigail (Mather) Nye, was born in Hume, Allegany county, N. Y., March 22, 1846. There he attended the district schools, and in Sept., 1862, with his father's consent, enlisted with an older brother in Co. F, 4th N. Y. H. A., and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. After General Grant assumed command his regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Ream's Station, and the siege of Petersburg. April 2, 1865, the regiment charged the enemy twice before Richmond and captured 1,800 prisoners, two stands of colors, and several pieces of artillery, and was the advance regiment at Lee's surrender. Mr. Nye was present at all these engagements. At the close of the war he learned his father's trade of shoemaker and followed it until he was thirty-six years old. He was converted at twenty-eight, licensed to exhort at thirty, and studied the English branches on his shoe-bench. He received a local preacher's license at thirty-four, began a four years' course in theology, and in Oct., 1882, received an appointment from the Genesee Conference as a supply for Farmersville, where he remained one year. In 1883 he supplied East Ashford and next Honeoye, Pa., for two years. In October, 1886, he joined the conference and was appointed to the charge of Portville. At the same time he commenced the regular conference course, which he completed in Oct., 1890. He remained at Portville until the fall of 1890, when he was appointed to the charge at Limestone. Mr. Nye married Isadore E. Stone, June 1, 1870. They have three children.

John E. O'Brien, a native of Cork, Ireland, was born in Nov., 1840, and reared and educated in England. In March, 1864, he emigrated to America and at once enlisted in the U. S. navy, serving a little more than two years. While sinking obstructions to the enemy across James river he was severely bruised by an explosion, from which he never fully recovered. Mr. O'Brien is a farmer in Carrollton and has been overseer of the poor for five years.

Nelson Parker, born Feb. 2, 1806, began business in Carrollton as a manufacturer and dealer in pine shingles and lumber. In 1853, with A. J. Irvine, he bought the Irvine mills and from 1856 to 1869 B. F. Irvine was his lumber partner. They then sold the mills and their large tract of land to Job Moses and Mr. Parker engaged in farming. Later he was a merchant. He was killed by the cars while crossing the track at Carrollton, Nov. 27, 1873. He was a capable business man, and was supervisor of Carrollton in 1868 and 1869. Jan. 19, 1847, he married Catherine B., daughter of Andrew Irvine, of Warren, Pa. Their children were Marion B. and Catherine.

William Paton, Sr., born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, Dec. 31, 1838, received a good business education and in 1855 emigrated with his parents to the Genesee valley. They resided in Machias and in McKean county, Pa., where his father died in 1874. Since 1862 Mr. Paton has resided in Carrollton. He is a farmer. Jan. 1, 1868, he married Mary Lee, of Ellicottville, and in 1873 settled on the place where he now lives. Both are members of the M. E. church and interested in every good enterprise. He has served as overseer of the poor four terms and as highway commissioner one term.

William Paton, Jr., was born in Annan, Dumfrieshire, Scotland, Sept. 14, 1847. In 1864 he came to Limestone and at once commenced a clerkship with Dodge & Smith, remaining in their employ until they sold their property. He was engaged the ensuing year with A. E. & G. W. Palen. In the year 1869 he went to Wilcox, Pa., where he was a clerk in the tannery store of Jackson, Shultz & Co., and where he remained for three years. With his partner, Mr. Aldrich, he then opened a general store in that place under the firm name of Aldrich & Paton, which continued three years. Mr. Paton sold his interest to Mr. Aldrich in 1871 and removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was engaged with Mr. Smith, before mentioned, in building the manufactory of the Ohio Falls Coopers Company. The plant covered an area of two acres. As soon as the establishment was opened the company employed an average of 125 hands. Mr. Paton remained there as a partner with Mr. Smith the ensuing four years, when, on account of ill health, he sold his interest to his partner and returned to Limestone, where he opened a general country store, and where he is still selling goods. He also has two farms on which are five oil wells. Mr. Paton has been identified with the entire growth of Limestone, has aided in building its schools and churches, and has erected his store building and four dwelling houses. He married Harriet, daughter of Daniel Smith, in 1870. They are members of the M. E. church.

John Paton was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, April 24, 1849, and removed to Carlisle, England, in his childhood. His mother had died and in June, 1867, he came to Limestone, where he accepted a position with his uncle, Wm. Paton, Sr. He was next an employee of Daniel Smith in Wilcox, Pa., a year. He has since been an employee and jobber and dealer in bark, wood, and lumber. Since Hoyt Brothers became proprietors of the Limestone tannery Mr. Paton has been employed as a finisher of leather. Sept. 28, 1874, he married Georgiana Hapgood, also a native of England. They have an only son, Floyd, born in Jan., 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Paton are members of the M. E. church.

Myron H. Paxon was born in Aurora, Erie county, in 1840. In 1863 he assisted as a carpenter in building the tannery at Salamanca, the office and outside charge of which he assumed in 1864 and continued until 1873. In the fall of that year he accepted a similar position in Jewett & Keating's tannery at Olean. In the spring of 1874 this firm transferred Mr. Paton to their tannery in Port Allegany, McKean county, where he also had charge of the office and outside work. He remained there until the fall of 1877, when he came to Limestone, where he has since had control of the office, outside work, and financial interest of the concern. He represented Carrollton on the Board of Supervisors in 1881.

Harry Renner, born in Menze, Germany, June 6, 1826, emigrated in 1840 to Susquehanna county, Pa., where he engaged at his trade of journeyman tanner until Oct., 1860, when he came to Limestone and was employed in the Limestone tannery three years. In 1875 he erected the Limestone House and opened it to the public. Dec. 24, 1857, he married Mrs. Juliana Bell, widow of Worthy Bell, and to them was born one daughter, Maud R. (Mrs. M. W. Smith). Mr. Renner died April 19, 1878. His widow survives him.

Algernon Sidney Rigdon, son of Sidney, was born in Mentor, Ohio, July 4, 1828. The family emigrated with teams to Missouri when he was nine years of age. A year later they removed to Illinois, whence, after six years' residence, they settled in Pittsburg, Pa. A. S. came to Friendship, Allegany

county, in 1847, and was employed on the Erie railroad from 1859 until 1874, when he removed from Cuba to Carrolton village and has since been the efficient agent of that station. Mr. Rigdon is a staunch Democrat, prominent in his party, a competent and popular citizen, but has constantly refused to accept town office. Oct. 19, 1854, he married Annis Bradley, of Cuba. They have two sons: Walter S., station agent at Dayton, and George R., manager for the Postal Telegraph Company at Scranton, Pa.

Hon. Elijah R. Schoonmaker, of Limestone, was born in Sullivan county, and is descended from solid Dutch stock. His father, a farmer and contractor, gave his son a common school education. At a very early age he was a clerk in a store in his native county for seven years. He next filled a like position in Ulster county several years more. He was a traveling salesman the next three years (until 1868) for a wholesale boot and shoe house at Kingston, and then settled in Limestone, where he has since led a very busy life. When he located here he formed a partnership with A. E. and G. W. Palen in mercantile business and was associated in trade with them for three years. The lumber firm of Schoonmaker & Nichols was then formed. About this time he also conducted a lumber business alone, and for many years he was one of the owners of the "tannery store." From 1875 to 1885 he operated in oil, largely in real estate, and heavily in bark, supplied the tanneries of Great Bend, Canistota, Hornellsville, and Limestone, and pulled bark from the trees on 10,000 acres. In addition to this he bought and handled from 5,000 to 10,000 cords of bark per year. He is now a member of the following firms: Northern Tier Hemlock Company, Limited, of which he is general manager; Bullis, Schoonmaker & McNeil, real estate and lumber; Schoonmaker & Sheldon, hardwood lumber; Schoonmaker & Davis, lumber; Hall, Schoonmaker & Co., lumber; and Stickney, Bell & Co., merchants.

He is also prominent in politics and decidedly popular with the people. He was postmaster of Limestone four years, station agent ten years, seven years president of the Board of Education, and supervisor of Carrolton six consecutive years ending with 1890, and was re-elected in 1893. In 1882-83 he represented the Second Assembly District of Cattaraugus county in the State Legislature. He has served as a member of the Republican State Committee for Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Allegany counties, has attended several times as a delegate the Republican State congressional and senatorial conventions, and is always a delegate to the Republican county conventions. Mr. Schoonmaker is a man of comprehensive business ability and has a ready knowledge of men. He is a bold speculator and apparently relies on his own judgment. He is affable and gentlemanly, and a pleasant companion. He is a good talker, a good listener, and fond of a good joke. Emphatically he is the poor man's friend, ready to aid the needy and help them to help themselves. Feb. 21, 1867, he married Eliza Palen, of Sullivan county, who died Aug. 4, 1870. She was the mother of his son Fred P., born March 11, 1870. Nov. 2, 1871, he married Sarah J., youngest daughter of Levi Leonard. Their children are Eliza W., born July 25, 1872; Alice, born Dec. 9, 1873; and Faith, born Oct. 12, 1881.

Charles E. Schrader, son of Edward, was born in Prussia in April, 1853. In October, 1870, his parents with their family of five sons and two daughters emigrated to America. In April, 1871, they settled in Limestone, where Mr. Schrader at once found employment in the tannery. Charles E. Schrader has spent his whole life as an employee in tanneries and is capable, industrious,



and trustworthy. Dec. 8, 1881, he married Anna L. Miller, a native of Mecklenberg, Schewrin, Prussia, and a daughter of John Miller.

Bradner Scott was born in Wallkill, N. Y., in 1842. Losing both parents in early childhood he experienced a youth of severe hardship. In 1859 he came to Limestone with Mr. Smith, of the firm of Dodge & Smith, in whose employ he had been several years, remaining with them here until August, 1864, when he enlisted in the U. S. navy under Commodore Farragut in the Squadron of the Mississippi, and was honorably discharged in August, 1865. Returning to Limestone he continued in the employ of Dodge & Smith until they sold their tannery, and was an employee of the Limestone tannery nearly all the time until 1887. Since then he has been a farmer. Mr. Scott married, first, Eliza Wood, who was the mother of six children, five of whom are living. He married, second, Melinda Skinner.

Maurice Tuller, son of Alvah, was born in the town of North East, Pa., Nov. 4, 1861, and was reared and educated to railroad station work. His father, the present station agent at Cattaraugus, taught him both telegraphy and depot business. At the age of sixteen he began as telegraph operator and clerk at Cattaraugus. He accepted the position of station agent of the B., R. & P. R. R. at Limestone and took charge Aug. 4, 1890. Oct. 10, 1882, he married Elsie Pierce, of Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Shep. L. Vibbard, was born of English parentage in Ellicottville in 1838. His father, Chester Vibbard, came from Massachusetts at an early day. Shep. L. learned the printing business of the late Robert Shankland, and at the first call for troops enlisted in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vols., leaving the service as corporal two years later. Soon afterward he settled in Limestone, where he has since been prominent in local Democratic politics. He was elected justice of the peace in 1866, 1870, 1874, 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892, and is now serving his twentieth year as town clerk. In 1874 he served as supervisor. He is also clerk of the village of Limestone and of the Board of Education. He is a member of Henry Renner Lodge, No. 780, F. & A. M., is its present master, is a member of St. John's Commandery at Olean and of Olean Chapter, of Bradford Post, No. 141, G. A. R., of the A. O. U. W., being district deputy grand master of the latter order in 1889, and of the K. O. T. M. and the E. A. U. In 1868 Mr. Vibbard married Cynthia R., daughter of Calvin Leonard, and they have three children.

Marcus N. Wample, born in Montgomery county, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1824, came to Vandalia from Chautauqua county in 1850. He is a lumberman and was employed by William Grimes, and since his death in 1877 he has been engaged with J. H. Grimes. About 1855 he married Mary J., daughter of William Grimes. They have one daughter, Jessie, born July 22, 1858.

Robert J. Watson, son of James and Catherine (Hallock) Watson, was born in South Worcester, Schoharie county, Nov. 15, 1856. His father enlisted in the Union army, was captured, confined in Andersonville prison, and died of starvation. Robert J. Watson, being left at the age of six years without fatherly counsel, experienced a youth of severe hardship. He began chopping wood for J. H. & A. Kiersted, tanners of Hancock, N. Y., who soon gave him a clerkship in their office and store, where he remained five years, devoting the winters to attending school. He was their book-keeper and in 1881 accepted the position of agent for the Salamanca tannery. In 1884 he came to Limestone as book-keeper of the Limestone tannery, and in 1887 was made agent in place of Mr. Paxon for one year. Since Mr. Paxon's



return Mr. Watson has been his assistant. Mr. Watson has served as treasurer of the village and as member of the Board of Education several years, being president one year. In Feb., 1891, he was elected supervisor of Carrollton and re-elected in 1892. April 24, 1881, he married Irena Knowles, of Delaware county. They have one son, Roy R., born Aug. 18, 1884.

William Whittaker, born in Darbyshire, England, May 9, 1821, emigrated with his wife and five children to Blair county, Pa., where Mrs. Whittaker died in 1858. In May, 1860, he married Jane E. Owen, of Colden, N. Y., and in the ensuing fall they settled in Limestone, where Mr. Whittaker found employment in the Limestone tannery. In April, 1861, he located on a wood lot of 100 acres, cleared a part of it, and remained there until 1875, when he removed to his present home. Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker have had five children.

Chauncey Willis, son of Isaac, was born in Conesus, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1818. His father settled in Machias in March, 1832, their log house having a dutch-back fireplace and a stick chimney plastered with mud. The doors were hung on wooden hinges and fastened with wooden latches. Their currency—black-salts—was at first the only commodity that would bring money. Isaac Willis died in 1837. Oct. 22, 1842, Chauncey Willis married Polly Phillips, who was born in Freedom, Oct. 5, 1822. They commenced housekeeping on the homestead, where he gave his mother a home until her decease. From 1862 or '63 until 1868 he was a farmer near Little Valley Center. Since then he has been a citizen of the town of Carrollton and has owned the Peter Zeliff homestead within the corporation of Limestone. He is a member of the village Board of Trustees. His children are Sarah J., born July 29, 1845, married Nathaniel Ethridge, Jan. 17, 1869, and died Oct. 3, 1872, leaving an only daughter, Cora, who was born April 8, 1870, and resides with her grandparents; Warren W., born April 9, 1846, died in Little Valley, March 22, 1866; and Daniel C., born Aug. 24, 1849, married Loretta Fisk, Aug. 24, 1876.

Barnabas Wixon and his wife Elsea, with an infant daughter, came to Carrollton from Allegany county in June, 1838. He was a farmer and died Aug. 1, 1889, aged seventy-nine years. His aged widow survives him. Seth Wixon came to Carrollton as early as 1836, was a farmer, and settled in the valley about a mile north of Limestone village. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died in 1850, aged sixty-five years. He had nine children.

James I. Wynn, born in Scottsville, Pa., Oct. 13, 1836, began business as a sawyer in his father's mill. In March, 1863, he came to Carrollton as superintendent of B. F. Irvine's mills, which position he filled until Mr. Irvine died, since which time Mr. Wynn has conducted them for Irvine Brothers and for Plumer, Gilfillan, Steele & Co. Mr. Wynn is a man of energy and good business ability. Nov. 24, 1859, he married Rachel Todd, a native of Jamestown, N. Y., and of sturdy Scotch descent. Their children are T. Adelaide, a graduate of Geneseo Normal School, a teacher in the city schools of Bradford, Pa., and her father's book-keeper, and Irvine L., his father's head sawyer.

Peter Zeliff was born in Northumberland county, Pa. He was a lumberman, and when a little less than twenty-one years of age he married Marvellous Hodge. In 1832 he settled in Carrollton, being the second family to locate where the village of Limestone has since been built. He cleared a small piece of ground and built a log cabin, which he covered with bark. His place was ten miles from Great Valley, the nearest white settlement, and no road the last six miles. He used Tuna creek for a highway and brought his wife and four children to his "lodge" in a canoe. He bought and paid for

200 acres. Eventually he started for the gold regions of Pike's Peak and was last heard from near his destination. It is supposed he was murdered. Mrs. Zeliff died in Carrollton in 1874. They had eleven children. A daughter, Harriet (Mrs. John McKenzie), born June 29, 1834, was the first white child born in Carrollton.

George Zeliff, oldest son of Peter, was born in Farmington, Pa., Sept. 19, 1825, came with his parents to Carrollton in 1832, and has since resided here. He began business for himself in cutting and hewing square timber, making pine shingles, and piloting rafts down the river. Later he has given his attention to his farm. April 14, 1853, he married Betsey Balman, of Lawrence, Pa., and they have had four children, two of whom died in infancy; the others are William A., born Feb. 28, 1854, married, first, Jennie Scott, and second Stella Duel; and Orinaldo, born February 5, 1865, married Hetty Ingler.

William E. Zeliff, son of Peter, was born on the homestead in Carrollton in 1835, and was educated in the common schools with a few terms at Chamberlain Institute. He commenced his business life by buying and selling lumber and shingles and running them to market down the river to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, which occupation he has followed to the present time. He was elected clerk of his town at the age of twenty-two years and soon after became constable and collector. At about the age of twenty-five he settled just across the State line, where he has resided about twenty years, but his business, home, and property has always been in his native town. In 1885 he returned to Carrollton and in 1886 was elected commissioner of highways, having been elected each year since. Mr. Zeliff has from time to time operated for oil. July 4, 1864, he married Marilla J. Glass, of Bradford, and their children are William H., a traveling salesman, and Fred R.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF COLD SPRING.

COLD SPRING, the second township in range eight of the Holland survey, was formed from Napoli, March 20, 1837, embracing all the land south to the Pennsylvania line described by the Holland Land Company as towns one and two in that range. April 2, 1847, a part of town one was set off to South Valley and in 1848 another portion was annexed to the same town, leaving Cold Spring with its present area of 18,787 acres. The town is bounded on the south by Elko, on the west by Randolph, on the north by Napoli, and on the east by Salamanca and Red House. The Allegheny river, the largest stream in Cold Spring, flows southwesterly through the southeastern corner a distance of almost three miles, receiving the waters of Cold Spring creek about two miles above its entrance into Elko, and a little above that, still, the rivulet known as Robinson run. The other streams are Saw

Mill run, rising in Napoli and flowing southeasterly and easterly through the northeast corner; Sunfish creek, rising in the eastern part and flowing southeasterly; and the Little Conewango, rising a short distance west of Steamburgh and flowing northwesterly. Cold Spring creek rises in Napoli and flows southerly nearly across the center of the town through what is locally termed "Hardscrabble" and "Lebanon," and its pure cold water suggested the town-ship's name. On the western edge of the town is also a small mill brook flowing southwesterly into Randolph. Nearly all of these streams afford excellent water-power, which was formerly utilized and improved, contributing materially to the prosperity of the town, but since the timber has been exhausted and steam has come into more general use these numerous mill privileges have been abandoned.

The surface is broken into summits and intervalles, some of the hills being 500 feet above the general level of the valleys. In the central, northeastern, and southwestern portions of the town the land is almost mountainous. The entire town was originally densely covered with pine and hemlock, some of the trees reaching a height of over 200 feet. These have been converted into lumber, of which millions of feet have been manufactured and shipped. Indeed lumbering at one time formed the chief occupation of the people. The soil in the valleys is a fertile, gravelly loam, while the uplands or hills are principally a slaty loam not well adapted to farming. The staple products are hay, grain, and potatoes, with fruit in limited quantities. Hunting is still a favorite sport, rabbits, fox, and partridges being the principal game, though ducks and some small fur-bearing animals are sometimes captured in considerable numbers.

In 1819, according to the books of the Holland Land Company, land was owned in town by Philip Tome, Artemas Houghton, Jesse Hotchkiss, Milton Helms, and Isaac Dow, some of whom became actual settlers. The early comers suffered all the privations incident to pioneer life, which tended to make them rugged and hardy, as indeed they must have been to master the huge forests and reclaim the land from a wilderness to a fine agricultural district. Many of their descendants are enjoying the fruits of their ancestors, axe and plow; others have moved westward; others still have passed away, forgotten in name but not in deeds. The first settlers were mainly from other portions of the State, though a few were emigrants from New England. They moved in by ox-teams, bringing their families and effects on sleds.

Philip Tome was doubtless the first settler in Cold Spring. He came about 1818 from Susquehanna, Pa., and was a hunter and trapper. He caught large numbers of elk, which were abundant then, and engaged extensively in lumbering, claiming to have run the first raft of lumber down the Allegheny river. For many years he was widely known as the owner of a tame bear which he taught many tricks. He died in South Valley. James and Robert Pease and a Mr. Conn settled here soon afterward, but removed. Jesse

Hotchkiss came to what is now South Valley about 1819, where he died. Isaac Merrill, from Connecticut, moved onto lot 54 in 1822. He was born in April, 1779, and died in Randolph, October 17, 1858. Henry Washburn came in 1823. Marshall Marsh came about 1820. They built a saw-mill near the Annin fish hatchery, utilizing the springs there as a water-power.

Charles Crook came to Cold Spring in March, 1822, locating on lot 32. He was a soldier in the Revolution. He built a shanty, the roof and floor of which were of bark, and a saw-mill on Cold Spring creek the same season, having brought a millwright with him. Polly Chandler, his wife, born in 1759, died here in 1833. Frink and Erastus Crook, brothers, located on lot 31 also in 1822. They later moved away. Joshua Barnes, Alvah Rogers, and Horace Wait all came in 1822, the former settling on lot 32 and the latter on lot 30. Joel Hall located on lot 54 in 1823. Capt. Amos Hall, an ambitious, energetic man, moved here in 1825 and for many years was the town's most influential citizen. He died in Kansas in 1878. Erastus Hall, a life-long resident of the county, came to Napoli in 1820 and to Cold Spring in 1825. Philemon Hall, born August 27, 1792, came here about 1824, and died November 12, 1875. His son Joel served in the War of 1812.

Parley Marsh, born in 1796, settled in 1826 on lot 53, as did also Arba Marsh. The latter died here in January, 1839. Newton Marsh came this same year and died in January, 1836. Blakeley Ingalls, who settled in town in 1825, died here in 1838. Sylvester May was a settler in 1828 and William Earl, on lot 17, in 1832. The latter's father was killed by the falling of a tree in Genesee county. He died April 30, 1880, and his wife March 7, 1870. James Hackett came in 1831 and was killed by the cars at Marsh's crossing in March, 1891. Jonas Hubbard settled on lot 29 in 1830. Samuel Price "pitched his tent" on lot 50 in 1833, where his son Dorr now lives. He died there May 31, 1862.

Allen Campbell was a settler in 1835. He was a justice of the peace nearly his whole life here. He died in Iowa in 1864. For many years he was a lumber manufacturer and prominent in town affairs. Two of his sons enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., in 1862, one serving through the war, the other taking a "French leave." Brazil Kent, now living in Steamburg, came in 1837 and has long been a hotel keeper, mail carrier, stage proprietor, postmaster, and farmer. For sixteen years he ran a stage from Steamburg to Warren, Pa. Isaiah W. Darling moved into the town in 1839. For over twenty-five years he served continuously as justice of the peace; he has been supervisor, justice of sessions, and held every town office. He is still a highly respected resident. His father John was a very early settler of Conewango. James M. Woodworth, still living, came here in 1851 and was for some time an extensive lumber manufacturer. He took contracts to build bridges and culverts for what is now the N. Y., P. & O. R.R. He says he owned and still has in his possession the first M. E. class-book ever brought into Cold Spring, and in it was probably first written the name *Steamburg*. Warren H. Reeves

came to South Valley in 1837. This family, several representatives of whom still reside there and in Cold Spring and are mentioned at length elsewhere, has always been prominent in town and county affairs. Hezekiah Owen, whose father was an early settler of Conewango, came thence to Cold Spring in 1853, having served since then some twenty-four years as justice of the peace. He is a surveyor, the oldest living one probably in the county, and has assisted or himself laid lot lines in many surrounding towns.

To Charles Crook belongs the honor of planting, on lot 32, the first orchard in the town, in 1823, and erecting the first frame barn, in 1825. It is also said that he built the first private saw-mill, in 1822; the Halls put up one the same year. A saw-mill was put up by the government on Upper Saw Mill run for the Indians before this date, but the year can not be determined. The first grist-mill was located in what is now Elko, and was known as Quaker mill. The building is still standing. The first steam saw-mill in town was built by Curtis Harding on Sunfish run. Charles Morse, in 1855, put in the first sole circular saw in Cold Spring. The first steam shingle-mill was built by the late E. L. Lyon. Charles Crook and Sally Ballard were married in 1822 and the next year a daughter, Martha, was born; she was the first white child born in the town. A Mr. Prescott, father of Eastman, was the first adult to die in Cold Spring. The first frame school house was built in 1835 on a lot given by Nathan Crook. In 1831 and 1832 schools were taught by a Miss Noble and Miss E. Sanford. A log school house was erected near Price Corners in 1835, the first teacher there being Miss Ordella Gleason and the second one her sister, Louisa. The first tavern and store were kept by Philemon Hall. The first burials were made on lot 29, near the depot in Steamburgh, and on lot 32. Rev. William J. Wilcox, a Congregational minister, held, it is claimed, the first religious meetings in town in 1823.

The first roads in the town were opened in 1821. Previous to that year, however, some of the settlers farther north had underbrushed a few roads through the dense forests to enable them to get to the Quaker mill on the south side of Allegheny river. Little attempt had been made down to 1838 to improve the highways otherwise than to clear away the brush and stumps. At that date there were twelve road districts and in 1840 three more were formed. In 1842 the number was eighteen, and now there are twenty-seven. The "Old Indian Trail" ran through this town, following Cold Spring creek, and passing into Napoli on lot 41. Before the settlers came in it was merely a footpath. The present roads are well graded and kept in good condition, and bridged over the streams with substantial bridges, some of which are of iron.

The first town meeting was held March 6, 1838, at the house of Eastman Prescott, and these officers were elected: Supervisor, Stephen Aldrich, Jr.; town clerk, James Pease; justices of the peace, James Pease, Stephen Aldrich, Jr., and Samuel Price; assessors, Samuel Price, Samuel J. York, and Harper Bovee; collector, Ebenezer C. Price; commissioners of highways,



John H. Godfrey, John Cook, Jr., and David Pease; poormasters, Samuel Price and David Pease; commissioners of common schools, Samuel J. York, John Timmerman, Jr., and John H. Godfrey; school inspectors, Joseph Batty, Harper Bovee, and John Timmerman, Jr.; constables, George W. Lewis, Hial Tanner, David Pease, and Ebenezer C. Price. Abial Relf was clerk of the meeting and Eastman Prescott was justice.

At a special town meeting held September 27, 1862, "for the purpose of deliberating in regard to compromising with the Erie & New York City railroad and others who claim to hold the bonds of said town [Cold Spring], and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of surrendering the stock of said town to the said railroad," the supervisor was authorized to pay \$290, previously collected, and collect \$350 more and pay the company, making altogether twelve per cent. of the amount of the bonds issued to the railroad. The supervisor was further authorized to surrender the railroad bonds, 140 in number of \$50 each, subscribed for by the town October 23, 1855. E. C. Price and Freedom Jeffords were appointed to act in behalf of the town of Cold Spring, and the exchange was perfected and satisfactorily settled October 16, 1862. A special town meeting held April 5, 1864, voted to raise \$1,500 to pay soldiers' bounties. A later meeting voted to levy a tax of \$1,420.86 on all taxable property to procure volunteers to fill the town's quota. January 1, 1865, at a special meeting, a tax was authorized, enabling the town to pay bounties of "\$600 for three years' men, \$200 for two years' men, and \$100 for one year's men." The supervisor was also authorized to issue bonds on the town for the amount of the bounties. It was also voted "that all men in this town who are liable to a draft and not on the assessment roll shall pay \$10 or not be entitled to the town bounty." February 28, 1865, the town voted to pay a bounty of \$100 "hard money" per man for soldiers to fill the quota under the president's call of December, 1864. William M. Brown and Samuel H. Barrett were appointed a committee to revise the military roll and do other business respecting the enlisting and recruiting of soldiers. At a town meeting held October 9, 1888, a board of health was duly organized and composed as follows: M. A. Jaquay, president; Dr. H. D. Snover, health officer; and Fred L. Lyon, W. H. H. Campbell, John Hackett, Ransom L. Reeves, and George W. Henninger. A special meeting was held March 18, 1891, to consider the question of building a town hall. The sum not to exceed \$800, to include the cost of the lot, was voted and soon afterward a site adjoining the Union church property was purchased and a neat frame building, one story high, erected thereon. The present Board of Health consists of H. D. Snover, M.D., health officer, Daniel F. Reeves, Clifton M. Parks, D. M. Metcalf, John Hackett, and George W. Reeves. The principal town officers since 1838 are as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Stephen Aldrich, Jr., 1838; Horace D. Swan, 1839-42; Alson Leavenworth, 1843-46; John Crooks, 1847 (Parley Marsh was appointed to fill the vacancy; Crooks lived in the town of South Valley, which was formed this year); Howard Fuller, 1848-49; Thomas Higgins, 1850; John D. Wheat, 1851;

Howard Fuller, 1832; Thomas Higgins, 1833-55; Freedom Jeffords, 1856-57; Isaiah W. Darling, 1858-59; Freedom Jeffords, 1860; E. C. Price, 1861; Howard Fuller, 1862; Freedom Jeffords, 1863; William M. Brown, 1864-66; Henry C. Fuller, 1867; Samuel H. Barrett, 1868; Robert M. Patterson, 1869; G. A. Williams, 1870 (appointed, there being no election); Daniel F. Reeves, 1871-72; Clark McCollister, 1873-74; William M. Brown, 1875-77; H. A. Ostrander, 1878; George W. Van Syckle, 1879-83; Hiram K. Whelpley, 1884; Orson E. Helms, 1885-86; M. A. Jaquay, 1887-88; Albert Hale, 1889-91; Daniel F. Reeves, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—James Pease, 1838; Eastman Prescott, 1839; James Pease, 1840-41; Robert Creighton, 1842; A. M. Casler, 1843; Frederick Aldrich, 1844-45; Howard Fuller, 1846; Frederick Aldrich, 1847-48; Thomas Higgins, 1849; William Wyman, 1850-51; James A. Swan, 1852-53; Samuel H. Barrett, 1854; Daniel S. Swan, 1855; James H. Swan, 1856; Daniel S. Swan, 1857-58; Augustus Payne, 1859-61; Orson B. Coe, 1862-63; A. V. Fuller, 1864-66; Austin B. Wells, 1867; William G. Ingraham, 1868; B. G. Casler, 1869; C. B. Sturdevant, 1870; M. W. Gibbs, 1871; C. S. Lyon, 1872; John W. Paisley, 1873; Frank E. Wells, 1874-77; M. A. Jaquay, 1878-84; E. Carlos Lyon, 1885; David G. Bliss, 1886; John F. Vail, 1887; George W. Henninger, 1888; John Hackett, 1889; John F. Vail, 1890-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1838, James Pease, Stephen Aldrich, Jr., Samuel Price; 1839, Abner P. Jones; 1840, Abraham M. Casler, Samuel J. York; 1841, Eastman Prescott; 1842, Abraham M. Casler; 1843, Samuel Price; 1844, Erastus Hall, Ariel Wellman, Jr.; 1845, Thomas Higgins, George Marsh; 1846, Thomas Higgins, Enoch Holdridge, Allen Campbell; 1847, Isaiah W. Darling, Thomas Higgins, A. M. Casler; 1848, Horace D. Swan; 1849, Noah Culver; 1850, Henry Whitmore; 1851, I. W. Darling, Ebenezer C. Price; 1852, Madison Woodworth; 1853, Howard Fuller; 1854, Anthony Covert, Alfred Fuller; 1855, Allen Campbell, Thomas Higgins, E. C. Price; 1856, James W. Woodworth; 1857, I. W. Darling, Howard Fuller; 1858, Allen Campbell, Freedom Jeffords; 1859, I. W. Darling; 1860, E. C. Price; 1861, Hezekiah Owen; 1862, Allen Campbell, Orson B. Coe; 1863, I. W. Darling; 1864, Franklin C. Hovey, James M. Woodworth; 1865, O. B. Coe; 1866, Stephen Cooper, Samuel H. Barrett; 1867, I. W. Darling; 1868, Hezekiah Owen, E. C. Price; 1869, Anson D. Burlingame; 1870, S. H. Barrett; 1871, I. W. Darling, E. C. Price; 1872, H. W. Burdick; 1873, Alpha Flagg, John W. Paisley; 1874, John W. Paisley; 1875, Frank E. Wells; 1876, Frank E. Wells, Hiram L. Saunders; 1877, Hezekiah Owen; 1878, John Hackett, L. Nutting; 1879, I. W. Darling, D. M. Metcalf; 1880, D. M. Metcalf; 1881, M. J. Welch; 1882, John Hackett, H. V. Nutting; 1883, Hezekiah Owen; 1884, W. H. H. Campbell; 1885, Albert Hale; 1886, John Hackett; 1887, R. L. Reeves; 1888, D. M. Metcalf; 1889, Edward V. Randall; 1890, Wilber Congleton, John Hackett; 1891, Clifton M. Parks; 1892, Ernest D. Holdridge, John Hackett; 1893, J. A. Covert.

The Allegany Indian reservation cuts into the eastern edge of the town nearly three miles, and an arm averaging about a mile in width extends up the valley of Cold Spring creek some two miles, taking in what is locally known as "Long Meadow," a narrow strip of land entirely free from timber or brush. The boundary lines of the reservation are marked by means of iron posts.

On the foggy morning of October 27, 1872, a collision occurred at the depot in Steamburg between a passenger and a freight train, killing Harrison Morrison and Uriah Rhodes and fatally injuring Edward Culver, who died five days later. Rhodes lived in Napoli and the others in Steamburg. On Sunday morning, February 5, 1888, an eastbound passenger train crashed into the rear end of a freight standing on the side track at the depot and instantly killed a brakeman and a seventeen-year-old girl named Hattie Abbott, and mortally wounding Freight Conductor Ellis, who died a few hours later. Four other persons were injured. A broken frog was the cause of the accident. Late in December, 1870, a sleigh-load of people was returning one foggy morning from a dancing party of the night before, and when crossing the railroad opposite the Indian cemetery at Robinson run they were struck by the westbound express and two or three killed and several injured. In 1864 an Irishman named Pat. McCool bought a pair of boots in Steamburg, remarking to the storekeeper: "They are the last pair I shall ever want." He started home on the railroad track, and arriving at the bridge over Cold Spring creek either purposely or accidentally stepped through and was

drowned before help could reach him. James Hackett, father of John, was killed in March, 1891, at Marsh's crossing.

The most brutal murder ever perpetrated in the town of Cold Spring, and one that will long be remembered, was that of Caleb Omens by his stepson, William Bourne, in a house which stood on the lot now occupied by the Union church edifice in the village of Steamburg. The crime occurred in the evening of December 31, 1873, but was done so quietly that even some of the nearest neighbors were not aware of it until New Year's morning. It seems that Bourne had long before deliberately planned to murder his stepfather in some manner, but it was not until the festivities of a New Year's dance were at their height that he saw a good opportunity. The murderer was convicted and sentenced to Auburn prison, whence he was afterward pardoned. On account of this crime being committed on ground afterward bought and duly consecrated to the service of God some superstitious villagers and townspeople will not enter the neat Union church edifice to worship, evidently believing a dire evil would result should they pass over soil once dyed with human blood.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio ("Nypano") railroad, one of the Erie lines, passes through Cold Spring from east to west, the only station in the town being Steamburg. The road was built under the name Atlantic & Great Western railway in 1860. The depot in Steamburg was burned with all its contents in May, 1881, and the present frame structure erected in the fall of 1882. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad crosses the southeast corner of the town, but has no station there. The Cold Spring Railroad Company was incorporated April 30, 1839, by Horace D. Swan, Charles Crook, Jr., Manly Healy, and others, for fifteen years, and was authorized to build a wooden railway from a point near Samuel Barrett's saw-mills to the Allegheny river at or near the mouth of Cold Spring creek. "Steam, animal, or mechanical power" could be used and "persons or property transported." The capital was \$2,500 in twenty-five shares of \$100 each. The road was never begun and the charter became void three years after the passage of the act.

In 1840 Cold Spring had a population of 602; in 1850, 591; in 1860, 667; in 1870, 835; in 1880, 860; in 1890, 892; in 1892, 912.

School districts were organized at a meeting of the commissioners of common schools held April 24, 1838. The town is divided into six school districts, and in 1892 schools were maintained in all of them with an aggregate attendance of 211 scholars taught by eight teachers. The amount expended for school purposes during the school year was \$2,338.27. The valuation of the property of the town assessed for school purposes is \$289,409. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$3,200.

It is interesting to note the salaries of some of the town officers in 1838 and 1839. The supervisor received \$8.13; town clerk, \$10.41; assessors from

\$11.63 to \$18.75; school commissioners about \$3; commissioners of highways from \$4 to \$14. In 1841 John G. Bruce as assessor received \$17; Howard Fuller as school commissioner and inspector, \$4; James Pease as town clerk \$26.18. The assessed valuation of the town has never exceeded \$236,000. In 1892 it was \$186,091.

The town of Cold Spring was originally covered with the finest growth of pine timber of any town in the county. It has been pre-eminently a lumber town, furnishing for shipment millions of feet, but the large number of mills have been moved away until now only one remains, that of Morse & Wyman's in Steamburg. The first saw-mill was built for the Indians by the government on Saw Mill run. Another was erected at the same time in South Valley, and the ruins of this can be seen today. The first individual saw-mill was probably put in by Charles Crook, in 1822, on Cold Spring creek, though the Halls built one on Spring brook the same year. In 1836 they erected one on the Little Conewango and in 1839 still another; in 1842 and in 1844 they built two on Spring brook. They put up a grist-mill with a single run of stone on the latter stream in 1824 and one in 1833 with three runs of stone. Price & Culver built a saw-mill on the Little Conewango in 1840. In 1870 this was rebuilt by Nathan Niles. Thomas Harvey and James Orton in 1835 erected one on Cold Spring creek; Thomas Harvey & Son put another in on the same stream in 1838; and Marvin Feary and Eben Sibley still another in 1840. Samuel Barrett, prominent also in town affairs, built two saw-mills on Cold Spring creek and Daniel Blood another a little below. Parley Marsh built a saw-mill on Trout Grove brook in 1827, which was since rebuilt. Amos Hall erected one on Spring brook in 1858 that was later owned by George W. Watkins. Mr. Hall in 1842 put up a shingle-mill on the same stream which afterward became the property of Lewis Morton. This mill was enlarged to include a grist-mill and cooperage.

Nye & White in 1846 erected at Cold Spring for Holt & Jeffords the first steam saw-mill built in Cattaraugus county. In 1848 it was purchased by E. L. Lyon and in 1854 it burned. Its capacity was 1,500,000 feet of lumber annually. Lyon & Vale built a steam saw-mill on Robinson run in 1847, which was burned in 1849, and rebuilt by Alonzo Woodford in 1850. It was moved in 1858 to the mouth of that stream, thence in 1862 to lot 30, and finally removed in 1868 to the Larkin tract. Curtis Harding in 1848 put up a steam saw-mill on lot 8 that was run some eight years. He built another on this lot in 1860 that cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually. William M. Brown erected a steam saw-mill in Steamburg in 1858. In 1861 it was moved to Meeting House run and in 1864 to Robinson run, where it was purchased by Silas Harkness and removed to Cold Spring. It cut about 3,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. E. L. Lyon in 1851 built a steam saw-mill in Steamburg village. It was both burned and rebuilt in 1853 and again in 1854, and was later enlarged to a capacity of 2,000,000 shingles per annum. A stave and

planing-mill was connected, the whole being driven by a thirty-five horse-power engine. In 1845 Samuel Price put in a saw-mill on the Little Conewango, twenty-five by forty feet, which was later rebuilt by his son, Joseph Price, who ran it until a few years ago. Mr. Lyon erected the first steam shingle-mill in the town. It was located in Steamburgh village where James Corbett now lives. Charles Morse in 1855 built the first sole circular saw-mill in Cold Spring. It was located in Steamburgh and operated by him and his brother Harmon about four years, when they sold to William M. Brown.

A wool-carding and cloth-dressing mill was erected by Enoch Holdridge on Spring brook at East Randolph in 1858. It was afterward owned by Frederick Butcher & Son in manufacturing yarns and flannels. Gideon Marsh in 1872 built a single-run-of-stone grist-mill on the Little Conewango, 30x36 feet, two stories high, with a wing 24x26. He also operated a turning lathe, scroll and slitting saws, etc. H. L. Sanders built a spoke and hub factory in Steamburgh about 1875. Another similar establishment was erected in 1870 on Trout Grove brook by A. & S. T. Stedman, who did a business of about \$3,000 annually.

Morse & Wyman's steam saw and shingle-mill in Steamburgh was purchased by them of Joseph Leach in September, 1872. It was formerly owned by E. L. Lyon. Fred D. Williams's shingle and grist-mill, west of Steamburgh village, was erected by Gideon Marsh. Mr. Williams purchased it of Benjamin Taylor. It is run by water-power and is known as a freshet mill.

The Price creamery, located a little north of the railroad in the western part of the town, was built in the fall of 1874 by E. C. Price and G. A. Williams at a cost of over \$4,000. It is thirty-six by fifty-six feet, three stories high, and run by steam-power. In 1875 Mr. Price died and Mr. Williams rented it for two years, when Mrs. E. C. Price and her daughter Emma (now Mrs. T. P. Butler) became proprietors. Mrs. Price died in February, 1890, and her son Elbert acquired her interest, thus making the present owners Elbert Price and Mrs. T. P. Butler. Cream separators are used and both butter and cheese are manufactured, the capacity being about 500 cows. The Rich creamery, located southeast of East Randolph village, forty by sixty feet in size and three stories high, was erected in 1874 by Edwin Stone, who later sold to Joshua Rich. It cost \$5,180 and is operated by steam-power, having a capacity of over 400 cows.

The Annin fish hatchery, on lot 53, was started in 1868 by John B. Eddy as the Trout Grove fishery. It covers about fourteen acres of hillside land, from which a large number of pure soft-water springs gush forth in never varying quantities, which never freeze. Mr. Eddy with his son conducted and improved the hatchery, adding to their business a small summer resort, and finally admitted a Mr. Shelly to partnership. The latter soon sold his interest to a Mr. Thomas and the firm became Eddy & Thomas. Finally H. O. Burt acquired possession by mortgage and rented to Martin V. Mosher, who ran it



on a small scale until July, 1890, when James Annin, Jr., of Caledonia, Livingston county, purchased the premises and installed his brother Herbert E. as general manager. There are some twenty ponds, affording a capacity of over 2,500,000 eggs annually. The present yearly output of small fish is about 500,000, requiring the care of two or three men. The food used is beef liver. Brook trout are bred principally, though brown or German and California mountain trout are produced in considerable quantities. Convenient buildings and breeding and rearing vats have been constructed, and the business is carried on in a thoroughly scientific manner.

It is quite certain that the first burials in town were made on lot 28, a short distance north of the depot in Steamburgh, whence their remains were never removed. Nathan Crook later donated a piece of land on lot 32 for this purpose, but from this a number have been taken up and interred elsewhere. It is now a cultivated field. Samuel Price, at an early day, started a burial ground on a portion of his farm since included in the farm of Daniel F. Reeves. Some of the remains have been removed, but many still rest there, their graves unmarked by stone or slab. The Steamburgh Cemetery Association was organized in 1863. Duane Marsh was killed in the Civil war and his remains were sent home for burial. They were interred by the roadside near the present grounds, and it was this incident that probably started the subject of establishing a cemetery. George Marsh and G. A. Williams each contributed a piece of land, to which additions were afterward made, making the present plat about two acres, neatly enclosed and well drained. The first officers were Ebenezer C. Price, president; Freedom Jeffords, secretary; G. A. Williams, treasurer; Sylvester A. May, William Earl, and E. L. Lyon, trustees. Unfortunately the organization has dwindled down so much that a list of the present officers can not be accurately obtained. The Bunker Hill Cemetery Association was organized with Isaiah W. Darling as the first president. It is a small plat of ground situated near the central part of the town, well fenced and cared for. Lyman Scott is president and Richard Langham, treasurer. The Indians have a cemetery on their reservation.

A pretty and romantic spot is Red pond, situated in the eastern-central part of Cold Spring, and covering an area of about two acres. The water is of a dark red color, which suggests its name.

A part of the village of East Randolph is situated in the northeast corner of the town, but as it will be fully noticed in the history of Randolph further mention of it here is omitted.

Steamburgh, a station and postoffice on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., is a thriving village of over 150 inhabitants and contains two general stores, two hotels, a saw and planing-mill, a shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, a meat market, a Union church, town hall, and a physician's office. The first settler on the site was Eastman Prescott, who came at an early day, but no effort to found a village was made until after the completion of the railroad. Up to that time

the village of Cold Spring had become famous as a lumbering center, but with the building of the railroad its principal business interests were diverted to Steamburg, which gradually assumed a position of considerable importance as a lumber town. The name Steamburg was applied to the village from the fact that a number of steam mills were situated here and in the vicinity. Meletiah Price erected, it is said, the first frame building in the village. The first blacksmith was probably a Mr. Geer. The first store in the town is claimed to have been built and kept by Horace Holt prior to 1837. It was in the upper part of "Lebanon" in the Barrett district. The first store in Steamburg was erected in 1856 by Freedom Jeffords and kept by Howard Fuller and B. G. Casler. The second one, built in 1871 by E. L. Lyon, was kept by Robert Carson, and the third was erected in 1873 by Franklin Jackson and occupied by Nutting Brothers. The first hotel, the A. & G. W. House, was built by Moses B. Wells in 1864. He was succeeded as landlord by Dana Grout. Mr. Wells a year later again took it and changed its name to the Travelers' Home. In 1867 he closed it and the next year it was re-opened by Alpha Flagg and Howard Wright as the Steamburg House, by which name it was afterward known. The succeeding proprietors have been Alpha Flagg, H. K. Whelpley, Mr. Flagg again, Horace S. Frederick, Chauncey Earl, Mr. Flagg again, Henry Staples, and finally Mr. Flagg, who closed it July 1, 1892, and now occupies it as a dwelling. The Union House was converted into a hotel from an old store by B. G. Casler in 1867 and opened that year by Brazil Kent. It has had several proprietors, among whom were H. S. Frederick, A. J. Hotchkiss, Gilbert O'Dell, White Williams, and W. P. Smith, the present landlord. The Earl House, a neat frame building, was formerly a dwelling and changed into a hostelry by Chauncey Earl, who conducted it about five years. In July, 1892, he sold to Timothy J. Brushingham, the present proprietor.

The Steamburg postoffice, the only one in town, was established in March, 1860, with Ethel L. Lyon as the first postmaster. His successors have been B. G. Casler, Maurice Gibbs, Robert Carson, F. L. Beyer, M. A. Jaquay, H. D. Nutting, Lucius Nutting, David Bliss, Brazil Kent, and H. G. Wyman, who has served since May 23, 1889. While Lucius Nutting was postmaster the office was burned. It became a money-order office July 16, 1892.

The only severe fire the village of Steamburg has ever suffered occurred a few years ago and caused a loss of between \$7,000 and \$8,000. The principal buildings burned were M. A. Jaquay's store, the meat market, and the Steamburg House barn. All were speedily rebuilt. The fine frame school building in Steamburg was erected in 1873 at a cost of about \$1,800, including an addition to the old lot, on which stood the first school in the village. Both buildings were constructed under the supervision of Hezekiah Owen. The present structure is thirty by fifty feet in size, one story high, and surmounted by a bell and belfry, and will accommodate about eighty scholars. The

Steamburgh free church edifice was commenced in 1884 and completed and dedicated by the residents of Cold Spring in the fall of 1886, being the first and only church building in the town. Prof. J. T. Edwards, of Randolph, preached the dedicatory sermon. The structure is of frame, will seat some 300 persons, and cost, including lot, about \$2,000. In the belfry hangs a bell purchased by the Ladies' Bell Society and hung in 1891. The building is governed by a board of seven trustees selected from the citizens and the several denominations, and these elect a clerk, the present incumbent being George W. Reeves. The use of the building is given by appointment to any religious society desiring to hold services, all, however, contributing to its maintenance. The Union Sunday school was organized a number of years ago with Hezekiah Owen as superintendent. There are now about forty scholars with Mrs. Orange Gray as superintendent.

The James Randolph Post, No. 307, G. A. R., of Steamburgh, was organized with about forty members. H. V. Nutting was commander. Interest lagged somewhat and it was shortly afterward re-organized with W. H. H. Campbell, commander. It existed in all about two years.

Steamburgh Lodge, No. 813, I. O. G. T., was organized February 28, 1890. There were thirteen members with E. V. Randall, C. T. The present membership is forty-one and the officers are Ora Gates, C. T.; Miss Lottie Crain, V. T.; Sidney Gates, recording secretary.

Garland Grange, No. 546, P. of H., was organized in March, 1888, with about twenty-four charter members. This was the first subordinate lodge of the grange instituted in the county. The first master was the late Albert Hale and his successors were J. A. Covert, T. P. Butler, Daniel F. Reeves, H. C. Gates, and Alonzo Zimmer. There are now about thirty-five members.

Cold Spring was once a village famous along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers for its lumber interests, it being for many years the center of a great lumber trade. This business finally declined, the railroad through Steamburgh diverted its interests to that point, and the white settlers moved away, leaving it tenanted only by Indians. Excepting these dusky inhabitants and a few ruins of its old stores and taverns there is nothing left to remind the visitor of its former importance and activity. In 1839 there were three hotels kept respectively by Howard Fuller, Alonzo Woodford, and Abraham M. Casler. Fuller also kept a store. Other merchants and traders there were Benjamin Giles, Dewitt Wheat, Foster Barlow, Daniel Swan, William Brown, Howard Fuller, Jr., Alfred Fuller, B. G. Casler, and Stephen Aldrich, Jr. The last tavern keeper was Jesse Champlin. Jonathan Cricks was widely known as one of the postmasters. Mails were received on horseback once a week, and it is said that the postoffice was once officially designated "Ten Mile Spring," but the village was always known as Cold Spring.

Other localities in the town are "Hardscrabble," so-called from its high hills and deep valleys, in the northern part; "Lebanon," locally named from

its being a fertile valley bounded on all sides by high elevations, in the central part; "Price Corners," named in honor of the Price families and having the only guide-board in town, in the western part; and "Bunker Hill." The latter was named from a remark made by Noah Culver, Sr., who one day witnessed a fight in the Eagle tavern between some men and facetiously exclaimed: "Gosh! That was a regular battle of Bunker Hill!"

Rev. William J. Wilcox, a Congregational minister, is claimed to have held the first religious services in the town of Cold Spring in 1823. Apparently no church organization was effected until 1851, although itinerant or circuit preachers held meetings occasionally in houses, barns, and school buildings. In 1851 a Methodist Episcopal Church Society was formed in what is now Steamburg by a Rev. Mr. Chesborough, the members being the Woodworth families, G. A. Williams and wife, W. D. Arrance and wife, and Jonathan J. Whipple. James M. Woodworth was class-leader. Among the earlier preachers were Revs. Blynn, Day, Moore, Barnhart, and Mead. The present minister in charge is Rev. Mr. Sartwell, of Randolph.

The Free Methodist Church Society of Cold Spring was organized at a camp meeting held at Gowanda by Rev. Levi Wood with four members—William Langham and wife and Foster Payne and wife. Services, however, were held in the town prior to the organization, which occurred, it is said, about 1880. The first pastor was Rev. Josiah Henning, since deceased. There are now about fourteen members, who meet for worship each week in the Steamburg Union church under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Tuxford, of Ashville.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society was organized in the fall of 1891 by Rev. Edgar Fuller, of East Leon, with thirteen members, who have since decreased in number to about half a dozen. William A. Backus, a licensed minister, has pastoral charge and Merlin Blood is class-leader.

The United Brethren in Christ became a nominal organization in 1859 with about seven members, and was formally organized as a class in 1872. Services were held every two weeks in the "Lebanon" school house by circuit preachers. Later meetings, however, were called in the "Bunker Hill" school house, continuing there until 1891. A "split" occurred in the society in 1888 which finally caused its dissolution.

The Seventh Day Advent Society was formed in October, 1882, by J. E. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Frank Peabody. The original members numbered about fifteen. The first minister was J. P. Hayward and the present one is G. A. Williams. The deacons are L. F. Hovey and J. P. Winckie. Services are held every sabbath (Saturday) in the Union church in Steamburg. A sabbath school of about twenty scholars is under the superintendency of Mrs. B. W. Eastman. The Tract Missionary Society, organized in October, 1882, has some fifteen members who meet every four weeks, with Miss Nettie M. Hovey, librarian.

Elisha Brace was born Jan. 13, 1818, and came to Randolph about 1825. He married Mary E., daughter of John Angle, and she bore him four children: Sophronia (Mrs. D. F. Reeves, of Cold Spring), Russell, of Randolph, Annett, and Ernest. Mr. Brace died Sept. 9, 1861, on the farm in Cold Spring onto which he had moved in 1844, and which his widow still occupies.

Jeremiah Brushingham was born in Ireland and came to America in 1857, locating on a farm in the town of Hinsdale, where he died in 1872. His widow now lives in Allegany. His children were Timothy J., Mary, James, Ella (deceased), and Anna. Timothy J. Brushingham was born in Hinsdale, April 15, 1862. He was reared on the farm. His father dying when he was but ten years old the support of his mother and her younger children devolved upon his youthful shoulders. Upon reaching maturity he engaged in other business and in July, 1892, bought the Earl House in Steamburgh, converting it into the principal hotel in the village. In March, 1887, Mr. Brushingham married Mary, daughter of Martin Masoner, of Allegany, and they have three children: Leo, Lloyd, and Hazel. He was engaged for four years in lumbering at Onoville, where he served two years as constable.

Wilber Congleton, son of Phelps and Hannah (Beardsley) Congleton, was born in Ellicott, Chautauqua county, Oct. 11, 1842. Phelps Congleton came from Vermont to Chautauqua county about 1812. A brother John served in the Black Hawk wars and became a captain in the navy in the Civil war, where he died. Phelps came to Randolph in 1852, but in 1863 returned and died in April, 1888. His first wife, who died May 24, 1864, bore him nine children: Mary J., Sarah A., James B., Luther C., William, 1st, Laura S., William, 2d, and Wilber, twins, and Rebecca. By his second wife, Mrs. Tibbetts, he had no children. Mr. Congleton was fourteen years in the State militia and attained the rank of a non-commissioned officer.

Wilber Congleton was raised on a farm, came to the town of Randolph in the year 1852, and when fifteen years of age began life on the Allegheny river on a raft. In June, 1864, he enlisted in Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. A., at Steamburgh, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. In 1867 he began rafting lumber down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which business he has continued more or less since. In Oct., 1873, Mr. Congleton came to Steamburgh, where he has become well known in political circles. A staunch Democrat in politics he is not an office-seeker; for one term, however, he accepted the position of justice of the peace. He is a member of D. T. Wiggins Post, G. A. R., Randolph. He is well known among the legal fraternity of western New York, having served them many times in important capacities. Jan. 14, 1879, Mr. Congleton married Jennie, daughter of Caleb Winn, of Sinclairville, Chautauqua county; children—James H. (deceased) and Jennie M. L.

Anthony Covert was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, Nov. 30, 1821, and came to Chautauqua county with his father in 1837. In 1843 he came to Randolph, where he married Almira A., daughter of John N. Angle, and their children are John Asher, William N., and Lydia E. (Mrs. L. Wilson), who died Nov. 25, 1889. Mr. Covert removed to his present farm in Cold Spring in 1846, and has since served as overseer of the poor and road commissioner. He has also carried on lumbering in connection with farming.

John Asher Covert, born Feb. 2, 1849, married, first, Addie Butler, of Randolph, by whom he had three children—Bessie, Herbert, and Glenn. Mrs. Covert died in July, 1890, and he married, second, Margaret, daughter of Joel Ewing, of Randolph. He is a farmer near his father.



William N. Covert was born in Cold Spring, Jan. 15, 1854, and married, Feb. 2, 1873, Sibbie J., daughter of Alden McMillan, and they have had two children: Cora Alma, born April 1, 1874, and Hart A., who died Aug. 26, 1886. Mr. Covert has served as excise commissioner and school trustee.

Noah Culver, a soldier of the War of 1812, came to Little Valley about 1817. His sons were Lyman, Eliphalet, Noah, Jr., Edward, and Charles and his daughters were Charlotte, Martha, Eletha, Louisa, and Sally. Edward Culver was fatally injured in the railroad accident in Steamburg on Oct. 28, 1872, and died Nov. 2d following. His widow, Matilda Price, and son Jerome reside in Cold Spring. Lyman Culver was a long time resident of this town and prominent and influential as a citizen. His daughter, Miss Helen Culver, resides in Chicago, Ill., and by her own industry has accumulated a fortune running into the millions.

Alpha Flagg was born in Canada West, July 31, 1841, and came to South Valley in 1855 to work for his uncle, Elzi Flagg. Later he engaged in farming there and in 1868 removed to Steamburg as proprietor, first with Howard Wright and afterward alone, of the Steamburg House, which he conducted until August 20, 1876, when he went to Salamanca as landlord of the Dudley House. He returned to Steamburg in 1877 to resume the proprietorship of his former hotel, running it until June 1, 1882, when he went to South Valley. There he remained until April 11, 1888, when he again returned to Steamburg as proprietor of the Steamburg House, which he conducted until July 1, 1892, when he converted it into his own dwelling and became assistant postmaster under H. G. Wyman, which position he now fills. Mr. Flagg married Laura, daughter of Nathan Crook, one of the first settlers in Cold Spring; children: Cleve M., Carl P., Ruth, and an infant deceased.

James Hacket, born in Ireland in 1809, came to America in 1829, locating in Cattaraugus county near Ellicottville. In 1831 he came to Cold Spring and was killed by the cars at Marsh's crossing in March, 1891. He was a farmer and a Catholic. His wife was Lucy, daughter of Samuel Price, who came to Cold Spring in 1832. Their children were Barney, Perry, Aurelia, John, Francis, and Susan, of whom John, born April 15, 1846, has been a life-long resident of Cold Spring and by occupation has been a farmer and lumberman. He studied law with Rodney R. Crowley, of Randolph, but was never admitted to the bar. August 8, 1863, he enlisted in Co. M, 13th N. Y. H. A., and served two years. His brother Perry enlisted in 1862 and served about three years in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols. John Hacket has been elected justice of the peace continuously since 1878, and has served as constable, school trustee, and justice of sessions two terms. He married, first, in 1873, Ellen, daughter of Thomas Turner, an early settler of Cold Spring. She died in 1874 and Mr. Hacket married, second, Feb. 28, 1877, Annett, daughter of Brazil Kent, of Steamburg, and their children are B. Grace, born Dec. 11, 1877, and Cary, born July 11, 1880.

Albert Hale was at one time a prominent resident and one of the leading farmers of Cold Spring. He was supervisor of the town in 1889 and 1890, and died a year or two ago. His widow resides on the homestead.

Milton Helms came to Cold Spring in 1826 and cleared the farm where his son Orson E. now lives, where he lived and died in November, 1873. His wife, Lorinda Kelley, died there in 1879. Mr. Helms was constable and collector and otherwise prominent in town affairs. His children were John (deceased), Julia A. (Mrs. George Champlin), deceased, Mary E. (Mrs. H. H.

Holt), Willard (deceased), Emeline (Mrs. G. W. Reeves), Elizabeth (Mrs. Nathan Eddy), Eliza (Mrs. A. Coy), and Orson E.

Ziba Hovey, born in 1788, came from Genesee county (now Wyoming) to Conewango in 1829, where he pursued farming. Shortly afterward he removed to Randolph and engaged in hotel keeping, following this business in both villages during a considerable portion of the remainder of his life. In 1836 he started west with his family, intending to go down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers on a raft. He embarked his effects at the confluence of Cold Spring creek with the Allegheny river, but navigation gave out and he landed there and built and started a hotel, which he kept two years, being succeeded by Howard Fuller, Sr. The building burned a few years ago. Mr. Hovey returned to Randolph, where he kept hotel, and eventually removed to Cold Spring, where he died at the residence of his son, La Fayette, Feb. 17, 1879, aged nearly ninety-one. His wife, born in 1789, was Sophia Metcalf, whom he married Dec. 25, 1810. Their children were Chauncey A. (deceased); Sophronia S. (deceased); Andrew J. (deceased); Ziba M., born July 1, 1816, of East Randolph; Emily A. (Mrs. D. B. Spaulding), born April 5, 1818, of Cold Spring; Alta M. (deceased), born Nov. 29, 1819; Laura P. (Mrs. C. A. Snow), born Oct. 20, 1821, of East Randolph; Franklin C., born Oct. 21, 1823; Clarissa H., of Iowa; Amelia A., born July 23, 1827; and La Fayette, born March 15, 1831. Mrs. Hovey died Feb. 17, 1873.

La Fayette Hovey came to Cold Spring in 1863 and to his present farm in 1866. He married, Oct. 13, 1858, Louisa T. Case, of Bergen, Genesee county, and their children are Fernando G., born Sept. 11, 1859; Carrie E., born June 20, 1862; and Nettie M., born July 14, 1865. Mr. Hovey is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and with his father and two brothers has assisted in the erection of almost every building in East Randolph village.

Franklin C. Hovey is also a carpenter and joiner by trade. From 1858 until 1865 he followed lumbering, and since then has been both a farmer and lumberman. He now lives in East Randolph. While residing in Cold Spring he served as assessor six years and justice of the peace one term. May 8, 1848, Mr. Hovey married Harriet H., daughter of Horace Hall, one of the pioneers of Randolph. Their children are De Ette (deceased); Edgar W. (deceased); Adelle (Mrs. W. G. Harmon), of Old Orchard Beach, Me.; Nellie F.; and Kittie M. (Mrs. F. Larkin, Jr.), of Randolph.

Ethel L. Lyon, for a long time a prominent resident of Steamburgh, was a lumberman and a farmer. He came into the town in the fall of 1847, and died here Dec. 19, 1889. His wife, Sophia, a daughter of Charles Wright, deceased, lives with her son in Steamburgh village. Their children were Ellen J., Clayton S., Manley S. (deceased), Maryette (Mrs. H. G. Wyman), Adella R. (deceased), Julia E., Herman A., and Fred L. Mr. Lyon organized the first school ever taught in Cold Spring and with Charles Morse named the village of Steamburgh.

Jotham Metcalf, born July 16, 1791, in Keene, N. H., came to Conewango in Feb., 1823, and settled on lot 2, being the first settler on Elm creek in that town. His wife, Sarah Ash, born in Rensselaer county in 1794, died March 22, 1883. Their children were Sarah H. (Mrs. T. Huntington), deceased; Jotham H., deceased; Henry L., of East Randolph; David M.; and Mary M. (Mrs. Zalmon Smith), of Napoli. Mr. Metcalf died at the home of his youngest daughter July 5, 1875. He was a life-long resident of Conewango, and both he and his wife were exemplary members of the Freewill Baptist church,

uniting, however, with several others in 1826 in forming a Methodist class at their house, there being no services of their own faith then in the town. For many years Mr. Metcalf was a deacon of the church.

David M. Metcalf, born in Conewango, April 10, 1823, married, March 19, 1847, Jeannette, daughter of Ira Smith, and they have had two children, viz.: Mary Isabelle, who married W. D. Hevenor, of Salamanca, and is deceased, and Cora (Mrs. C. A. Huggins, of Salamanca). Mr. Metcalf has been justice of the peace many years, justice of sessions two terms, poormaster, and town auditor. He is a representative farmer and a public spirited citizen.

Harding Morse, born in Connecticut, Feb. 5, 1796, was a descendant of seven brothers, early settlers of New England, and his father, James, served seven years in the Revolutionary army. His mother was a Brewster, a family noted in New England history. Mr. Morse was a hatter by trade and worked in the first factory in the United States that employed machinery in the manufacture of hats, pursuing his avocation under lock and key, for the work then was a secret. His wife, Catherine Hartman, whom he married in Dansville, Livingston county, about 1820, bore him eight children, three of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Harman, Lovisa, and Charles. He removed finally to Perry, Wyoming county, after following his trade in nearly all the eastern States, and came thence in 1833 to Otto, where he was a farmer and lumberman, running a saw-mill there about two years. In 1842 he moved to Mansfield and thence in 1847 to Cold Spring, where he died Oct. 30, 1853. His wife died in Otto, April 10, 1840. He was a Royal Arch Mason.

Charles Morse, born in Perry, Wyoming county, Aug. 14, 1830, was reared on a farm and came to Steamburg with his father in 1847, when there was but one house in the place, and for four weeks saw no white man and but one Indian. He married, Jan. 15, 1854, Rachel, daughter of Rev. Thomas Arnold (see Napoli), and their only child, Charles Harding, was born Sept. 7, 1856. Mr. Morse has manufactured large quantities of lumber.

The Price family has long been prominent in the settlement of Cold Spring. Its members have always been public spirited, influential citizens, many of them holding offices of trust and responsibility. The first of the name to arrive was Meletiah Price, who came about 1827, settling where Steamburg now is. He later moved to Little Valley and thence to Conewango, where he died in 1850.

Samuel Price came from Otsego, Otsego county, to Cold Spring in 1833 and settled on the farm where his son Dorr now lives, and where he died May 31, 1862. His wife, Elizabeth Cheney, who died March 11, 1876, bore him these children: Ebenezer C. (deceased), James W. (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Matilda (Mrs. Edward Culver), of Steamburg, Lucy, Angeline (Mrs. Angel Pope), of Randolph, Jonathan (deceased), Joseph, Martin, and Dorr. Mr. Price was justice of the peace many years, poormaster, assessor, school trustee, and a lumberman and farmer.

Joseph Price was born March 10, 1832, married, Feb. 12, 1854, Diantha, daughter of William Earl, and they have had two children: Amanda (Mrs. John Crooks), of Corydon, Pa., and Elmer, of Waterford, Pa. Mr. Price built and for fifteen years ran a saw-mill. Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war, being slightly wounded. Dorr Price enlisted at the same time and in the same company, and served nineteen months, being discharged for physical disability.

Ebenezer C. Price, born June 19, 1815, died in Cold Spring June 17, 1875.

He was prominent in political affairs, serving as supervisor, county excise commissioner, justice of the peace, justice of sessions, and coroner. His wife was Sally, daughter of Noah Culver, and their children were Ellen (de. eased), Emma (Mrs. T. P. Butler), of Cold Spring, Elbert, of Cold Spring, and Elsie.

George W. Reeves, son of Warren H. (see South Valley), was born Aug. 16, 1827, and came with his parents to South Valley in 1837. He married, June 51, 1849, Emeline, daughter of Milton Helms, of Cold Spring, and their children are Fayette W. (deceased); Delora R. (Mrs. D. J. Abbey), of Salamanca; Frank A., of Salamanca; Lizzie M. (Mrs. M. P. Prosser), of Buffalo; Lorenda A. (deceased); and Ernest G. and Darwin W., of Johnsonburg, Pa. Mr. Reeves has been a farmer, carpenter, and lumberman. He came to Cold Spring in 1849. While in South Valley he was town clerk one term. With his two brothers, William I. and Daniel F., he enlisted in Co. I, 9th N. Y. Cav., in 1864, serving until the war closed. He has retired from active life.

Daniel F. Reeves, another son of Warren H. Reeves, was born May 12, 1834, and married, March 31, 1866, Sophronia, daughter of Elisha Brace, and their children are Warren E., born Jan. 11, 1867; George R., born Feb. 5, 1869, of North Dakota; Ernest C., born Dec. 2, 1872; Daniel E., born Jan. 24, 1875; and J. Brace, born April 20, 1877. Mr. Reeves has been assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors, town assessor, and for over thirty years a teacher in the public schools. He has been district deputy of the county grange and was supervisor in 1892 and re-elected in 1893.

Josiah Wyman came to Steamburg from Kennedy, Chautauqua county, in 1847, but soon returned. His children were Harvey G. and Hettie (deceased). He died in 1857. Harvey G. Wyman, born April 30, 1849, married, July 4, 1870, Maryette, daughter of E. L. Lyon, and their children are Jennie S., Nellie S., Elmer H., Ellis A., and Beulah H. He has spent his life in lumbering. In September, 1892, with C. H. Morse, under the firm name of Morse & Wyman, he bought the steam saw and shingle-mill of Joseph Leach which was formerly owned by E. L. Lyon. Mr. Wyman has been postmaster four years, highway commissioner one year, and school trustee three years.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF CONEWANGO.

CONEWANGO was erected into a township from Little Valley on January 20, 1823, and originally embraced all the territory south of the north line of Leon to the Pennsylvania State line, being described as towns 1, 2, 3, and 4 in range nine of the Holland survey. On February 21, 1826, the town of Randolph (including also nearly all of what is now South Valley) was set off and on April 24, 1832, Leon was formed, leaving Conewango with its present area of 22,846 acres, embraced in a square containing sixty-four equal lots of land. The name Conewango is of Indian origin and signifies "walking slowly."



This town contains some of the best farming and grazing land in the county. It was originally covered with a dense growth of pine and hemlock, the converting of which into lumber afforded constant and lucrative employment to the early settlers, who, like other pioneers, were poor in worldly goods, but rich in enterprise, courage, and industry. The soil on the uplands varies from a stiff clay to a gravelly loam. The valleys are chiefly composed of the latter. In the north and east the surface is hilly upland, while along Conewango creek, in the southwest, it is generally level and swampy, usually affording, however, easy access and tillage. The principal water-course is Conewango creek, which enters the northwest corner of the town from Chautauqua county, where it mainly derives its source, and flows southeast to within a mile of the Randolph line, where, after forming a confluence with its namesake, the Little Conewango, it takes a southwesterly direction and leaves the town at the southwest corner, entering Chautauqua county and finally joining the Allegheny river near Warren, Pa. The stream was not inappropriately named, for it is deep and sluggish and scarcely manifests a perceptible motion. Over its sullen waters once floated immense quantities of timber to Pittsburg and the west. In early lumbering times it was to the settlers of this region what the Allegheny was to the county—a waterway to markets and supplies. Unlike many of its small tributaries the Conewango never afforded much water-power, but like them it abounded with delicious fish, many varieties of which still exist.

Elm creek, which derives its name from the unusual number of elm trees along its banks, rises in lot 14, flows southerly, and empties into the Little Conewango in Randolph. It formerly afforded good water-power. Clear and Saw Mill creeks and other brooks, most of which flow into the two Conewangos, afford with those mentioned excellent natural drainage and many water privileges, though few of these latter are now utilized. In the southwest part of the town lies Conewango swamp, which is from thirty to fifty feet below the bed of the Allegheny river at its nearest point.

The first settler in Conewango is said to have been Eliphalet Follett, who located near Rutledge, on the old Chautauqua road, in 1816. In 1817 he opened an inn for the accommodation of emigrants, and here was born soon afterward his son, the first white birth in the town. Follett removed from the county a few years later. James Battles, born in Vermont in 1798, moved hence and became a settler here in 1817 and shortly afterward married Rachel Hadley. About the same time Calvin Treat and Adaline Childs became man and wife. At the present day there is a dispute as to which of these marriages occurred first, but both repaired to Chautauqua county to have the ceremonies performed. Battles erected the first frame barn in the town. He was for some time class-leader in the M. E. church at Rutledge.

Cyrus Childs, the third settler and a native of Massachusetts, came December 15, 1818. His wife, Miriam, born in Worthington, Mass., August 17, 1785,



was at the time of her death the oldest person in Conewango. He died here aged ninety-three. The same year (1818) James Blanchard located on the same lot as Childs and in 1820 opened a tavern on the old Chautauqua road. A native of Vermont he was born in Bennington in July, 1789, and died here in March, 1833. Eunice, his wife, was born in Halifax, Vt., in January, 1796, and lived to about the age of ninety. Blanchard built in 1827, at Rutledge, the first frame hotel in town. He had born to him four sons and four daughters. Daniel Grover and David Davidson, both natives of New England, came to Conewango in 1818, the former settling on lot 23 and the latter on lot 48. Grover was born in 1792 and Davidson in 1777. The latter was a carpenter by trade and built in 1820 the first frame building here. Lyman Wyllys was born in Massachusetts and settled on lot 23 in 1818. He subsequently moved to Michigan. Calvin Treat, before mentioned, whose marriage with Miss Childs is dated May 31, 1819, erected the first grist-mill in town, on Spring brook, in 1821. He settled on lot 23 and died here in 1832.

Sampson Crooker came from Greene county in 1818 and located a farm on lot 47, near Rutledge, where he planted the first orchard and gave the land for the first cemetery in the town. With Robert McGlashan he built the first saw-mill, and with Culver Crumb he erected a saw and grist-mill in 1825 on Clear creek. His wife was a true pioneer. A sketch of their son, Hon. George A. S. Crooker, appears on a preceding page among the lawyers of the county and his poem on the bloodless Dutch Hill war is preserved on page 199.

H. Camp and William Holbrook settled in Conewango in or about 1818 and in 1822 established the first store in town—at Old's Corners. In 1818 came Robert McGlashan, who settled on lot 47 and became the first justice of the peace. His brothers James and Charles located here in 1819 and about 1825 respectively. Peter, another brother, came to Rutledge some years later. The mother of all, Mrs. Ann McGlashan, widow of Peter, Sr., came with one of the sons at an early day. The McGlashans were prominent residents and attained considerable reputation in local military affairs. Charles became a colonel and in 1860 moved to Red Wing, Minn., where he died in 1872. James was commissioned a brigadier-general, and in 1824 and 1825 represented the town of Conewango on the Board of Supervisors. James and Charles erected the first frame house in town and in 1831 built a store and a hotel at Rutledge, where they were long successful merchants and extensive cattle dealers. Daniel Newcomb, a native of Goshen, N. Y., came here in 1821, reared a family of nine children, and died in 1855, his wife dying in 1846. Aaron and Leonard Barton located on lot 15 in 1820, cleared ten acres, and becoming discouraged returned to their home in Massachusetts. Gen. Seth Wood and his two sons Thomas and Gaius came to Conewango in 1820, but the general subsequently removed to Ohio, where he died; his sons died here.

Rufus Wyllys and his father came here in 1820. The son with Samuel Farlee erected a saw-mill on Elm creek in 1823. Farlee arrived from Genesee

county in 1819 and in 1827 built on Elm creek a grist-mill having two runs of stone. In the flood of 1865 a Mr. Farnsworth, who was employed in this mill, was swept away while attempting to remove the slash-boards from the dam. His body, sitting naturally against a tree and entirely nude except the collar-band, one boot, and a wrist-band, was found the next day two miles below the woods. The mill continued business until 1870.

Chauncey Butler and a blacksmith named Bradner settled on lots 39 and 30 respectively in 1819. In 1820 Elias Wilcox came in from Livingston county and afterwards settled in East Randolph, where he died. Russell Pennock lived in Conewango from 1819 to 1830, when he removed to Ohio. It was at his house that the first dance in town occurred on July 4, 1821. A Frenchman played the fiddle. Thomas Darling became a resident on lot 30 in 1820 and also finally went to Ohio. In 1819 Peter Blanchard settled on lot 22, where he died in 1825. John Darling, born in Vermont in 1786, came here with his wife, who was also born there in 1797, and opened a home on lot 38 in 1821, where he died in December, 1867. He became the town's first supervisor and was one of the earliest maple-sugar makers here. His brother Benjamin came also in 1821 and located on lot 46. Benjamin was born in Rutland, Vt., and his wife at Plymouth, Mass., both in 1782. He died on his homestead in April, 1861. At their house was held the second dance in town on New Year's day, 1822.

Thomas and Nicholas Northrup, brothers, arrived in 1818 from Stephentown, N. Y. Nicholas was killed by the cars while returning from a visit to the west. His son Anson is said to have pre-empted the first land, built the first shanty, and subsequently erected the first frame house where the city of Minneapolis now is. Thomas was the first and for several years town clerk.

Julius Gibbs came into Conewango from Chautauqua county in 1822 and the following year Asahel Brown arrived. Brown was born in Grand Isle, Vt., in 1799, and his wife Flora in Massachusetts in 1802. For twenty years after their settlement they occupied a log house constructed by Lyman Wyllys. Brown then erected what was locally known as the "Red House," which is still standing. Ezra Amadon became a resident on lot 15 in 1820 and claimed to have owned the first grain cradle in town. He was a typical pioneer, reared ten children, and died at a good old age. Stephen Nichols, Culver Crumb, and David Cooper settled in town in 1820, Nathan Burt in 1821, Valentine Hill in 1822, and Loomis Lillie, Luke Ward, Joseph Cunningham, and Luther Marlow in 1823. Burt was from Mount Morris and died on his farm here. Daniel Whiting came in from Vermont in 1819, and the same year John Farlee arrived from Genesee county. Farlee's wife's death, which occurred in the fall of 1821, was the first adult death in Conewango, and on the day of the burial a terrific snow and wind storm raged for more than twenty-four hours. No minister of the gospel was present, but a simple prayer was offered, and the remains were buried in the garden back of the house.

On lot 63 Goldsmith Coffin was the first settler and on lot 56, in 1822, John Fairbanks and his wife located. Both of the latter died on their homestead, John in 1837 and his wife in 1835. They had fourteen children. James Hammond and Henry Pellitt, the latter an Englishman, became settlers in 1823. Hammond was born in Rhode Island and died here in 1866. Bemus Baldwin and Dana Phillips located farms in 1818 and 1819 respectively. Bela B. Post came to town in 1819, settled on lot 27, sold later to his brother Joel, and moved to Iowa, where he died. Jotham Metcalf and Ralph Williams, natives of New England, came to Conewango in 1823 and spent the remainder of their lives here. Metcalf was born in 1791. He was a Freewill Baptist, but there being no organization of this sect in town he formed a Methodist class at his house in 1826 and became its leader. His death occurred in 1875. Williams was born in 1778 and died in 1875. He and his wife enjoyed conjugal bliss for seventy-two years. John Towers and his wife, whose early adventures with bears and wolves furnished substance for thrilling stories, settled on lot 37 in 1826. Nathan Snow followed Towers two years later and died on his homestead in 1861.

Among the settlers of 1827 were Job Gardner, who finally moved to Illinois and was killed by a load of rails, Freeborn Fairbanks, and Alden Childs. Richard McDaniels, in 1824, located on lot 1, but soon sold out to Jeremiah Bundy, who three years later transferred to George L. Fox, who died on the farm in 1838. In 1822 Samuel Cowley came in and in 1825 Henry L. Gardner became a resident of the town. Gardner afterward married a daughter of Nicholas Northrup. Cowley was born in 1798, and during the presidential campaign of 1844 he fell from a hickory pole, breaking both legs. Amputation of one became necessary and during the operation he died. Peter Penock came here in 1821 and the same year Lyman Beach settled in Leon. Beach became a resident of Conewango in 1825. Jared Stevens and Levi Steele both came from Genesee county, the former in 1826, the latter in 1829. Stevens was born in Oneida county and Steele in Granville, Vt. The latter finally moved to Chautauqua county, where he died. William Hollister, Jr., came here in 1833 and erected a tannery and conducted a shoe shop. John Hammond followed Hollister the next year and died on his original farm on lot 61 in 1875. Two settlers of 1824 were Chauncey Helms and Daniel Benson, the latter of whom was born in New Jersey in December, 1777. Helms articulated one hundred acres of land on lot 1, but subsequently sold out to Robert Helms. Robert afterward married Jane Benson. Jesse and Erastus Boynton, two brothers from Allegany county, came here in 1825, as did also Richard Goodwin, who was born in New Hampshire in December, 1783, and died where he settled in April, 1858. Jesse Boynton died on his farm and Erastus subsequently removed to Olean. John Benson came here in 1824 and died in July, 1862. He was born in New Jersey in 1800 and his wife in Genesee county in 1806.

Elias Carpenter moved to Conewango from Onondaga county in 1825 and afterward removed to Minnesota, where he died. Ziba Hovey settled on lot 4 in 1829 and lived to be over ninety years of age. Elnathan Pope, a Vermonter, being born there in 1788, came to this town from Allegany county in 1828 and died in Wisconsin in 1865. Hector Seager moved here in 1831 and died on his farm on lot 38 in 1859. Both he and his wife Sally were born in Connecticut in 1793 and 1796 respectively. William Bedell settled in this town in 1823 and James Wirt followed him in 1825. Both were from Genesee county. Bedell was a Methodist preacher. Abijah Bruce located a farm here in 1826 and finally died in Randolph. David Huntington, the seventh son of John, a Vermonter, came to Conewango with his father in 1824, where the latter died March 24, 1858. He was born in Bethany, Genesee county, June 27, 1812. His father was born August 20, 1775, and served in the War of 1812-15. David was a candidate for assemblyman on the Greenback ticket in 1877, and during his active life held many town offices.

Other settlers of the town from 1825 for five or six years were John Pierce, George Frisbie, Gideon Walker, Charles Mason, Uriah Wheeler, Cyrus Thacher, Joseph Hamilton, Alfred A. Kinney, Willard and Reuben Cheney, Arthur Cowen, Calvin Hills, Ephraim Palmer, James Allen, Ezra Stannard, Alexander Wandell, Joseph Cunningham, John Fairchild, Alvah Palmer, Grosvenor Barton, John A. Fitch, John and Jeremiah Bundy, Samuel G. Hoard, and Thomas Dutcher. One of the most prominent men the town ever claimed as a resident was Dr. Thomas Jefferson Wheeler, who settled in Rutledge about 1825 and died here February 8, 1875.

Martin V. Benson, son of John, who settled in Conewango in 1824, was born here June 28, 1839, and became a lawyer of ability in East Randolph. Chester Tuttle came to Napoli in 1826 and was killed by a falling tree in 1827. His son Ichabod B. afterward settled in this town, where he died October 18, 1873, on the farm subsequently owned by his son Chester D. Horace Huntington was born in Conewango on July 2, 1826, and resided here all his life. John Bigelow came to the town in 1834 and died April 14, 1844. He was a Baptist preacher and assisted in organizing the first Baptist church in Conewango. His son Wells J. married a daughter of Gaius Wood.

The first individual landowners in Conewango in 1815 were Daniel Phillips, William Sears, Harry Davidson, Edmund Mullett, Rufus Wyllys, and Peter Blanchard. It will be seen that only two or three became actual settlers.

It was in 1820 that the first school house was erected and the first school opened with Miss Eliza Bradner as teacher. The structure was of logs and was located on lot 30. Subsequent teachers here were Ann Wise and Olive Cheney. Soon after the construction of this building another school house was erected farther west, where Olive and Eliza Cheney were early teachers.

In 1892 Conewango had a population of 1,295. The town was divided into eleven school districts, in each of which a school was maintained, the whole

being taught by thirteen teachers and attended by 386 scholars. The total sum expended for support of the schools during the year was \$3,364.77. The assessed valuation of property taxable for school purposes aggregated \$770,903 and the school buildings and sites are valued at \$6,290.

The first inn was opened by Eliphalet Follett on the Chautauqua road in 1817; the first store was kept at Old's Corners in 1822 by Camp & Holbrook.

Up to 1823 the only highway in Conewango was the old Chautauqua road running east and west through the northern part of the town to Mayville in Chautauqua county. That year the roads were re-surveyed and new ones laid out, and since then the highways have been continually improved, until now they are generally in good condition. The railroad facilities of the town are excellent, although very little land is occupied by railway lines. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (the "Nypano" or Western division of the Erie) passes through the southwest corner of Conewango a distance of some three miles, the nearest station being Randolph. The Buffalo & Southwestern division of the Erie runs along the valley of Conewango creek on the western edge of the town, a little over five miles, and has a station a mile and a half from Rutledge.

The first town meeting was held at the house of John Darling on February 11, 1823, with Robert McGlashan as president, and these officers were elected: John Darling, supervisor; Thomas N. Northrup, town clerk; James Powell, Calvin Treat, and Alexander McCollum, assessors; Bemus Baldwin, collector; Thomas Darling and Calvin Treat, poormasters; Nicholas Northrup and Samuel Farlee, commissioners of highways; Benjamin Darling, Robert Durfee, and James Powell, school commissioners; Robert McGlashan, Solomon Nichols, and George A. S. Crooker, school inspectors; Peter Blanchard, Recard Outhoudt, and William Minor, constables. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—John Darling, 1823; James McGlashan, 1824-25; George A. S. Crooker, 1826-39 and 1841-55; Hector Seager, 1840; Clark McCollister, 1856-57; Enoch Holdridge, 1858-60 and 1875-79; M. T. Jenkins, 1861; Daniel S. Swan, 1862; Philip M. Smith, 1863-64; Daniel Benson, 1865; M. V. Benson, 1866-71, 1873-74, and 1880-81; David Huntington, 1872; S. B. Ellsworth, 1882-84; Bela R. Johnson, 1885-86; Abner A. Aldrich, 1887-88; Charles J. Mason, 1889 and 1891; Garret S. Myers, 1890; R. J. Coates, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Thomas N. Northrup, 1823-29; Henry Day, 1830, 1836-37; Bliss C. Willoughby, 1831-32; Hector Seager, 1833; James McGlashan, 1834-35; Henry Town, 1838; Robert Owen, 1839; Thomas J. Wheeler, 1840; Horatio Jacobs, 1841-44; Henry D. Grant, 1845-50; Foster D. Barlow, 1851-52 and 1856-57; Calvin Davenport, 1853-54; S. B. Ellsworth, 1855; M. T. Jenkins, 1858; William S. Crooker, 1859; S. D. Crooker, 1860-61, 1869, 1873, and 1879; Thomas Wilder, 1862; Cyrus Thatcher, 1863; Dominicus Thoma, 1864, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1880, 1882, 1886, 1888, and 1890; Bucklin Jenks, 1865; Milo R. Darling, 1866; Edward Brennan, 1867-68; Joseph M. Congdon, 1870; Richard F. Coates, 1871 and 1875; C. W. Terry, 1876; Oliver H. Phillips, 1877, 1881, and 1883; Horace Hull, 1884; L. D. Hill, 1885; Bert Ellsworth, 1887; R. J. Coates, 1889 and 1891; Lyander Willey, 1892; A. B. Archer, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1823-30, no record; 1831, James Battles; 1832, John Cooper; 1833, Elnathan Pope, Lewis Holbrook, Charles Pomeroy; 1834, James Battles, Elnathan Pope, David Benson; 1835, Reuben Cheney, Thomas Trask; 1836, no record; 1837, Otis Hicks; 1838, no record; 1839, Henry Day, Samuel Cowley, James Hammond; 1840, James Hammond; 1841, Reuben Penhollow; 1842, Dewitt Huntington; 1843, Horatio Jacobs; 1844, Russell B. Clark; 1845, Reuben Penhollow; 1846, David Huntington, Robert Owen; 1847, James Hammond, Alson Leavenworth; 1848, Enoch Holdridge, Anson G. Seager, Daniel W. Gardner; 1849, Isaac Drake; 1850, A. G. Seager; 1851, Enoch Holdridge; 1852, J. P. Allen; 1853, Bucklin Jenks; 1854, John H. Grover; 1855, Enoch Holdridge; 1856, J. P. Allen, A. G. Seager; 1857, S. B. Ellsworth; 1858, Charles W. Dawley; 1859, Erastus



Hall, R. B. Clark, Chauncey S. Hubbell; 1860, Philip M. Smith, David Metcalf, A. G. Seager; 1861, C. S. Hubbell; 1862, Daniel Fuller; 1863, Thomas Wilder; 1864, P. M. Smith; 1865, M. V. Benson, Chauncey A. Snow; 1866, Daniel Fuller, Daniel Colburn; 1867, Enoch Holdridge; 1868, David S. Collum; 1869, C. A. Snow; 1870, Richard T. Hammond, Harris Aldrich; 1871, Enoch Holdridge; 1872, George Kirkland; 1873, William Buffington; 1874, Frank E. Day, Thomas Wells; 1875, Bela R. Johnson, Orra Snow, David Dunn; 1876, D. Dunn, Horace Hollister; 1877, Harris Aldrich; 1878, S. B. Ellsworth; 1879, C. W. Mount; 1880, Austin Saunders; 1881, Charles W. Terry; 1882, Robert E. Durfee; 1883, C. A. Snow; 1884, Austin Saunders; 1885, James H. Hollister; 1886, Daniel B. Mason; 1887, M. M. Merrill; 1888, Austin Saunders; 1889, L. D. Hill; 1890, David Stevens; 1891, Austin Saunders; 1892, John Case; 1893, L. D. Hill.

The first cemetery in town was located near Rutledge, the land being given for the purpose by Sampson Crooker. With additions by purchase it is still used and controlled by a Board of Trustees. The first death to occur in Conewango was a child of Robert McGlashan.

In 1830 there was a little cluster of houses which nestled near the base of the eastern range of hills along the Conewango valley, on what was called the Chautauqua road or mail route from Ellicottville to Mayville. The hamlet was named Rutledge and contained nine log and five frame structures, about sixty inhabitants, and scarcely no mechanical industry. It was here the people came from miles around to do their trading and vote and air their grievances for justice, for here was the home of Judges Wheeler and Day and Squire Battles. They also came for general trainings, for here resided the McGlashan family—Adjutant-General Peter, General James, and Colonel Charles, who were in command of the militia of Conewango and adjacent towns. These were stirring times for Rutledge, which became an important point for the eastern half of the county. Randolph and East Randolph were hardly considered hamlets. Neither contained more than a few log houses and perhaps a store or two. Here, too, Judges Chamberlain and Henry Day formed the first copartnership in mercantile business in the vicinity in 1829. McGlashan Brothers were also early traders and tavern keepers and at one time conducted an extensive business. George A. S. Crooker, whom older inhabitants remember in various capacities, was another prominent citizen and merchant. In 1830 the polling place was changed to the hamlet then called "The Hollow," three miles farther north. The Hollow, although only about half the size of Rutledge, was really the business place of the town. It had an extensive mill privilege, which was utilized for a saw-mill, grist-mill, and fulling-mill; besides these there was an ashery, a hotel, and a grocery store. All of these except the hotel were under the general supervision of Johnson Noyes, who was the controlling owner of the entire property. This once important hamlet has lost its ancient activity and today scarcely nothing remains of its former extensive business interests.

In 1830 there were three distilleries within a radius of three miles of Rutledge. Two of these were in what is now Conewango. To these the farmers brought their corn and rye, which they exchanged for whisky—five, ten, or fifteen gallons at a time, and occasionally a barrel. It was the custom for every one—man, woman, and child—to drink. In 1836 the distilleries were closed. Cider was more generally used for many years. Barrels of this bev-

erage would be rolled into the farmers' cellars each fall for family use. Truly then could the boys and girls sing :

"It rains and it hails,  
And it 's cold, stormy weather;  
In comes the farmer  
Drinking up his cider."

Now the popular cry is :

"Beware of the bottle,  
Beware of the cup."

The pioneers of this community were apparently ahead of the average settler in intellectuality and educational enterprise, for as early as 1824 they clubbed together and established a public library, which contained several standard works on history, theology, and physics, and which for many years was well sustained. Rutledge has now settled down into a pretty, quiet country village with four mercantile establishments, several shops, a physician's office, two churches, and about forty neat and tasty dwellings. The post-office, named Conewango, was established in 1825 with George A. S. Crooker as postmaster. Prominent among his successors were James McGlashan, Dr. Thomas J. Wheeler, Chas. McGlashan, Clark McCollister, and Cyrus Thacher.

East Randolph village is partly located in the southeast corner of Conewango. Its history will be detailed under the chapter of Randolph.

Conewango Station, formerly known as Old's Corners, is a station on the west line of the town on the Buffalo & Southwestern division of the Erie railroad. Most of its business places, however, are in Chautauqua county.

Axeville took its name from Edwin Leffingwell, a skillful axemaker and an early settler. It is a small hamlet in the northeast corner of the town. Samuel Cowley kept a postoffice there in 1840.

Elm creek is a small settlement on the stream of the same name in the east part of the town; it has a cheese factory and a few shops and dwellings.

Clear Creek, a postoffice just over the line in Chautauqua county, has a few dwellings only in Conewango.

Pope is a postoffice nearly in the center of the town. The office was established August 1, 1892, with Mrs. Mary A. Shannon as postmaster.

The great lumber industry of the town in early days has given place mainly to agricultural pursuits with dairying as the chief occupation. This business began to develop about 1870, when several creameries manufacturing both butter and cheese were erected. Carpenter Brothers' cheese factory at Conewango was built by Charles J. Mason in 1869. It cost \$3,000 and has a capacity of manufacturing 55,000 pounds of cheese annually. M. M. Gardner is the cheese maker. The Elm Creek cheese factory was built in 1870. It is owned by Dana A. Cowan and has a capacity of 400 cows. Other factories have been opened from time to time, among them being one by Bigelow & Gardner near Rutledge in 1876, another by John Wiggins at Elm Creek in 1874, and still another by Bigelow & Gardner on the Chautauqua road in 1878.

The foundry and machine shop of Charles M. Huntington, located near East Randolph, was built by its present proprietor in 1880 at a cost of \$2,000. It is run by both water and steam-power and among its productions are dynamos and electric supplies.

Snow & Loop's steam saw-mill in the southeast part of the town was erected in April, 1892. It has a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber daily.

The First Presbyterian church of Conewango dates back to January 11, 1823, when its organization was effected in a log school house in Leon by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary sent out by the Connecticut Domestic Society. Its original membership consisted of nine persons. Norman Coe served as clerk until 1832. Meetings were held at Leon and Rutledge and Revs. Mr. Spencer and Ira Dunning conducted the services. In 1845 the Leon members were set off and formed a Congregational church. Rev. L. S. Morgan became pastor of the Rutledge branch, being regularly installed in 1846 and continuing until 1851. Prior to this, however, Rev. Sylvester Cowles administered the ordinances occasionally, and it is quite probable that at one time he had pastoral charge. Succeeding Rev. Dr. Morgan's pastorate the religious enthusiasm waned and the society finally became almost extinct. In 1868 Dr. Morgan was recalled and the church once more flourished and prospered. Rev. A. D. Olds afterward became the pastor; the present incumbent is Rev. Edwin Hall. The present membership is thirty. Their house of worship, a wooden structure capable of seating 400 persons, was begun in 1841 and completed in 1846. It cost \$2,000. The church property is now valued at \$3,000. The Sunday school's average attendance is thirty-five.

The Methodists formed what was known as the "Elm Creek Class" in 1826 at the house of Jotham Metcalf, who was chosen class-leader. The organizer was Rev. Job Wilson, from Canada. In 1830 another class was organized at the Treat school house with Orestus Seager as leader, who served as such for over twenty-five years.

A Baptist society was organized at Clear Creek in 1830 with twelve members. Among the first preachers were Revs. Hadley and Bragman. A church edifice was erected about 1844 at a cost of \$1,900. The society dwindled and finally disbanded. In this house in 1868 a Freewill Baptist clergyman named Cooke commenced a series of meetings and organized a Freewill Baptist society, which existed only a short time.

The First Congregational Church of Christ at Clear Creek had its inception in 1876 from revival meetings conducted by Rev. L. T. Mason. The society was incorporated April 21, 1876, with thirty-six members, and the Baptist house of worship was purchased.

The Free Methodist church at Conewango has a membership of twenty-five persons. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Hadley. The church edifice cost \$600, will seat 200 people, and is valued, including grounds, at \$1,000. The Sunday school has twenty-five scholars and five teachers.

Ziba Aldrich, a native of Richmond, N. H., died in Rutland, Vt., aged eighty-two. His wife was Hannah Webber. Abner Aldrich, their third child, was born in Vermont, May 9, 1782, and removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, where he died in 1862. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife Betsey was a daughter of Moses Sanderson, a Revolutionary soldier, and of their seven children Harris was born in Rutland county, Vt., Oct. 31, 1814, and came to Randolph, Aug. 3, 1837. March 8, 1840, he married Diana, daughter of Joseph and Pearl (Chapin) Stanley, of Homer, N. Y. She died Feb. 17, 1886. Their children were Pearl A., born Sept. 26, 1841, married David F. Whitford, and has one daughter, Cordelia L. (Mrs. Charles Holbrook), of Oil City, Pa.; Hartwell B., Jan. 16, 1844; Abner A., June 13, 1848; Estella D., died in 1872; and Kate A., March 4, 1859. Mr. Aldrich is said to have been the first in Cattaraugus county to apply steam-power to the manufacture of butter and cheese. He has served many years as justice of the peace, has been school superintendent, was associate justice of the county two years, and has taught at least twenty terms of school. He has been a man of prominence and enterprise, and now, in retired life, carries the esteem and high respect of his fellow townsmen. Abner A. Aldrich was supervisor of Conewango in 1869.

James Allen, son of Joseph and Sarah Ann Allen, was born in Rhode Island and came to this town in 1830. He died at Clear Creek on March 2, 1854. His first wife, Hannah Townsend, bore him these children: Ripley T., Sarah A., James P., and Henry. Mr. Allen married, second, Terzah Townsend, by whom he had one son, Mason. His third wife was Emily Farnham, who was the mother of his youngest son, Charles T. Henry Allen owns and occupies the paternal homestead.

Archer Benson was an early settler of Randolph. A grandson is a general merchant in Conewango.

Joseph Bailey, who was born, lived, and died in Oxford, Vt., left one son, Joseph, who was born June 23, 1800, removed to Black Rock in 1827, and came thence to Conewango in 1828, settling where he still resides (April, 1893). He is a cooper by trade. He married Ann Noyes, whose mother's father, Timothy Johnson, was a captain at the battle of Bunker Hill. Their children are James J., Maryam, and Mandana N.

David Barton died in Leon about 1830, having come to that town from Massachusetts in 1820. His son Grosvenor located in Conewango the same year and cleared the farm on which he died in 1876. Some of the latter's children still reside on the homestead and in the vicinity.

Daniel Benson came to Conewango from Mendon, N. Y., in 1824. Here he died in 1859, aged ninety years. He was born near Patterson, N. J., and married Rachel Doremus, who died in this town in 1838. Their children were Rebecca, John, Jane, Cornelius, Garret, Peter D., and David. David Benson, a native of New Jersey, was born April 25, 1798, and died in Conewango on Oct. 30, 1870. His wife, Catharine Pier, died in Randolph on Oct. 11, 1882. Their children were Sally A., John D., Rachel J., Caroline A., Rebecca S., Mary C., Lydia L., Ellen A., and Daniel D. The latter was born in Conewango, Jan. 18, 1825, married, Oct. 15, 1848, Catharine M. Fox, and had one child, Gary, born May 13, 1852. Gary Benson married Laura E. Martin, Sept. 9, 1874, and resides on the Benson homestead. The Bensons have been prominent in local matters.

John Bigelow, a son of John and a native of Colchester, Conn., died in

Conewango on April 14, 1844, coming here in 1834. He was a Revolutionary soldier and for many years a Baptist minister. He married Temperance Spencer and had born to him these children: Elihu, Temperance, Temperance, 2d, Lucy, Cynthia, Mary, Eunice, John S., and Israel B. John S. Bigelow was born March 14, 1807. He married Caroline A. Wells and his children were Wells J., Emmaria, Harriet, Antoinette L., Mary J., Charles A., Francis M., and Amanda H. Mr. Bigelow died March 26, 1866. Mrs. Bigelow survives and lives with her daughters Amanda and Harriet. Wells J. Bigelow, born Nov. 5, 1830, married Laura P. Wood, and has one daughter, Caroline A. (Mrs. Franklin C. Burt). Mr. Bigelow owns and operates the Axeville cheese factory, which was built in 1870 by Morgan L. Worden.

Hon. William Buffington, son of William, was born in Cambridge, Washington county, May 31, 1817. William, Sr., came with his family to New Albion (q. v.) in June, 1826, where both he and his wife (Harriet Churchill) died, the former in March, 1858, and the latter in March, 1874. Both were Baptists and highly esteemed citizens. William, Jr., at an early age evinced considerable ability as a scholar, especially as a mathematician, and while young was elected in New Albion inspector of schools and subsequently superintendent of schools five successive terms. In 1849, 1850, and 1857 he represented that town on the Board of Supervisors and in 1857 was elected to the Assembly, being re-elected in 1858, and was chairman of the Committee on Roads and Bridges. First a Whig of the Seward type and afterward and continuously a staunch Republican he represented his district as a delegate to the first Republican convention in 1854, and in 1861 he received the first appointment from Lincoln's cabinet as mail-route agent from Dunkirk to New York city over the Erie railroad. Mr. Buffington from early manhood took an active and a prominent part in temperance movements and in religious matters, and in all affairs his excellent judgment and influence have carried vast weight and prestige. In Feb., 1850, he married Eleanor Ballard, who bore him six children. The family came to Conewango several years ago. Mr. Buffington purchased a farm on Elm creek.

Willard Cheney, after living in Genesee county and later in Chautauqua county, moved to Leon, and finally settled in Conewango, where he died. His son Thomas W. located in Leon in 1818 and died there November 17, 1892. He was a Wesleyan Methodist minister and at one time was presiding elder. Mrs. Willard Cheney was a niece of General Warren of Revolutionary fame.

Daniel Coates, an Englishman by birth, came to Conewango in 1830 and died April 11, 1857. He was a farmer. He married Martha Jarvis, who was born and died in England, being the mother of two children, Nathaniel and Ann. His second wife was Ann Merry, by whom he had one son, Nathan. Ann Coates, who was born February 9, 1807, married, August 1, 1825, Charles Mason, who died October 2, 1851, from accident. Their children were Martha J., Mary A., Charlotte E., William J., George J., Daniel B. P., and Charles J. Mrs. Mason died Feb. 11, 1893.

Nathaniel Coates, son of Daniel and brother of Mrs. Ann (Coates) Mason, was born in England, October 13, 1809, and died in Chautauqua county in March, 1871. His wife was Martha Merry, who bore him three children Alfred N. (deceased), Thomas D. (deceased), Richard J., William M. (deceased), Elizabeth, James, and Mary S. (deceased). Mrs. Coates died Aug. 15, 1848, and Mr. Coates married, second, Mary Merry, sister of his first wife, and third Harriet House. Richard J. Coates, born Nov. 12, 1839, married, January 7,



1869, Julia F. Morgan, of Conewango. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1861, in Co. I, 49th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged Jan. 6, 1863. He has been supervisor since 1892 and has served as town clerk five terms. Thomas D. Coates served in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., and died from poison at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 4, 1862.

Coe.—John M. Stewart, a native of Williamstown, Mass., settled in Ohio, where he died. He married Electa Foster, who bore him these children: Alonzo, Sophia, and Elvira R. The latter married Alfred Lacy, who died in Union, Wis., aged forty-five. She married, second, Luman Coe, who died at the age of about seventy years. Mrs. Coe survives her husband and resides in Conewango. Her sister Sophia married Hanson Jones, also of this town.

Benjamin Corey, the father-in-law of one of John A. Fitch's sons, settled in Leon in 1821, moved thence to Rutledge, and died in 1857. He was a pioneer in temperance work in Cattaraugus county and gained a considerable reputation as an abolitionist.

John Cowen was born in Rhode Island, served in the Revolutionary war, came to Conewango in 1833, and died at the age of ninety-one years. His wife, Olive Smith, bore him these children: Eddie, John, Arthur F., Sally, Esther, and Waity. Eddie Cowen died in Tolland, Conn. His children were Theodore, Jane, Olive, Sarah, Norman E. G., and John M. John M. Cowen, born December 12, 1826, came to Conewango when six years old. He cleared the farm where he now resides. August 3, 1847, he married Rachel A. Seager, by whom he has had these children: Adeline, Josephine W., Salla A., John N., Lester E., Jennie M., Orestus S., and William S. Norman E. G. Cowen, born in Connecticut in 1833, married Hattie A. Metcalf, a native of New Albion, and their children are Eddie L., Austin M., Arthur C., and Olive A. He resides on the homestead of his grandfather.

Emmett Cowan was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1828. His marriage with Harriet Hotchkiss, of South Valley, bore him these children: Emma, Eric, Irving, Abbie, and Dana A. Mr. Cowen died in 1868. Dana A. Cowan was born in South Valley, March 4, 1862, and March 4, 1891, he married Stella, daughter of Album and Helen (Merchant) Bushnell. He is proprietor of the Elm Creek cheese factory.

Samuel Cowley, a native of Delaware county and an early settler of Conewango, died Feb. 15, 1845. His wife, Sophronia Stephens, died here Sept. 11, 1885. They reared a large family, several representatives of whom still reside in town. He was a famous hunter, and in early days killed much large game.

Sampson Crooker was a native of England and for many years a sea captain. He came to Conewango from Greene county in 1818, and with Robert McGlashan built the first saw-mill in town. With Culver Crumb he built a saw and grist-mill on Clear creek in 1825, and alone he set out the first orchard and gave the land for the first cemetery in Conewango. His wife Alma was an energetic, hardy pioneer, and braved with undaunted courage the incidents of a frontier life. Their son, Hon. George A. S. Crooker, is mentioned at length in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. Among the latter's children is S. Deloss, who was born in Conewango, May 4, 1828, married, Sept. 4, 1848, Philena F. Penhollow, daughter of Reuben and Eliza M. (Bates) Penhollow, of Conewango, who bore him two children: Paul D., born Sept. 4, 1849, died Oct. 26, 1852, and Alice I. G., born Feb. 2, 1852, who married, May 14, 1871, Abner Aldrich, and has these children: Ella, D. Estella, Emir M., Stanley C., Harris, Philena, and Lilly I. Mr. Crooker has always resided in Conewango.

He has served as town clerk and has held other positions of trust. George A. S. Crooker's second wife was Mary J. O'Conner, of Albany, by whom he had five children: Minnie, Alma, Georgia, Roderick, and Magdalene.

Joseph Curtiss was born in Huntington, Conn., where he died at an advanced age. He was a life-long farmer. His son Joseph came to Cattaraugus county in 1836 and died March 4, 1840. He followed the sea many years. His wife, Mary Hart, died January 4, 1837. Their children were George W., John, Clarissa, Mary, Cornelia, 2d, Sarah A., Asa E., and Robert H. The latter was born in Huntington, Conn., September 25, 1832, and now occupies the homestead. January 31, 1850, he married Josephine E., daughter of William and Mariah (Bates) Day, who was born Sept. 24, 1831. Their children are Helen, born Oct. 24, 1850; Frank F., born October 24, 1851; Helen, 2d, born July 14, 1854; Walter E., born March 22, 1856; William R., born Nov. 14, 1857; Frances J., born January 14, 1860; Carrie V., born Sept. 18, 1861; Harland, born Feb. 14, 1866; Lizzie C., born July 31, 1870; Evelin E., born Oct. 14, 1872; and Joseph A., born Aug. 25, 1874. Mr. Curtiss is a farmer in the north part of the town, where he has lived since 1861.

Benjamin Darling, born in Rutland, Vt., Nov. 8, 1782, came into the town of Conewango in 1821 and died in April, 1861. He married Maria Moreton, who died January 18, 1848, their children being Betsey M., Huldah Ezra, Polly Ann, Benjamin S., and Christiana. Benjamin S. Darling was born July 7, 1819, and married, February 3, 1844, Sally Saunders, who bore him these children: Polly A., Sally M., Saloma D., Charles B., Thomas J., Titus S., James B., Ada C., Ezra L., Frances P., and Myrta M. James B. Darling was born March 15, 1857. Nov. 12, 1879, he married Effie S. Hollister, and his children are Ezra B. and Effie M. Titus S. Darling, who was born March 4, 1855, married Ada L. Wording, Dec. 25, 1877, and has one son, Cleveland S.

George Adam Dockstader, son of Nicholas and Dorcas (Van De Walker) Dockstader, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1775. Nicholas Dockstader was a native of Montgomery county, where he died in 1830. He was a German by birth, a farmer by occupation, and a Revolutionary soldier from patriotism. George A. Dockstader came to Conewango in 1834, was the first permanent settler on the Dockstader farm, and removed to Montgomery county, where he died July 26, 1870. He was a very prominent and enterprising pioneer, and possessed untiring energy and much native ability. He married Sarah Veeder, who died here in Oct., 1855, having borne him these children: Catharine, Anna, Adam, Sarah, A. V., and Alida. Adam Dockstader was born Nov. 27, 1806, married, Feb. 22, 1827, Angelica Seales, and had born to him children as follows: Dennis, Sarah J., Anna M., Alida C., and George A. The latter was born Dec. 31, 1827, and married, April 28, 1869, A. Alida Fox, by whom he had three children: Annie K. (Mrs. Orestus S. Cowen), Sarah, and Georgie A. Not only the paternal ancestors of the Dockstader family but the maternal ancestry as well were prominent in Revolutionary times.

Stiles B. Ellsworth, son of Benjamin, was born in Ellington, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1832. Benjamin Ellsworth was born in East Windsor, Conn., Dec. 25, 1793, and died in Conewango, Nov. 8, 1871. His wife, Calista Day, was a daughter of Judge Day, of Vermont, and their children were M. Eliza, Stiles B., and Florence A. Mr. Ellsworth came to this town from Chautauqua county in 1840, and was a farmer by occupation. Stiles B. Ellsworth finished his rudimentary education at Fredonia Academy and devoted much of his life to the

practice of civil engineering. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 154th N. Y. Vols., and at Chancellorsville on May 2, 1863, was three times wounded. Being left on the field for dead he laid there four days and was finally taken by the Confederates, being subsequently exchanged and promoted first lieutenant. Jan. 1, 1865, he married Victoria Jenks, who died Aug. 13, 1867. He married, second, Oct. 14, 1869, Betsey M. Gardner. Mr. Ellsworth was supervisor of Conewango in 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Simeon Fisher, son of Simeon and Lucy Fisher, was born in Windham county, Vt., came to Poland, Chautauqua county, in 1831, and thence to Randolph in 1840, where he died at the age of seventy-two. Simeon Fisher, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, as were also two brothers, while Simeon, Jr., served three months as a musician in the War of 1812. Simeon Fisher, Jr., married Lucy Smith, who bore him nine children: Lucy C., Palena, Lewis, Ebenezer, Rosella, Carmelia, Lucy, Olive (deceased), and Vilando. The latter was born in Windham county, Vt., Jan. 22, 1820, came to Randolph in 1837, and married, Aug. 11, 1842, Betsey Stanley, who was born in Randolph, 1821, and died in Conewango in 1881. Their children were Diana (deceased), Luceba, and Mary. Mr. Fisher is a chair and cabinet maker by trade, a farmer by occupation, and has voted at every election since 1842.

Eseck Fitch came to Leon in 1845 and died there ten years later. His son John A., born in 1805, came to Conewango in 1831. Both had large families and were prominent in town affairs. John A. Fitch was an indefatigable temperance worker and eminent as a local abolitionist.

George Frisbie was born in Litchfield, Conn., and came to Conewango in February, 1832, clearing the farm on which he died February 25, 1868, aged eighty-five. He married Filena Brown, and their children were Orator K. and Charles R. Orator K., born Aug. 27, 1823, married Aurilla Newcomb, had children George, Roxana, Charles, Maxa, Ellen, Flora, and Nelson, and died in Conewango in April, 1869. Charles R. Frisbie, born Dec. 20, 1826, married Mandana, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Noyes) Bailey, and has had born to him four children: Mary Ann, Ettie E., and Melvin and Melvina (twins).

David Fuller was born in Dover, Mass., was a farmer, and died here at an advanced age. His son Joseph, who died in Shrewsbury, Vt., in 1845, married Achsah Greenwood, who was born Dec. 16, 1778. Their children were Charles, Greenwood, Joseph, Achsah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Daniel. Daniel Fuller was born in Shrewsbury, Vt., March 18, 1823, came to Conewango in 1855, and purchased the Charles McGlashan farm, where he now resides. His wife, Harriet M. Farmer, whom he married Feb. 21, 1859, died July 13, 1886. Their children were Henry E., born Nov. 29, 1859, died Sept. 4, 1872; Achsah H., born July 29, 1861, died Oct. 28, 1872; Frank D., born Sept. 22, 1865; Flora, born Oct. 24, 1870; and Hattie M., born Feb. 3, 1872, died Oct. 28, 1872. Mr. Fuller is a farmer and has been justice of the peace eight years.

George Gardner, son of George and Huldah Gardner, was born in Lunenburg, Mass., and came to Conewango in 1830, where he died in 1854. He married Rebecca Morton, a native of Massachusetts, and their children were George, Harry, Morton, Daniel W., Stephen, Huldah, Aurilla, and Christianna. George, Jr., was born in Woodstock, Vt., Jan. 7, 1812, and Dec. 14, 1842, married Lorena Crossfield. Their children are Emma, born Sept. 18, 1845; Frank, born May 12, 1847; John, born Jan. 22, 1849; George D., born Oct. 6, 1856; and Dr. Will F. (see page 121).

Daniel W. Gardner, a son of George and a native of Woodstock, Vt.,

came to this town with his father in 1830 and died Oct. 31, 1861. He served as constable and collector for sixteen consecutive years and was deputy sheriff under George White. He married Laura Crossfield, who was born in 1816 and died in 1872. Their children were Christiana D., Betsey M., Edwin S., Julia A., Marcus M., Edna R., Martha F., and Dana W. Marcus M. Gardner was born April 13, 1847; and married, Jan. 1, 1868, Emma J., daughter of Silas Cooper. Their children are Mary G., Martha A., Maud L., Daniel D., and Bessie E. Mr. Gardner conducts the Conewango cheese factory.

Daniel Grover, a native of Connecticut, came at an early day to Conewango and died here at a good old age, as did also his wife. Of his four children Lewis was born in this town and died here in 1862. He married Abigail, daughter of Rufus Wylls, and their children were Elijah, Mason, Alvin, Alonzo, Mary, De Heart, Deloss, William, Elisha, Sophia, and Gustavus. The latter was born February 23, 1841. October 7, 1861, he married Hannah E. Milliman, who has borne him three children, Frank, Jennie J., and Charles M. Mr. Grover enlisted Oct. 7, 1861, in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., participated in the battles of Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Second Bull Run, and Portsmouth, being wounded at the latter engagement, and was discharged May 5, 1863. Deloss Grover enlisted in the same company and regiment and died in 1872. William Grover served in a regiment of New York heavy artillery. Frank Grover, son of Gustavus, married Ida, daughter of Gordon and Abigail Stebbins. Jennie Grover married Joseph C. Stewart, Jan. 24, 1888.

Joseph K. Hall was an early settler of Leon. Both he and his wife, Nancy Arnold, died there. Their children were Nancy C., Joseph, Abner, Elvira, Frederick, Chauncey C., Harvey, Charles, and Harrison. Chauncey C. Hall, born April 7, 1818, came to Leon in 1847, and June 24, 1856, married Eliza, daughter of Benjamin Ellsworth, of Conewango, their children being Jennie C., Ralph N., Henry E., Kate F., Stiles C., and Frank H. Mr. Hall was a carpenter by trade. His second wife was Sarah Franklin, by whom he had children Anice, Maud E., and Warren A. Anice married Washington Blanchard, of Leon, and has two children. Maud E. (Mrs. Herman Flentje) lives in Winona, Minn. Mrs. Eliza (Ellsworth) Hall survives her husband, residing in Conewango village. Her father, Benjamin Ellsworth, served in the War of 1812, came to Chautauqua county from Connecticut on foot, and removed in 1839 to Conewango. He donated for the purpose the land where the Presbyterian church now stands, and both he and his wife, Calista Day, were instrumental in the organization of the society and the erection of the edifice.

Rev. Edwin Hall, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Conewango, was born in Middlebury, Vt., Aug. 1, 1829. The most of his early life was spent in Norwalk, Conn., where his father, Rev. Edwin Hall, D.D., was pastor of the First Congregational church from 1832 to 1855. Thence his father removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he was professor of theology in the Theological Seminary from 1855 to 1876. He died at Auburn in 1877. His mother, Fanny (Hollister), died in 1885. Mr. Hall came to Conewango in Jan., 1890.

Joseph Hammond was born in Rhode Island in 1767, removed to Chenango county in 1800, and came to this town in 1830, where he died in 1848, and where his wife, Anna Talbot, died in 1836. They reared several children.

William Harris, son of Jonathan, was born in Elba, N. Y., in 1803, and removed in 1864 to this town, where he died. His wife was Marilla Whitmore, who bore him these children: Sumner, Eliza, Lyman F., Levi, George, and Samantha, of whom Lyman F. Harris, born July 18, 1832, married, Aug. 26,



1856, Matilda Fisher, and their children are Mary and Burdette (killed Dec. 20, 1886). Mary married Melvin, son of Warren and Jane (Clark) Harris, of Napoli, Jan. 18, 1882.

Levi Hill early cleared a farm in New Albion, where he died in 1862. His children were Gardner, Jerome, Emma, and Alexander. Gardner Hill died in New Albion, March 1, 1854. By his wife Matilda, daughter of John A. and Sophronia Kennicutt, he had these children: Leroy, Lucius D., Ellen, and Gardner. Lucius D. Hill was born March 5, 1849, and married, Dec. 30, 1870, Alma M. Hubbell, of Leon, who has borne him children as follows: Rolland S., born Oct. 21, 1871; Eva, born Feb. 1, 1873, died June 30, 1883; Emma M., born Nov. 22, 1877; Ray C., born Oct. 19, 1879; and Addie H., born Aug. 13, 1883. Mr. Hill has served as justice of the peace, notary public, and town clerk, and is a general merchant.

Calvin Hills was born in New England, Sept. 16, 1799, came to Conewango in 1832, and ran the first carding-mill and cloth-dressing establishment in the town. He cleared a farm on which he died Oct. 9, 1889. His wife was Mary F., daughter of Lyman and Abigail Watkins, and their children were Emily, Edwin F., Charles S., Mary F. (Mrs. W. H. Winship), William G., and Ellen C. The three sons served in the Rebellion and were honorably discharged.

William Hollister, son of William, was born in Weathersfield, Conn., Jan. 15, 1763, married Rachel Holden, removed to Granville, N. Y., where he erected a tannery, and in 1833 came to Conewango, where he died. His children were Ann, Sarah, Emma, Melissa, and William. The latter was born Aug. 31, 1792, came to Conewango in 1831, and built and for many years conducted the first tannery in the town. He married Laura Foster and their children were William H., Edward, Norman, and James H. James H. Hollister, born Dec. 10, 1824, married, Dec. 10, 1846, Cornelia L. Morgan, by whom he has children as follows: Mary L., Emma M., Edward M., James T., and Fanny C. Mr. Hollister has been prominent in town affairs and resides on the homestead. William H. Hollister was born in Granville, December 16, 1815, and died at Conewango on March 8, 1893. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, for twenty-four years its ruling elder, and for thirty years superintendent of the Sunday school. A man of great activity he was an indefatigable worker and lived a life worthy of imitation.

Jacob I. Hopkins came to Conewango as a farmer and died in 1878. His father was for many years a sea captain and finally died in Cooperstown. A son of Jacob I. is a blacksmith in this town.

John Huntington, born in Vermont, Aug. 20, 1775, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a ship-carpenter by trade, and came to Conewango in 1824, dying here March 24, 1858. His wife, Betsey Metcalf, was born May 5, 1780, and died April 20, 1862. Their children were Arnold, born June 28, 1801; Charles, Nov. 4, 1802; Amos, April 7, 1804; George, Oct. 10, 1805; Hiram, April 25, 1808; Trumbull, March 14, 1810; David, June 27, 1812; Emily, Sept. 2, 1814; Nancy, June 14, 1816; Mary, May 9, 1819; Henry, May 14, 1820; Almada, Aug. 11, 1823; and Horace, 1826. Horace Huntington married, May 12, 1849, Samantha C., daughter of Asa R. and Emily (Sprague) Keene. Their children are Mary, Charles M., Frank D., and Almada. Charles M. Huntington was born Feb. 14, 1864. Frank D., born April 4, 1867, died April 3, 1870. Almada, born June 1, 1869, died May 8, 1882. Mary, born March 25, 1859, married Charles L. Tuttle, and has one son, Clair, born March 8, 1882. David Huntington married, Jan. 21, 1839, Adaline Gordon,



of Rushford, N. Y., and died in Conewango, Aug. 24, 1886. Their children were Loraine E., Mary J., Charles D., Ellen L., and Ina G. Mr. Huntington was town supervisor in 1872.

George Kaiser, son of Hartman, Jr., and a native of Germany, being born there May 20, 1829, came to Conewango in 1840, married Alzina Saunders, of this town, and has had born to him two children: Jennie A. (Mrs. Adello Carr) and Nellie E. C. Mr. Kaiser is a farmer on the Saunders farm.

Alfred A. Kinney, son of John and Lucy (Gallop) Kinney, was born in Connecticut, March 23, 1808. He settled in Conewango in May, 1832, and cleared the farm where he died Oct. 14, 1882. His wife, Athelia Spicer, bore him these children: Lucy E., Eunice E., Matilda, Sarah J., Sally Ann, Olivia A., Christiana, and Alfred, and died June 4, 1882, aged eighty-one. Alfred Kinney was born Oct. 4, 1836, and married, April 17, 1877, Flora B., daughter of Elisha and Mary J. Cowen. He is a farmer on the Kinney homestead.

Daniel Kessler came to Conewango in 1859. He was born in Saxony, Germany, December 14, 1841, a son of George and Caroline Kessler, and married, April 18, 1873, Mary B., daughter of Alonzo and Jane Dole. Their children are Carrie J., Maud E., Alonzo, and Lida E. Mr. Kessler cleared the farm on which he resides.

Mrs. Cynthia A. Knapp.—Christopher Weaver, a native of Rhode Island, was killed by an accident. His son William, born in Rhode Island, Feb. 22, 1801, came to Otsego county and thence to Cherry Creek, N. Y., where he died in 1880. His children were Betsey A., Cynthia A., Electa, Oscar, Abner W., Laura, and Mary W. Cynthia A. Weaver was born July 20, 1820, married, April 13, 1840, Bucklin Jenks, and had born to her two children, William L. and Leafy A., both deceased. Her second husband was Ira, son of Elijah Knapp, who died September 9, 1891. Mrs. Knapp survives him and resides in Conewango village. Mr. Jenks held several town offices.

James Lamper, son of James and Sarah (Brown) Lamper and grandson of Benjamin, was born in New Hampshire, April 23, 1798, and came to Randolph in the fall of 1829. James Lamper was for thirty years a sea captain. Two brothers, Benjamin and Asa, served seven years in the Revolutionary war and participated at the battle of Bunker Hill. James Lamper, Jr., removed to Conewango in the spring of 1830 and cleared the farm on which he died Feb. 5, 1848. His wife, Mary Young, who died Sept. 25, 1865, bore him these children: Alexander, Susan M., Sarah, William, Delia, Mary, Julia, and Alonzo S. Alonzo S. Lamper, born June 1, 1826, married Huldah Pritchard, by whom he had five children—Acta M., Myron C., Susie B., Charles C., and James J. Mr. Lamper was for six years county superintendent of the poor, thirteen years local assessor, and since 1887 town overseer of the poor. Alexander Lamper married Sylvia Farnsworth, of Dayton, had one son, Edward A., who was born in Conewango, and now resides in Minnesota.

Joseph Leach was born in Herkimer county and came to Ellington, Chautauqua county, where he cleared a farm and died in 1844. His wife was Betsey Goodier and his children were Aaron, Alma, and Joseph G. Joseph G. Leach was born Dec. 9, 1828, and married, June 27, 1856, Angeline, daughter of Amos Leach, by whom he had two children, Aaron (deceased) and Alice, who married Manley A. Seekins, March 4, 1878, and has four children—Marian, Myra A., J. Ray, and Guy M. Joseph G. built in 1882 the steam saw-mill in Conewango which he now owns. He is also a farmer.

Uriah Limbocker was for many years a Wesleyan Methodist minister.

Born in Conesus, N. Y., he came to Leon and removed finally to Michigan, where he died June 20, 1883. His son Gardner was born in Conesus, April 20, 1828, came to Leon with his parents, and subsequently removed to Conewango, where he died in 1853. He married Harriet Stephens, of this town, who bore him one son, Gardner A., July 29, 1853. Mrs. Limbocker survives her husband and resides with her only son. Gardner A. Limbocker married Mattie Edwards, Feb. 8, 1879, and their children are George R. and Lloyd L. He is a farmer on the Stephens farm.

David Loop was born and died in Columbia county. He participated in the War of 1812. His son David, born in Dover, N. Y., in 1810, came to Conewango in 1840, cleared three farms, and for many years operated the Holdridge mills at East Randolph. He died in 1880. He married Mary Winter, who died March 29, 1890. Their children were Moses W., Charlotte, Mary, Edward, Thomas, and David. David Loop, Jr., born May 8, 1850, married, July 4, 1873, Sally A., daughter of John and Rachel Cowen, and their children are Claude A., Josephine, and Mary R. He owns and occupies the homestead farm, and under the firm name of Snow & Loop conducts a saw-mill in the southeast part of the town.

Charles Mason, son of William, Jr., and Mary (Perry) Mason, both natives of England, was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1800, came to Conewango in 1830, and was killed by an accident in 1851. His son Daniel B. P., born Feb. 27, 1844, married, Nov. 26, 1879, Ellen C., daughter of Calvin and Mary (Watkins) Hills, and they have one child, Flora E.

George J. Mason, son of Charles and Ann Mason, married Josephine W., daughter of John and Rachel (Seager) Cowen, of Conewango, and their children are Amy L., Jessie, Mattie, and Mabel. Mr. Mason enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 154th N. Y. Vols., and served until the war closed, participating in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Mission Ridge, and in Sherman's march to the sea.

Timothy McElwain, son of Roger and a native of Massachusetts, removed to Erie county in 1818 and to this town in 1843, dying here in 1877. His wife was Mariah Fish, who died here the same year. Their children were Reuben, Samuel, Clarinda, Benjamin, and Heman. Reuben McElwain, born April 1, 1824, married Mary G. Champlain, who bore him these children: William H., John A., Clara W., Grant, and Earl. William McElwain married Anna L. Milks and has seven children: Robert L., Mary A., Albert D., Bennie C., Jessie E., Hattie, and Hettie. Clara W. McElwain married Alanson A. Pool and died Oct. 21, 1890, leaving two children, Bessie E. and Claude.

The Metcalf family.—John Waldron, a German by birth, was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1827, and is now a resident of Arkansas. His wife was Elmir Fox, who died in 1886, and of their children Ida married William Metcalf, Nov. 7, 1881, who died January 19, 1882. He was a son of Henry and Julietta (Smith) Metcalf. Their children were Coila E. and Raymond D. Mrs. Metcalf resides on the Fox farm, which was cleared by George Fox.

Jotham H. Metcalf.—Asa Champlain, a native of Stonington, R. I., where he died, had five children, of whom Robert came to New Albion, where he died in 1850. His wife was Polly Moore and his children were William M., Hannah, Lydia, Robert, Sarah, Jessie, George, Dudley, and Armenia. The latter was born Jan. 21, 1821, married Jotham H. Metcalf, Jan. 9, 1840, and resides on the homestead. Their children were Leroy C., Harriet, Eveline, Arvilla, and Mary. Mr. Metcalf died in 1884.

Amos Merchant was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., and came to Napoli, where he died in 1881, aged eighty-four. His wife, Almira Stannard, died in Napoli at the age of sixty-five. Their children were Warren W., Truman, Reuben, Chester, Miranda, Alzina, and Betsey. Warren W. Merchant was born in Napoli in 1827 and came to Conewango in 1849. He is a farmer. He married Mehitable, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Wood, who died in 1863. Their children were Charles T., born May 14, 1844; Lafayette, born in August, 1848; Ella D., born Aug. 10, 1852; Austin, born in 1856; and Adelbert, born in 1861. Charles T. Merchant married Ella D. Deland, by whom he has one daughter, Hattie A. The latter married John Johnson and has two children.

Samuel Morey, a Revolutionary soldier, was an early settler of Otto and died there in 1874. His wife, Electa Forward, who died in Otto in 1876, bore him these children: Stillman, Phebe, Sarah, Samuel, Clarissa, and George. Stillman Morey was born Nov. 17, 1817, moved to Mansfield in 1856, and thence to Oregon in 1888. His son Levi E., now a resident of Conewango, was born in Sacket's Harbor, N. Y., May 7, 1847, married, Sept. 16, 1866, Nellie, daughter of John and Annie M. (Ten Eyck) Travis, of Mansfield, and has children as follows: Effie A., Etta L., and Ladore E. Levi E. Morey enlisted at the age of seventeen in Co. K, 9th N. Y. Cav., and served to the close of the war, participating in nineteen engagements.

Justin Otis came to this town in 1860 and died in East Randolph on Nov. 22, 1882. Born in Colchester, Conn., March 23, 1798, he married Minerva Babcock, and has had these children: George, Norman G., Patty, Harrison G., and Mary A. Norman G. Otis, born in Perry, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1849, married Eliza C. Walker, who bore him one daughter, Lucy, and died Jan. 30, 1854. His second marriage was with Louisa Heath, by whom he has children as follows: Bennie C. (deceased), Norman E., George H., and Mettie. Mr. Otis was census enumerator for the town in 1880. He is now a farmer and a retired merchant and miller.

Isaac Phillips was born in Brookfield, Madison county, and came to Villenova, N. Y., where he died in 1872. His wife, Diantha McIntyre, who died Feb. 9, 1864, bore him twelve children, of whom William P. was born in Brookfield, Oct. 12, 1814, removed to Chautauqua county in 1835, cleared several farms, came to Conewango in April, 1869, and died here April 14, 1884. He married, July 28, 1844, Lorinda, daughter of Timothy and Zurvina (Hitchcock) Torrence, of Randolph. She was born Nov. 20, 1824. Their children were Mandana M., born Nov. 8, 1845, died in infancy; Adelaide, born June 21, 1848; Marvin W., born July 12, 1851; Oliver H., born Sept. 1, 1853; Charles, born Feb. 13, 1856; Moses, born Oct. 13, 1859, died Feb. 7, 1864; Lee S., born May 29, 1862; and Nellie E., born April 14, 1864. Mr. Phillips was an industrious man and a highly respected citizen. Adelaide Phillips married Charles J. Mason and their children are Mertie J., Alta L., Annie M., and Lynn P. Marvin W. Phillips married Jennie C. Hall and has had two children: Claude (deceased) and Ethel. Oliver H. Phillips married Ettie Watkins, of East Randolph.

Elnathan Pope came to Conewango in 1828 and died in Wisconsin in 1865. His father, Nathaniel, was a Revolutionary soldier. He cleared what is known as the Pope farm, and before moving west left several descendants. It was in honor of this family that the Pope postoffice was named.

Jeremiah Pritchard was a son of John, who served in the Revolution and died in Madison county, N. Y. Jeremiah located in Conewango in 1847,

cleared three farms, and died in 1874. His daughter Mary E. married Welcome Chapman, who settled in Leon at an early age, moved thence to Conewango, and died Nov. 29, 1892. For twenty years Mr. Chapman was a member of the Presbyterian church and during his whole life was a farmer.

Potter A. Prosser, twin brother of Amos P., born in Livonia, N. Y., came to Conewango among the early settlers, cleared a farm, and died in 1890. His wife, Eliza, bore him six children, of whom Andrew R., a native of Livonia, came to this town with his parents, and finally removed to Cold Spring, where he now resides. His wife, Caroline Seager, died in 1887. Their children were Charlotte A., Micah, Aurora, and Anson S. Anson S. Prosser was born in Conewango, Sept. 13, 1849, married, April 12, 1885, Susan McKeever, of Cold Spring, and has two children: Andrew C., born April 29, 1888, and May, born Oct. 31, 1891. Mr. Prosser is a farmer on the John Benson farm.

Chester Rice became a resident of Conewango in 1835 and died here on the farm which he cleared in 1862. His wife, Dorothy Hendersen, died in 1882. Both were hard workers and reared a family of sturdy children.

Elijah Robinson, son of ex-Governor Robinson, was born in Bennington, Vt., married Experience Slade, had three children, and died there aged twenty-eight. His son Elijah, who was born in Bennington, Jan. 20, 1812, came to Conewango in 1846, cleared a farm, kept hotel, and died May 27, 1886. He married Mary D. Benson, who was the mother of his children Francis E., C. Janette, Edwin E., John C., Robert E., Mary S., and F. Eugene. John I. Benson, father of Mrs. Mary D. Robinson, served in the War of 1812, came to Conewango in 1847, and died Jan. 13, 1889. His wife Alice, a native of Washington county, died in this town in 1887. Mrs. Robinson still survives.

Reuben Ross was a soldier in the War of 1812, a pensioner, and died at Arkwright, Chautauqua county, after living in Conewango twenty years. Of his children Zenas, Wilber, and Edwin, Wilber was born in Leon, April 11, 1830, married Frances A., daughter of Benjamin and Calista Ellsworth, of Rutledge, and has had nine children: Ida, Benjamin E., Willard, Micah, Eva E., Harriet C., Willie, Herbert, and Susan. Benjamin E. Ross married Kate Congdon, of Napoli, has one son, Leo C., and is a farmer with his father.

Charles Saunders, son of Hezekiah, came to Conewango about 1830, cleared a farm, and died here in 1876. One of his sons has been a merchant in Clear Creek for twenty-five years.

Sabastian Schulz, born in Solson, Germany, in 1817, came to Conewango in 1851. He married Amelia Feltsner and their children are Ann, Eliza, Frank, Charles, Frederick, and Ada. Frank Schulz was born June 3, 1854. Dec. 25, 1877, he married Ida L. Worden, of Randolph, and has three children: Iva L., Goldie, and Floyd F. Mr. Schulz is a farmer.

William Scott was born in Franklinville and moved to Versailles, where he was killed by a stone falling from a bridge he was building. His father was a native of Germany. One of his sons has resided in Conewango forty years.

Anson G. Seager, son of Micah, Jr., and Lois (Graham) Seager, was born in 1805. The family were early settlers in Phelps, Ontario county, coming there from Connecticut, where Anson G. was born. In 1833 he removed to this town and cleared the farm he still occupies. He has held several town offices, among them being that of justice of the peace for sixteen years. His wife was Aurora Harmon, who died April 4, 1891. Their children were Caroline, Charlotte, Delia, William M., and Micah. William M. Seager, born March 22, 1835, married Martha E. Hildum, who is the mother of his children



Charles H., Edwin W., and Fred L. Edwin Brennan, an adopted son of Anson G. Seager, was born in Randolph, July 28, 1842, served in the Civil war as a lieutenant of artillery, and for twelve years has been a customs officer in New York city.

Isaac Smith, son of Isaac, was born Nov. 1, 1791, in Milford, Conn. He came to this State in the spring of 1814, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alan-son and Elizabeth Edwards, of Skaneateles, N. Y., April 1, 1817, and in 1827 removed to Napoli, then little more than a wilderness. They built a log house and commenced farming, where they remained until 1865, when they moved to Conewango to live with their son Thaddeus. Elizabeth Smith died April 9, 1866, at the age of sixty-nine years; Isaac Smith died Feb. 20, 1883. They were members of the Presbyterian church. The eldest son, Edward Smith, was born Dec. 30, 1817, and married, April 4, 1847, Eveline Rowe; James Henry Smith, born April 18, 1819, married Sarah Mayo, June 10, 1844; William Clark Smith, born April 16, 1821, married Mary Ann Osborne, Aug. 28, 1853; a son born April 30, 1823, died same day; Elizabeth Smith, born Aug. 9, 1824, married Stephen C. Knapp, June 15, 1846; Ann Smith, born Feb. 27, 1828, married Harvey Lindsley; Melissa Edwards Smith, born Aug. 20, 1830, married Albert Roberts, Oct. 14, 1850; Cynthia Smith, born Aug. 21, 1832, married Elias Bushnell; and Thaddeus C. Smith, born Aug. 15, 1836, married Mary J. Bigelow, Nov. 29, 1864, and has had two children—Frank Clayton Smith, born Sept. 8, 1865, died Sept. 15, 1889, and Ralph Bigelow Smith, born March 15, 1868. Edward Smith is a prominent school teacher in Syracuse, N. Y., having been superintendent of the city schools twenty-three years.

Nathan Snow, a native of Connecticut, came to Conewango in 1828. Serving as a captain in the War of 1812 he was at the burning of Buffalo in 1814, and after his settlement here died upon the farm which he cleared. His wife, Laura Hovey, also died here, after bearing him these children: William D., Sewell H., Chauncey A., Orey, Edward, Melvin, Alvira, and Lucelia. Melvin Snow owns and occupies the homestead. He was born March 8, 1831. July 1, 1857, he married Mariah Hueston, by whom he has had two children: Ella G. and Clarence A. Ella G. married Hiram Benedict, of East Randolph, in 1881, and has one son, Leo. Orey Snow served in the late war.

David Clark Spear, son of David and Mary (Clark) Spear, was born in Hartford, Conn.; March 9, 1802, came to Ellington, Chautauqua county, among the early settlers, cleared a farm, and finally removed to Iowa. His son William D., born April 25, 1827, married, Nov. 17, 1850, Edna M., daughter of Grosvenor and Charlotte (Ross) Barton, of Conewango (see also Leon), and has had born to him these children: Charlotte, William G., and Karl E. Mr. Spear is a farmer and manufacturer of grain cradles in Conewango.

John Steves was a farmer in Leon for many years. He was born in Onondaga county in 1818 and married Rachel Jones, who died in 1889. Their children were George G., Francis M., Jeremiah, Fred E., Allen M., Marshall, Charles, Clara, Alice, Estella F., Rose M., Ruth, Elmer, and John H. The latter was born Aug. 14, 1853, married, July 4, 1877, Mary A., daughter of Vilando and Betsey (Stanley) Fisher, of Conewango, and is now a farmer on the Fisher farm. Joseph Stanley was an early settler in Conewango.

Cyrus Thacher came to Conewango in 1823 and was the first merchant in Clear Creek, of which place he was postmaster, holding the position there and at Seeleysburg and Conewango in all twenty-seven years. Born in Vermont in 1802 he died here August 3, 1892. He was a very active man and up to



the date of his death possessed a remarkably attentive memory. His son Charles C. is now postmaster and a general merchant at Conewango village.

Lucas Towers, a native of Schaghticoke, N. Y., died in Conewango in 1853. His wife Rachel bore him these children: Jared, Mary, and John. The latter was born in Syracuse and died here aged 44 years. He married Clarinda Seager, who died in 1891. Their children were Jane, Mary, Rachel, Clarissa, Levi, and John H. John H. Towers was born Dec. 8, 1832, and married, Dec. 25, 1859, Mary Slyker. Their children are Cora, Lena, Ida, Ada, John, Daniel, and Grace.

John A. Watson, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Watson, early settlers in Ellington, Chautauqua county, was born in Rensselaer county, Oct. 29, 1831, came to Conewango from Ellington in 1879, and is now a wood mechanic and farmer residing in Rutledge. He married, Oct. 13, 1856, Fidelia Woodmansee, by whom he has had children as follows: John S., Daniel, Permelia, and Mattie M. Daniel Watson married Kate F., daughter of Chauncey and Eliza (Ellsworth) Hall. They conduct a millinery store in Conewango.

Andrew Wattenpugh, a native of Germany, was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Troy, N. Y. His son John married Amorilla Richmond, who died in Dayton in 1848. Their children were Emeline, George, Louisa, William, Filena, Cordelia, Andrew, and Merrick. Merrick Wattenpugh, born May 28, 1816, married, Jan. 13, 1854, Margaret J. Brown, and has six children: Janette, Sarah J., George, Frank J., Emogene, and Ann M. Born in 1816 he is doubtless the second oldest living native of the county.

Daniel T. Wiley settled in New Albion in 1865 and died in Conewango in 1890. He was a son of John Wiley and was born near Gloversville in 1813. His son James F., a farmer in town, has taught over thirty terms of school.

William H. Winship, son of Isaac and Augusta (Lathrop) Winship, was born Nov. 1, 1836, came to Conewango in 1856, and Oct. 17, 1857, married Mary F., daughter of Calvin and Mary F. (Watkins) Hills, and they have one son, Charles H., of Fremont, Neb. The children of Isaac and Augusta Winship were Rossa R., William H., and Albert E.

Mara Wyllys, who was born in Chesterfield, Mass., came to Conewango in 1820, cleared a farm, and eventually removed to Ohio, where he died. His wife, Maria McHuron, bore him children as follows: Rufus, Silance, Miriam, Lyman, Elijah, and Maria. Rufus Wyllys was born in Massachusetts in 1780, came to this town with his father in 1820, and died here in 1871. He married Freedom Dana and his children were Abigail, Lucretia, Rufus, Russell, John, Wealthy, Silance, and Elijah. Silance Wyllys occupies the homestead.

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## CHAPTER XXIII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF DAYTON.

THE territory now comprising the town of Dayton was set off from Perrysburg on the 7th of February, 1835, and covers an area of 23,137 acres. It is described in the Holland survey as township five in range nine, and is bounded on the east by Persia, on the south by Leon, on the west

by Chautauqua county, and on the north by Perrysburg. The surface is much less broken than many other towns of the county. The central and western portions are generally level and usually well drained, but the eastern edge is considerably undulated. In the south part of the town was once a swamp, the outlet of which is Conewango creek, but this has been improved and settled and forms today an excellent farming district. The soil on the flats or lowlands consists mainly of clay and loam, while on the uplands and hills it is generally a light loam admixed with clay or gravel. Along the streams the land was originally covered with pine and hemlock; on the uplands it was mainly beech and maple. In early days lumbering was an important industry, but the timber supply has been exhausted and agriculture is now the chief pursuit of the inhabitants, with dairying as the leading industry.

Extending along the northeast corner of Dayton is a watershed, on the north of which small streams flow toward Cattaraugus creek and thence to the St. Lawrence. On the south the water-courses pursue a southerly or southeasterly direction to the Allegheny. The drainage on this side is afforded by the east branch of Conewango creek and its numerous small tributaries. The Erie railroad traverses this watershed and in July, 1875, the Buffalo & Southwestern was completed diagonally through the town from northeast to southwest, the two lines forming a junction at the village of Dayton, more than a thousand feet above Lake Erie. Both roads are under the Erie management and afford excellent shipping facilities to all points.

The first settlement in the town was made on lot 64 by Simeon Bunce and Silas Nash, brothers-in-law, November 5, 1810. These men were from Otsego county and intended to locate in Chautauqua, and when they articulated one hundred acres each they believed their lands to be in that county. They paid eighteen shillings an acre and at once began improvements. Nash erected a log house, which was the first in the town, and in it occurred the first birth, that of Aras, his son, in June, 1811. In this same humble dwelling occurred also the first death in Dayton in February, 1812, the deceased being Dewitt, another son of Silas Nash. Nash built the first saw-mill in town in 1817 on a branch of the Conewango. For many years he was a local leader among the settlers and his descendants have become prominent in various positions. Bunce was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1788. Three years after his settlement here he returned to that State for his father's family. He had three children and died on the homestead in 1875. Timothy M. Shaw located on lot 31 in 1814 and the next year brought his wife and child to his rude home. With him in 1815 came Heman and Anson C. Merrill from Onondaga county, who settled on lots 31 and 30 respectively, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Ralph Johnson, Joshua and Caleb Webb, and Le-man H. Pitcher became actual settlers in 1815. Johnson was from Connecticut and located on lot 30. A tanner and currier by trade he followed that business here until 1865. He was the first postmaster in Dayton and was one

of the earliest tavern keepers in the town. The Webbs were the first settlers at West Dayton, and about 1825 they opened there the first inn in town. In Joshua Webb's house on lot 56 were held the first religious services, in 1816, by Rev. Elnathan Finch, a Baptist. Pitcher was the first settler at South Dayton. James P., his brother, quickly followed, but both removed, selling their lands to M. C. Nickerson, who finally joined the Mormons.

Azariah Darbee, Sr., a native of Vermont, located on lot 54 in 1816. The next year he moved his family in with an ox-team and subsequently planted the first orchard in Dayton. Thomas Newcomb, also a Vermonter, came here in 1817, as did also William and Nathaniel Blasdell and Samuel K. Strickland. The Blasdells were the first to locate in the central part of the town. Strickland made the journey hither from the central part of the State in March, bringing his wife and son Robert O. In 1818 came Peter and Luther Allen from Onondaga county, the latter of whom soon returned and brought his wife to share his pioneer life. He erected in 1834 the first frame house in Dayton, which is still standing, and finally moved to Gowanda, where he died in February, 1847. Asahel, a brother of Luther, located on lot 23 in 1820 and died in 1858. Royal Allen settled near by a few years later. Besides these mentioned the following persons were landowners and most of them actual settlers in 1819: Abraham Hale, James H. Shaw, Hiram Howard, Jedediah Lee, Lyman Wood, Frederick A. and Bela H. Redfield, Chauncey and Samuel Hammond, John and Stephen Parsall, Ezra T. Winship, George Babcock, Aaron Nash, Chester McDaniels, Sylvanus Finch, Ebenezer Roberts, Nathan and Lyman Bumpus, Simeon Dryer, Luther Hubbard, Jeremiah Pratt, Chester Darbee, Arza Corbett, A. Starkweather, Ephraim and Ephaphras Smith, Eldad Corlitt, Moses Morgan, William Reed, and D. S. Downer.

In 1833 the actual residents, in addition to many already given, were Isaac Wait, Peter Kellogg, Ephraim Dutton, David and Jonathan Milks, Daniel C. Bassett, Eleazer Hillebert, P. Collins, D. Loomer, Wyman Hulett, Daniel Guptel, Chapel Judd, Ezekiel Seekins, Leander, Constant C., Penuel, Norman L., and Abel M. Bacon, Avery and Sidney Park, D. C. and Russell J. Burdick, H. C. Adams, Artemas Coon, John Wattenpaugh, Reuben Robertson, Gershom Wells, William Farnsworth, Gile Johnson, Hale Matteson, R. E. Knight, Garrett Parsall, William B. Smith, John Hammond, Asa H. Nichols, Alvah Cole, Stephen Soule, Lemuel Webster, James Caldwell, John H. Blish, Isaac P. Hubbard, George Passmore, Tilly Sanford, Sylvester James, Isaac Holbrook, and Daniel Whelpley.

The first marriage in town occurred in March, 1818, when Benjamin Parsall and Miss Mary Redfield became husband and wife. In 1833 the first store kept in the southeast part of Dayton was opened by William H. Leland. When the town was set off from Perrysburg in 1835 the act provided for an equal division of the unexpended public moneys, and Dayton received as her share just one shilling. At its organization the town had 4,313 acres of im-

proved land, three saw-mills, and a tannery, and a population of 1,114, which in 1850 was 1,448; in 1860, 1,294; in 1870, 1,267; in 1880, 1,705; in 1890, 1,735. The first school was taught by Mary Redfield and the first church was organized by the Baptists at West Dayton in March, 1818.

The first annual town meeting convened at the school house near Ralph Johnson's on the last Tuesday in February, 1835, and Silas Nash was elected supervisor; Ralph Johnson, town clerk; and Luther Allen, justice of the peace. The list of principal civil officers to the present time is as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Silas Nash, 1835-36, 1841-43, and 1845; Luther Allen, 1837-38 and 1844; Anson C. Merrill, 1839-40; Heman Merrill, 1846-47; Calvin F. Yaw, 1848-50; Ralph Johnson, 1851; John B. Reed, 1852-53; Franklin Philbrick, 1854 and 1856; Gile Johnson, 1855 and 1857; Dewitt C. Nash, 1858-59; Norman M. Allen, 1860 to 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—Ralph Johnson, 1835-1845; Richard Johnson, 1846-47; Orsman Markham, 1848-49; T. W. Johnson, 1850-51 and 1853-62; N. M. Allen, 1852; G. P. Dart, 1863; A. M. De Long, 1864-65; M. P. Roberts, 1866; Silas H. Merrill, 1867-70; N. A. Chaffee, 1871-72; Fernando Smith, 1873-76; A. M. Hall, 1877-78; M. N. Johnson, 1879; John J. Volk, 1880-92; Albert R. Young, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1835, Luther Allen; 1836, John H. Blish, Avery Park, Luther Allen; 1837, John McMillan; 1838, John H. Blish; 1839, Lemuel Webster; 1840, Avery Park; 1841, Luther Allen; 1842, Lemuel Webster; 1843, no record; 1844, Avery Park; 1845, Luther Allen; 1846, John B. Reed; 1847, Eleazer J. Hillebert; 1848, Avery Park, Franklin Philbrick; 1849, Asahel Allen; 1850, James S. Shaw; 1851, Avery Park; 1852, John W. Badgero; 1853, Asahel Allen; 1854, James S. Shaw; 1855, Avery Park; 1856, Norman M. Allen; 1857, J. B. Allen; 1858, James S. Shaw; 1859, I. H. Alden; 1860, H. W. Locke; 1861, J. B. Allen; 1862, James S. Shaw; 1863, I. H. Alden; 1864, H. W. Locke; 1865, J. B. Allen; 1866, James S. Shaw; 1867, G. P. Dart; 1868, Charles Blair; 1869, J. B. Allen; 1870, W. S. Thrasher; 1871, L. O. Hall; 1872, Charles Blair; 1873, J. B. Badgero; 1874, Harrison Judd; 1875, L. Ranlett; 1876, B. H. Lamb; 1877, Charles W. Smith; 1878, Charles Blair, Charles W. Smith, Harrison Judd, B. H. Lamb; 1879, same; 1880, same; 1881, Charles Blair, L. O. Hall, B. H. Lamb; 1882, John Locke, L. O. Hall, B. H. Lamb, John Newcomb; 1883, same; 1884, Elijah Cook, B. H. Lamb, John Locke, John Newcomb; 1885, Elijah Cook, B. H. Lamb, A. G. Park, John Newcomb; 1886, same; 1887, B. H. Lamb, Elijah Cook, A. G. Park, J. S. Van Slyke; 1888, B. H. Lamb, J. S. Van Slyke, J. M. Parmelee, A. G. Park; 1889, same; 1890, B. H. Lamb, E. K. Park, J. M. Parmlee, John Van Slyke; 1891, B. H. Lamb, J. M. Parmlee, E. K. Park, J. N. Johnson; 1892, same; 1893, same.

From the time Mary Redfield taught the first school in town down to the present day the educational facilities have kept pace with those of other localities. The old log structures have given place to neatly painted frame school buildings, and from four whole and five fractional districts in 1835 the number has been increased to ten. In 1835 the number of children in town of school age was 365, the number of months of school aggregated seven, and the money received from the county amounted to \$121.50. The fine brick school house in Dayton was built in 1879 at a cost of \$3,500. It stands on an eminence of land in the west part of the village and is surrounded by a beautiful maple grove of about five acres, locally known as "Educational Grove," which cost the district \$1,000. These maple trees are the second growth and average ten inches in diameter, and their shelter affords magnificent picnic grounds in summer. The district was organized as a graded school district in 1892 with four teachers and 101 scholars. Hiram E. Vincent is principal.

The town in 1892 had a population of 1,740 and was divided into ten school districts, in each of which schools were maintained by sixteen teachers with an aggregate attendance of 530 scholars, the total expenditure being \$4,504.05. The taxable property assessed for school purposes is valued at \$685,303, while the school buildings and sites are valued at \$12,367.

The first thoroughfare in the town was a wagon road from Perrysburg south by way of South Dayton, and this was used as early as 1817. The Jamestown road is another early highway and was to the eastern part what the other was to the western part. The present roads are kept in good order.

Manufacturing began in 1817, when Silas Nash erected a saw-mill at West Dayton, which was continued until 1856 under different proprietors. Owing to the limited water-power very little manufacturing was attempted until steam came into use. Anson C. Merrill and Ralph Johnson built a saw-mill about 1830, on the site where Henry Markham more recently operated one having a capacity of 3,000 feet of lumber daily. One of the earliest shingle manufacturers was Gorham Dart, who erected, in all, three mills in the swamp, whence he subsequently removed them; they were afterward operated by C. L. Watkins and Moses Dart. It is quite probable that John Knowlton was the first to put up a steam saw-mill in town. He erected one at West Dayton in 1853 which finally became the property of John Crandall. Henry Wolfe built a shingle-mill in 1862 that was later operated by Henry Markham, the capacity being 15,000 shingles per day. Watkins & Tarbell had a mill in Leon which they moved in 1873 to Dayton. Wolfe had a steam saw-mill at the Jamestown crossing that he removed in 1877 to lot 22, where the boiler exploded on June 12, 1878, killing the proprietor and his son William and Joseph Harbine and the engineer, Fronds, the latter a Norwegian. Prior to this William Wolfe had a saw and shingle-mill below Markham near where Jacob Dersey later operated a shingle-mill.

In 1852 Wallace and William Ranlett built a shingle-mill at Pine Valley which they ran some six years, when a saw-mill was added and John Wickham became a proprietor. Finally the ownership was vested in the firm of Burkhalter & Wickham, and the mill did also both planing and matching, the machinery being driven by a forty horse-power engine. In 1874 C. L. Watkins established a sash, door, and blind factory and a planing-mill at Dayton village. In connection with it was a feed-mill and cider-mill. Fernando Smith started here a stave and heading factory in 1876 with a capacity of 200,000 or 300,000 staves per year, which were mostly made into flour and apple barrels on the premises. At Pine Valley Jesse Pile built a steam lumber mill in 1878 and the same year C. J. Babcock & Co. started a stave and heading factory. Palmer & Hall put up a similar factory at the same time, and also manufactured box material. A broom factory and a few carriage shops were once in operation in Pine Valley.

The principal manufacturing industry of the present day is the converting of milk into cheese and butter, which has developed into its present magnitude since 1865, when a cheese factory was erected in Dayton village by Porter Welch, of Gowanda, at a cost of \$7,000. He used 50,000 feet of lumber in its construction. After running the factory one year Welch sold to Joseph Plumb, who, seven years later, disposed of it to Orrin W. Catlin, who now



runs it under the ownership of Frank Rice. The capacity is the milk from 1,700 cows daily, and large quantities of cream are shipped to Buffalo. Jenks & Ross operated a cheese factory for a number of years in the south part of the town and manufactured seventy-five tons of cheese annually, which they sold one year for \$25,000. This is said to have been the first cheese factory established in Dayton. The present manufactory is a portion of the original structure, and is owned by Anson Conger, of Gowanda, and conducted by Albert Howard, the capacity being about 400 cows. In 1872 a stock company erected a cheese factory at Wesley at an expense of \$2,500. The company sold out in 1888 to Ellis and Julius Brown, who still own and conduct it. The capacity is 500 cows. Andrew Brainard, in 1866, built at West Dayton a factory employing the cheddar process of manufacture. It later passed into the possession of William McAdams. A factory was put up by Isaac Lang in 1872 on the Jamestown road which manufactured full-cream cheese. The next year Hall & Park erected a cheese and butter factory at Howard's Corners which later was owned by R. Hall. William Johnson built a cheese factory at Markham in 1877 at a cost of \$1,500. It is now owned by his widow, Mrs. Lucinda Johnson, and has a large capacity.

West Dayton (Cottage postoffice) is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town and contains two general stores, a creamery and cheese factory, shops, two church edifices, and about fifty dwellings. The nearest railroad station is Markham, three miles distant. West Dayton is the oldest village in town, and in early days, owing to its location on one of the principal thoroughfares, was a point of considerable importance. It is still entitled, however, to a prominent place among the surrounding hamlets. Caleb and Joshua Webb, in 1824, opened the first tavern here, which was also the first public house in the town. Subsequent keepers were John H. Blish, J. H. Rice, Daniel Whelpley, L. & G. Flowers, and others. The first merchant was John H. Blish, about 1845. Other traders were John Knowlton, S. W. Day, Barzilla Merrill, I. H. Alden, and D. S. Alden. Cottage postoffice was established soon after 1850 with John H. Blish as postmaster, who was succeeded by Norman M. Allen, I. H. Alden, S. W. Day, Charles W. Blair, and David S. Alden. The present incumbent is Leroy B. Johnson.

Dayton postoffice, a station at the junction of the Dunkirk and the Buffalo & Southwestern divisions of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, is the principal village in town, and has grown to its present size since 1851. Peter Allen was the original owner of most of the site, purchasing it from the Holland Land Company and settling here in 1818. When the Erie was completed in 1851 A. W. W. Chaffee built and kept a store, the building being subsequently used as a postoffice. He was followed in this location by James H. Chaffee, James S. Shaw, A. M. De Long, H. N. Hooker, Spencer Horton, Frederick Moore, and N. A. Chaffee. James Rice was an early groceryman and James Currin, in 1866, opened a store in the building erected by Henry

Wagner, which was burned, rebuilt, and occupied by C. M. Hall. In 1870 Fernando Smith established himself as a general merchant and Dr. Moses P. Roberts opened a drug store. Langmaid & Cheney began the hardware trade in 1874, and were succeeded by John Marvin and he by John Volk. J. M. Parmlee was the first furniture dealer. T. W. Johnson opened in 1852 the first hotel in the village in a building erected by Ralph Johnson. George Volk for sixteen years was a hotel keeper. The Dayton postoffice was established about 1836 and kept near what is now Markham in the dwelling house of Ralph Johnson, who was the first postmaster. In 1851 it was moved to Dayton village and James Rice appointed to the position, some of his successors being James H. Chaffee, Jonathan Shepard, Spencer Horton, A. M. De Long, and N. A. Chaffee. The village is twenty-two miles from Dunkirk, and contains three general stores, a drug store and doctor's office, a hardware store, two hotels, a livery, one bank, a lawyer's office, a feed-mill, three church edifices, a graded school building, several shops, telegraph and express offices, about 100 dwellings, and a population of 500.

Pine Valley (South Dayton postoffice) is a thriving village six miles from Dayton, in the southwest corner of the town, on the Buffalo & Southwestern division of the Erie railroad, and has two dry goods stores, one hardware store, a drug store, a clothing store, two groceries, several shops, a dental and physician's office, one hotel, two church edifices, two saw-mills, and a grape basket factory, and about 150 dwellings. The village was laid out by Robert F. Ewing in 1875, though it had its birth as a hamlet several years prior to that date. Ewing platted thirty acres of the Wickham farm and A. L. Rowe erected and opened a small store the same year. John Wickham surveyed out another thirty acres in the autumn of 1875 and since then a number of large handsome buildings have been put up. It is a village of attractive appearance and for several years has been an important shipping point. The first merchant in the locality was David Barrett, who opened a grocery store in 1862, and in the same building John Wickham began trade in 1871. Other storekeepers were A. L. Rowe, Ewing & Whipple, and Wilson & Wade. The first hotel was kept by A. B. Charlesworth in a dwelling remodeled for the purpose, and again changed into a farm house. The present hostelry was erected in 1877 and opened to the public the next year. The postoffice was established about 1860, the first postmaster being E. O. Beach, who appointed John Wickham his deputy, at whose house the office was kept. Henry T. Rice and M. L. Ranlett successively held the position.

Markham, formerly known as Markham's Corners, is a station and postoffice about midway between Dayton and South Dayton on the Buffalo & Southwestern division of the Erie railroad, and contains 125 inhabitants, with the usual complement of stores, shops, etc. The name was given the place in honor of Joshua Markham, who settled there in 1834 and shortly afterward opened an inn, which he conducted about thirty years. Ralph Johnson had

another tavern near by that he opened in 1845, the building being subsequently occupied as a grocery store by Leonard Metzkar. The original Dayton postoffice was established in this locality. The present office was started in 1876 with John Wallace, postmaster, who was also station agent and a merchant.

Wesley is a postal hamlet in the southeast part of the town, on the old Jamestown road. In early days the settlement was known as Sociality, and the first postoffice in town was established here under that name in 1833 with Ephraim Dutton, postmaster. Here was also opened this year the first store in Dayton by William H. Leland, who also kept a tavern. Franklin Philbrick was likewise a merchant and Harry Howard an innkeeper, and from the latter the place took the name of Howard's Corners soon after 1851, about which time the Sociality postoffice was discontinued, the last postmaster being Nelson Hillebert. The Wesley postoffice was established March 6, 1884, with Charles W. Hall, postmaster, who has since served in that capacity.

The first religious services held in the town of Dayton were of the Baptist order in 1816, and were conducted by Rev. Elnathan Finch, a missionary, at the residence of Caleb Webb in West Dayton. In the autumn of 1818 four persons—Caleb Webb and wife and Daniel and Clarinda Brand—met at this same house and formed a Methodist class, the leader being a Mr. Whipple. Dennis Goddard and Samuel R. Brockway, ministers of the gospel, preached occasionally and the class was augmented by members from the Darbee, Webb, Prosser, and other families.

The Freewill Baptist church of Dayton was organized May 4, 1831, by Rev. Amos C. Andrus, with seven members, and John Seekins was chosen the first clerk. The following year Rev. Stacy Smith became the first pastor and about a year later Rev. Hiram Whicher took charge. In 1834 Rev. F. B. Tanner was called to the pastorate, and he was succeeded in 1835 by Rev. Freeman Darte. The membership in 1847 was forty-two, under Rev. Mr. McKoon as pastor, whose position was filled in 1849 by Rev. Horatio Plumb, who was succeeded by Rev. George Donacker, under whose pastorate the first church edifice, of wood, was erected and completed in 1854, being consecrated by Rev. J. H. Ball, of Buffalo. The society was incorporated February 16, 1852, with Jonathan Wait, Daniel Brown, William Waldron, Harrison Judd, John Seekins, and Ezekiel Seekins as trustees. The building cost \$1,200, would seat 200 persons, and was located in the southeastern part of the town near the Leon line. Among the pastors who had charge over it after its erection were Daniel Brown (who was originally licensed within its walls to preach), J. H. Lovelace, L. D. Howe, S. Crosby, J. C. Steele, and Jerome Higbee. In 1890 the society built a frame edifice, veneered with brick, in Dayton village, at a cost of \$5,000, capable of seating 300 persons. The present value of the church property is \$6,600. There are thirty-eight members under the pastorate of Rev. S. R. Waldron, with M. J. Rhodes, clerk. The Sunday school has five teachers and thirty scholars.

Out of the Methodist class formed in 1818 was incorporated on October 31, 1845, the First M. E. church in Dayton, better known perhaps as the Cottage M. E. church because of its being organized in that hamlet. The first trustees were William Howlett, Gile Johnson, and John B. Reed, the original membership was sixty, and the organizers were W. S. Warallo and T. H. Cummings, who were also jointly the first pastors. The following year (1846) a wooden church edifice was erected, which gave place to the present wooden structure in 1872. The cost of this latter, which will seat about 300 persons, was \$2,500, and is now valued, including lot and parsonage (which was purchased a number of years ago), at \$4,500. Among the ministers who have had charge of this congregation are Joseph Uncles, W. W. Warner, Peter Burroughs, T. G. McCrary, S. Churchill, W. H. H. Snowden, W. H. Hover, J. H. Whallon, T. P. Warner, L. A. Chapin, A. H. Bowers, and J. G. Garnett, the present pastor. A Sunday school connected with the church has eight teachers and sixty-five scholars.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church in Dayton was incorporated March 8, 1848, with Nelson Hillebert, Avery Park, E. B. Nash, Aaron P. Knowles, Norman L. Bacon, Jonathan Prince, and Benjamin J. Allen, trustees. No church edifice was erected and after a few years the society disbanded, but those who continued a class met in the school house at Howard's Corners on April 21, 1875, and under Rev. J. H. Whallon organized anew, the name being the East Dayton Society of the Methodist Episcopal church. That summer a pretty edifice was built at Howard's Corners at an expense of \$2,000 and dedicated in January, 1846, by Rev. J. T. Edwards, of Randolph. The society has been supplied by clergymen from Leon.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Dayton village was organized with forty members by Rev. W. W. Warner in 1864 and on May 15, 1875, the body was duly incorporated. The first pastor was the Rev. Peter Burroughs. A church edifice was put up in 1868, of wood, at a cost of \$2,500, and dedicated by Rev. C. C. Carruthers. It will seat about 200 persons and is valued, including lot, at \$3,000. A large Sunday school is connected under the superintendency of Mrs. C. A. Markham. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Jeremiah G. Garnett and the membership is sixty.

The Methodist Episcopal church of South Dayton was organized with twenty-five members by Rev. Mr. Palmer, who became the first pastor. Their first and present house of worship was built of wood in 1881, the cost being \$1,200, and will seat 250 persons. The present membership is fifty, the value of church property about \$1,400, and the pastor is Rev. L. W. Elkins. The Sunday school has an attendance of sixty-five scholars and seven teachers.

The Fair Plain Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1885 with twelve members, with Rev. W. W. Cushman as the first pastor. Their church building, erected in 1889, of wood, will seat 150 persons, and cost \$1,500, the present value of their church property. There are seventeen members under

Rev. F. V. Dunkle, pastor, and the Sunday school connected has forty scholars and four teachers.

About 1857 twenty-five dissenters of the Freewill Baptist church met and organized the Wesleyan Methodist Society of East Dayton under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Frink. A house of worship was erected that year, at a cost of \$500, and capable of seating 500 persons, the present value of which property, including lot, is \$700. The membership now is fifteen under Rev. J. Adams as pastor, and connected is a Sunday school of sixty-five members.

The German United Protestant Lutheran church was organized September 3, 1864, by Charles Coeppel, John Oscher, and William Borneman. A few months prior to this date a small wooden church building was erected about four miles south of Dayton village, at a cost of \$500, and capable of seating 100 persons. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Shonstein, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Fagle and others. At present there are twenty members, but the society has no regular pastor.

St. Paul's Roman Catholic church was the immediate result of missionary meetings held by Passionists from Dunkirk in 1863, the present society being organized in 1864 with fifty members. Their first house of worship, of wood, was erected in Dayton village during the latter year and would seat 150 people. The congregation remained in charge of the Passionists until Dayton was made a parish, when Father Charles C. Geppert became the first resident priest. The present church edifice was built in 1876, on a lot covering an acre of ground, a portion of which is used as a cemetery. The structure is 40x70 feet, will seat 400 persons, is supplied with a tower and bell, and cost \$4,000; the present value of the church property is \$6,000; the present membership is 300 and fifty scholars in the Sunday school.

The Free Union church at Cottage was organized in the fall of 1878 by twenty-five persons, over whom A. P. Cook became the first pastor. Their house of worship was erected the same year, the cost of which was \$1,300, the present value being, including lot, \$1500. It will seat 200 persons. The society, which is now without a pastor, has a membership of thirty and a Sunday school of thirty-five scholars and five teachers.

The Free Methodist church of South Dayton became an organized body with thirty members in 1880. Their church edifice was built, of wood that year at a cost of \$1,000, and would comfortably seat 250 persons. Both membership and value of property remain the same. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Worthington and the present one Rev. Mr. Jones.

Barzilla Merrill Post, No. 637, G. A. R., was organized September 18, 1888, with seventeen members, the present number being thirty-three.

Summit Lodge, No. 72, A. O. U. W., Dayton, was instituted February 24, 1877, with twelve members.

Valley Lodge, No. 704, K. of H., of Pine Valley, was organized August 1, 1877. There were eleven charter members.



Valley Lodge Building Association was formed in April, 1878, for the purpose of providing a suitable hall for lodge and other purposes at Pine Valley. A two-story building was erected the following fall.

Pine Valley Lodge, No. 605, I. O. O. F., at South Dayton, was instituted September 9, 1891, by Dr. R. D. Wilcox, D. D. G. M. The first officers were A. F. Kelley, N. G.; H. T. Wilson, V. G.; B. A. Whipple, secretary; D. J. White, recording secretary; J. F. Peacock, treasurer.

Asahel Allen, son of Peter, a native of Connecticut, was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, Nov. 5, 1802, and came to Dayton in 1818, cleared a farm where that village now stands, and erected the first dwelling house on the site, buying the land of the Holland Land Company at \$3 per acre. He finally moved to Cottage, where he died Jan. 21, 1858. His wife, Sally A., daughter of Jonathan Benedict, of Onondaga county, died Oct. 22, 1847. Their children were Jonathan B., Peter R., Harlow, Lucy M., Laura J., Eliza L., Mary C., James M., George M., and Ellen M. By his second wife, Julia A., daughter of Timothy M. Shaw, he had three children—Annette, Newton, and Julia A. Peter R. Allen married Betsey, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Eddie) Johnson, and died July 29, 1880. He was a farmer and wood mechanic. Their only son, Danial E., was born Aug. 25, 1862, and is postmaster of Dayton. Mrs. Allen is still living.

Jonathan B. Allen was born Aug. 10, 1824, and married, Nov. 8, 1849, Fanny M., daughter of Timothy M. and Amanda (Redfield) Shaw. Their children are Ellen (Mrs. A. C. Wright), Laura (Mrs. David Brand), and Cora L., who died Sept. 2, 1877. Mr. Allen is a farmer and has been justice of the peace fourteen years.

Luther Allen also came to Dayton in 1818 and became prominent in town affairs. He arrived before he had attained his majority, and soon returned to Onondaga county for his wife, whom he brought to his rude home on an ox-sled. His was the first frame house erected in Dayton village, in 1834. Mr. Allen finally removed to Gowanda, where he died in Feb., 1847. He was supervisor of Dayton in 1837, 1838, and 1844.

Hiram Austin, son of Samuel, came to Dayton in 1826, cleared a farm, and died here Nov. 16, 1875. He was twice married and had three children, of whom Hiram C., born Jan. 26, 1825, married Jane Hooker, has five children, and is a farmer on the homestead.

Christopher Babcock was a native of Rhode Island and served in the Revolutionary war. Asa, his son, born in Westerly, R. I., Oct. 9, 1777, died in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1840; he married Mary Babcock and, second, Elizabeth Barber, both of whom were born in Westerly. His children were Caroline, Thomas, George W., Amy, Mary, Asa C., Elizabeth, and Christopher J. Christopher J. was born in Smyrna, Dec. 14, 1814, and married, Nov. 11, 1838, Rebecca A., daughter of Silas and Jerusha Smith, and their children were Amy, 2d, and William A., both of whom were born in Truxton, N. Y. Mr. Babcock married, second, Harriet Button, and their children are Julius C. (deceased), Wesley J., Willis A., Frank P., and Herman T. He was formerly a ship-builder, but is now a retired resident of South Dayton. He married, third, Mrs. Sarah A. Chase.

Norman Bacon was a son of Penuel and was born in Onondaga county. He came to Dayton at an early day and died May 9, 1849, on the farm which he cleared. His wife, Lucy Ann Park, died here in 1872. Their son Elisha

H. was born in town Sept. 15, 1846, married, in 1868, a daughter of Zalmon Rich and afterward a daughter of Walter Dean, and has six children. He is a farmer. His brother Ezek P. served in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and died in Andersonville prison.

John W. Badgero, son of Jacob and Sophia Badgero, was born in Vermont and came to Dayton while young. He married Laura A., daughter of Abel and Maria (West) Jolls, by whom he had these children: Christiana C., Frances M., Ellery G., Laura M., Phœbe E., Ada E., and Iva M., of whom Phœbe E. is a dressmaker and resides with her widowed mother in Dayton, and Laura M. married M. P. Peterson and lives in Norfolk, Neb. Mr. Badgero was a soldier in the late war in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and died in Dayton.

Dennison Bartlett came to Dayton while young and died here aged sixty years. His wife was Alzina Campbell, who bore him five children.

Abner Batchellor, a native of Massachusetts, came to Dayton as an early settler, married Mary A. Dow, had three children, and died June 19, 1880. Netta A., who resides on the homestead, is the only survivor of the family in town.

Charles W. Blair was born at Stockbridge, Oneida county, Feb. 22, 1822, and came to Perrysburg and thence to Dayton at an early day. His father was William, son of Robert, a native of Massachusetts. Charles W. Blair has served as justice of the peace, highway commissioner, and postmaster at Cottage. He married Pastorette A., daughter of William D. and Betsey (Webb) Smith, and their children are Emmett W., Ada A., and Cora A (deceased).

William Blair, another son of Robert, was born in Massachusetts in 1785 and came to this town while young, locating at Cottage, where he died Dec. 14, 1862. His wife, Susan Curtis, was born Feb. 14, 1793, and died Sept. 3, 1832. One of their sons, William W., married Mary Walker, and of their children Charles H. was born in Perrysburg, Sept. 22, 1838, and July 4, 1865, married Christiana C., daughter of John W. Badgero. Charles H. Blair enlisted in Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols., was wounded at Gettysburg, and was discharged in 1864. William W. Blair served from 1862 until 1865 in Co. K, 155th N. Y. Vols., and was six months in prison.

Nathaniel Blasdell was one of Dayton's pioneers and died here aged sixty-two. Of his seven children David married Lucinda, daughter of Daniel Allen, of Persia, and had born to him six children. His brother Daniel was born in Otto, Jan. 28, 1828, married Elizabeth Shepard, of Dayton, and of their children Frank married Mary Merrill and May became the wife of Marshall Merrill.

David Brand came to Gowanda and lived many years, removing finally to Dayton and eventually to Iowa, where he died. Of his children Henry C. was born in Gowanda and died in Dayton in 1872. He married Sarah Howard, who survives him, and their son Henry M., born in Dayton on Feb. 22, 1847, married Eliza M. Loomer, Feb. 20, 1869, who died, and he married, second, Rachel E. Smith. Daniel H., another son of Henry C., was born July 6, 1854, and married Kate, daughter of Jonathan and Fanny (Shaw) Allen, and is a farmer in the south part of the town.

Ezra Brown, a native of Vermont, came to Chemung county, where he died at an advanced age. He served in the War of 1812 and was a farmer. His son Daniel was born June 15, 1813, and came to Dayton in 1847, locating near Howard's Corners, where he died Aug. 5, 1882. He married Fanny Perham, who survives him, and their children were Ellen, Harriet, Janette,

Josephine, Julius, and Ellis. The latter was born Feb. 11, 1856, and Nov. 21, 1875, married Sarah L., daughter of George and Jane (Ashdown) Williams, and their children are Welcome J., Helen M., and Leon W. He is proprietor of a cheese factory with his brother Julius. Julius Brown, born Feb. 24, 1854, married, Dec. 27, 1874, Ida Ann Easterly, has one son, Ellsworth, and is a farmer and breeder and dealer in carriage horses and roadsters.

Rory Bunce was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1758, and died June 27, 1812. He served in the Revolutionary war. His wife, Elizabeth Olcott, born in Connecticut, Jan. 14, 1763, died in Dayton, July, 24, 1843. His son Simeon was born in Hartford, Conn., June 9, 1788, and died in Dayton, Nov. 26, 1875. Dec. 28, 1814, he married Esther, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Putney) Brownell; she died Sept. 20, 1870. Their children were Harriet, Sanford, and Nelson. Nelson Bunce, born in Dayton, Nov. 30, 1821, married, Nov. 22, 1843, Katharine Wheeler, who died March 24, 1891. Their children were Sanford C., Maria S., Francelia, Jay B., Simeon A., and Nellie L. Mr. Bunce married, second, Mrs. Mary E. Ingalls. Jay B. Bunce married, Aug. 15, 1877, Elva A., daughter of Jacob and Adelaide Badgero. Francelia married George Hubbard, Jan. 18, 1871, and their children were Katie, Lynn P., and Melva M. She died Jan. 6, 1886.

John Casten was born in Dutchess county and came to Collins, Erie county, where he died. His son James, born in Dutchess county, Sept. 29, 1801, was located in Buffalo as a dealer in live stock for many years and came thence to Collins and from there to Leon, where he died March 3, 1888. He married Amanda Wheeler (born July 16, 1802), and his children were Ann E., James W., Ira W., Emily A., Mary J., William H., Eunice L., Stephen L., and John G. John G. Casten was born in Buffalo, March 14, 1833, and in 1860 married Martha M., daughter of Samuel and Susan (Fairbanks) Town, of Leon, who was born March 9, 1841. Their children are Susie A., James S., Addie M., John F., Ira B., William E., Stephen A., Ella M., and Archie R. Mr. Casten is a farmer in Dayton.

William Catlin, born in Massachusetts, moved to Tioga county, Pa., and died in Chenango county, N. Y., aged ninety-seven years. He was a farmer and a manufacturer of leather and ratan whips. His wife bore him thirteen children, four of whom served in the Union and one in the Confederate army. One of his sons, Wells G. Catlin, was born in Tioga county, Pa., where he married Sarah B. Bennett, and moved to Persia, where he lived twenty-five years. His children were Annie S., Helena, Herbert L., Aaron F., George, and Orren. Orren was born in Charleston, Pa., Aug. 22, 1848, and Aug. 17, 1875, married Melissa A. Peck (born in Persia, Nov. 1, 1851), daughter of Joel and Philena Peck, and their children are Inez, J. Gordon, and Orren. Mr. Catlin is a cheesemaker in Dayton.

Abner Comstock, a Canadian by birth, came to Dayton in 1829 and died in 1859. He had ten children by two marriages, among them being David, who was born in Persia and married a daughter of Ransom Remington, by whom he has had five children.

David Crowell was born at Sherburne, N. Y., and came to Villenova, Chautauqua county, where he died in 1861. He was married three times, and of his children David also lived in Villenova until his death in 1841. He married Annie Faulkner, and their children were Seth, Norman, William, James, George, and Charles H. Charles H. Crowell was born in Villenova, Aug. 27, 1840, and Dec. 3, 1861, married Celestia Robbins, of Hanover, N. Y., and has

one son, Fred D., born Aug. 5, 1871. Mr. Crowell enlisted in 1861 in Co. H, 100th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged in 1862. Fred D. Crowell married Emma Smith, of Dayton.

Azariah Darbee was born in Vermont in 1762. His wife, Susan Phelps, was born in 1761. They came to Dayton in 1817 and cleared a farm in the western part of the town, where their deaths occurred Aug. 18, 1851, and Jan. 28, 1840, respectively. Their children were Chester, Susanna, Aurilla, Azariah, Olive, Clarissa, Celia, and Henry. Chester Darbee was born Nov. 24, 1785, served in the War of 1812, cleared a farm, and married Theodotia Church, by whom he had these children: Henry, Olive, Chester, Jr., Simeon, and John. Chester Darbee, Jr., was born in Hamburg, Erie county, July 28, 1811, and married, first, Caroline Amsden, and second, Caroline Lewis. His children are John H., Lewis H., and John H. John H. enlisted in the 44th Regt. N. Y. Vols. and was shot at the battle of Malvern Hill.

Joseph Dersey was born in Germany and came to Eden, Erie county, as an early settler, and died there in 1867, aged sixty-four years. He married Elizabeth Smith, and their children were Mary, Elizabeth, Delia, Joseph, Philip, and Jacob. Jacob Dersey was born in Eden, June 20, 1840, and June 29, 1876, married Mary W. Huff, who was born June 4, 1851. Their children are Alfred, born April 28, 1882, and Mildred P., born March 13, 1890. Mr. Dersey is a farmer in the town in a locality known as Fair Plain.

Charles W. Dexter came to Leon and died there at the age of seventy-five years. His grandson, William A. Dexter, the son of Bela E., was born in Gowanda, Dec. 14, 1856, and is now a farmer in the town of Dayton.

Elbridge Eddie was an early settler of Persia, where he died in 1878. He was a native of Enfield, Mass. His son Guilford J. was born in Persia, May 10, 1833, married Clarissa Ketchum, and has had seven children. He is a blacksmith.

Daniel D. English, son of William, was an early pioneer of Dayton. He was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 9, 1807, and died here April 15, 1874. His wife, Amanda Gere, died in Leon, Oct. 21, 1880. Their children were Eleanor, Sanford, Oscar, Alida, Amelia, Edgar, Theodore, and Lewis, all born in Dayton. Oscar English, born December 31, 1839, married, Sept. 2, 1866, Mercy R., daughter of William and Basheba (Waite) Potter, of Leon. She was born in Machias, Oct. 26, 1843. Their children are Bert L., born May 27, 1869, and Maud (adopted), born Aug. 22, 1878. Mr. English has resided on his present farm twenty-four years and has served as assessor three terms. Theodore English was born June 22, 1851, and January 10, 1874, married Etta A., daughter of George and Mary Filley, and their two children, Ethel and Bernard, were born Sept. 14, 1877, and Sept. 6, 1885, respectively. Mr. English is a general merchant at South Dayton.

Carl Fisher, son of John, was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., March 1, 1864. John Fisher was born in Germany in 1815, served in the war of the Rebellion, and died in Dunkirk in 1863. July 24, 1882, Carl Fisher married Reka, daughter of Christopher and Caroline (Bower) Traber, of Dayton, and their only child is Isabella, born January 23, 1892. Christopher Traber, son of Gotlieb, was born in Germany, Nov. 26, 1841, came to Buffalo in 1861, served in Co. H, 96th N. Y. Vols., in the late war, married Caroline Bower, and now lives in Dayton. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Traber are employees of the Erie railroad.

John Fisher, a native of Albany, a miller by trade, a soldier of the War of 1812, died in Italy, Yates county, at the age of 106 years and six months. Of



his children James married Rachel Gillett and of their children Jeremiah was born May 8, 1830, married Sally Ann Cook, has three children, and is a dealer in monuments in South Dayton.

Joseph Foster, born in Hartford, N. Y., in 1800, died in Otto aged seventy-five. His wife was Hester Wheeler, of Otto, and they had eight children, of whom Harvey, born Oct. 9, 1834, in Otto, married, Dec. 25, 1862, Emily, daughter of Simon Newcomb, of Dayton, and is a farmer in this town.

Francis Cadwin was born in Cayuga county in 1795, came to Hamburg, Erie county, removed thence to Leon, and finally settled in Perrysburg, where he died, aged seventy-five years. His father, Roswell, a native of Connecticut, served in the War of 1812 and died in Cayuga county. Francis married a daughter of Simon Francis, by whom he had seven children, of whom George was born in Hamburg, May 7, 1831, married, Dec. 18, 1856, Mary White, and reared one daughter, Lydia (Mrs. Morris O. Briggs, of Buffalo). Mr. Francis enlisted in 1861 in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., and served 14 months.

Henry Fuller, son of Benjamin, had seven children, of whom Edgar was born in Dayton, July 7, 1843, married Alice Conklin, and is a Wesleyan minister. His mother Betsey survives and resides in Dayton on the homestead.

Jonathan Gregg, born in New Hampshire in 1791, came to Dayton, where he was killed by a falling tree Oct. 21, 1850. His wife, Philinda, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Adgate, died in 1855. Their children were Clarinda, Margaret, Elizabeth, Joseph, Chester, Adgate T., Caroline, and Edgar. Adgate T. Gregg, born April 20, 1837, married in 1864 Philena, daughter of Gile Johnson, of Dayton, and has had born to him these children: Lizzie M., Grace C., Althea M., Clara S., and Georgia A. Mr. Gregg enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged in 1864. He is a farmer on the Gile Johnson farm in Dayton.

William G. Hall, son of Justice, was born at Portage, N. Y., came to New Albion, and finally removed to near the Wesley postoffice, where he died. He was a farmer, and married Almada Rich, of Barre, Orleans county, who survives him and resides on the homestead. His children were Charles W., Leonard O., Alzina A., Mary D., Delbert, Rowland, Arad, Sarah, Denton, and Marian (deceased). Charles W. Hall was born in New Albion, Nov. 3, 1837, and March 11, 1861, married Betsey A., daughter of Norman L. and Lucy A. (Park) Bacon, by whom he has one son, Burt H. Mr. Hall is a merchant and postmaster at Wesley. He served as corporal in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was at the battles of Chancellorsville and Rocky Face Ridge, being severely wounded at each engagement. Delbert Hall, another son of William G., was born in New Albion, May 12, 1848, and married, March 27, 1865, Mary J. Wood, a native of Niagara county, who has borne him three children—Glenn W., Willie J., and Jennie M. Mr. Hall served in the late war in Co. D, 179th N. Y. Vols., and is now a carpenter and proprietor of a planing-mill in Dayton village. Glenn W. Hall, born Aug. 15, 1868, married Anna, daughter of Obediah and Mary J. Luce, of New Albion, has one son, Blaine D., and is a farmer in the south part of the town.

Calvin Hall, a native of Vermont, came to Dayton in 1855, where he died in 1890. His wife, Sarah Mosher, died here aged fifty-four. They had three children: Calvin E., Phebe, and Lydia. Calvin E. Hall was born Jan. 22, 1826, came to Dayton with his father, and finally moved to Buffalo, where he died in 1890. By his wife, Sarah Watkins, he had these children: Mary Z., Ada, Edmond, Drusa, Jessie, and Robert B. The latter was born in New



Albion, July 1, 1853. January 1, 1872, he married Nettie, daughter of Patrick Shafer, of Salamanca, and their children are Gertrude, Charles C., Jessie M., and Mabel D. Mr. Hall is a farmer on the homestead. Patrick Shafer, son of Andrew, was born Oct. 26, 1822, and died Oct. 15, 1875; his wife Cordelia was born May 20, 1820, and died Jan. 16, 1876.

Nelson Hillebert, son of John C. and Elizabeth Hillebert, was born in Onondaga county, Nov. 11, 1809, came to Dayton in 1837, and settled near Wesley, where he died Sept. 13, 1871. He was postmaster and highway commissioner many years. He married; Sept. 11, 1845, Eleanor Harvey, and their children were Emeline J., Amelia, George N., Adaline, Mary, and Warren W. Mrs. Hillebert survives her husband and resides on the homestead. Emeline J., born in Dayton, Sept. 22, 1846, married, Feb. 15, 1871, George Bailey, and has one daughter, Dora E.; Warren W. was born Aug. 21, 1885, married Belle Payne, and has two children: Willie J. and Chester. George N. Hillebert, born in Dayton, Jan. 27, 1851, married Ursula Skeels, and their children are Nelson and Clifford (deceased). Mr. Hillebert is a farmer in town.

Jacob Hooker was a son of Daniel, who was a native of Germany, a resident of Boston and later of Brandon, Vt., and a soldier of the Revolution. His wife, Mary (Gates) Hooker, died in Perrysburg aged about ninety years. Jacob Hooker was born in Stowe, Mass., came to Perrysburg in 1835, and died Nov. 25, 1863. His wife, Lois Fife, was born Dec. 24, 1788, and by her he had five children.

John Hooker, another son of Daniel, married Philena Waterman, reared ten children, and died in 1888, in Perrysburg. His sons Hall and Ray served in the Rebellion, the first mentioned being killed in action. Newell P. Hooker, another son, was born in Perrysburg, March 20, 1850, married, June 22, 1884, Christine Johnson, and has five children. Mrs. Johnson was born in Sweden, Feb. 1, 1860. Her father came to Dayton in 1884 and is a farmer.

Harry Howard, a native of Onondaga county, came to Persia as one of the first settlers, cleared a farm on Nash hill, and thence removed to Dayton, where he died in 1881; his wife, Delilah Bacon, died in 1888. Their children were Harriet, Amanda, Alexander, Norman, Emeline, and Charlotte. Alexander Howard, born in Persia, died in Dayton in March, 1861. He married Lucy, daughter of Amos and Almeda (Town) Ross, and his children were James, Albert, Emma, and Amanda. William H. Howard was born in Wisconsin, June 8, 1850, and March 1, 1874, married Mary A., daughter of Hiram and Alzada (Ingersoll) Remington, of Leon, and his children are Worden A., born March 13, 1875; Bertha, born April 13, 1876; Orville, born Feb. 17, 1880; Ray, born July 18, 1885; and Custer, born Feb. 18, 1891. Mr. Howard is a farmer in the southeast part of Dayton.

Harvey Hubbard, a native of Massachusetts, came to Dayton while young and died here in 1872. His son Charles accompanied him to the town and still resides within its limits, having removed in 1891 from near Markham to his present location. Several family connections of the name also live in Dayton and hold high places in the esteem of the community.

Asahel Hulett was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1800. His father, Aaron, served seven years in the Revolutionary war as groomsmen of Washington's horses. Asahel married Almira, daughter of Elisha and Dolly (Calkins) Darbee, who bore him eleven children, of whom Andrew J., born Oct. 26, 1833, married in 1856 Frances Allen, by whom he had two children, Lucy and Allen. Mr. Hulett married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Kimball, daughter of

John Dye, in 1865, who was the mother of two children, Helen and Horace Greeley. His third wife was Mrs. Annie Dye, daughter of Jonathan C. and Margaret (Stivers) Wade. Mr. Hulett enlisted in July, 1863, in Co. C, 112th N. Y. Vols., and served to the close of the war. His brother Marcus was a soldier in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols.; another brother, Asahel, was a member of Co. B, 112th Regt. Mr. Hulett is a blacksmith in South Dayton.

Edward C. Hurlburt, son of Byron C. and Harriet C. Hurlburt, was born in Haskinville, N. Y., April 17, 1868. Aug. 31, 1889, he married Bertha M., daughter of Oscar and Emma (Easton) Vincent, of Leon, and resides on the Easton estate in the southeast part of the town.

Harvey Inman came to Dayton with James Caldwell and married Betsey C., daughter of William and Susan Blair. His father, Peleg, served in the War of 1812. Harvey Inman removed to Illinois, but returned after a few years to Dayton and enlisted in the late war and served until its close, being captured at Chancellorsville and incarcerated in Libby prison for a time. He died in Dayton, May 24, 1891. His wife survives him and resides with their daughter at Cottage, where also live two sons, Henry and Orris. Lowell D. Inman, born in Illinois, Dec. 13, 1854, married Alia Randall, and resides at Cottage. H. Burt Inman, son of Harvey, was born in Dayton, May 16, 1842, married Harriet, daughter of John and Philena Hooker, and has six children. He served three years in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., in the Civil war.

Gile Johnson was a son of John, who served in the War of 1812 and died in Herkimer county. He was also a brother of Ralph Johnson, who figures largely in the early settlement of the town. Gile died here in 1872. His first wife was Philena Salisbury and the mother of three children. His second wife was Milla Rich. His children were Calvin, Corydon C. (see Medical chapter, p. 168), George, Gile, Belva, Philena, Mary, Elsie, Althema, Leonard, and Julia. Ralph Johnson was supervisor of Dayton in 1851, while his brother Gile served in the same capacity in 1855 and 1857.

Leroy B. Johnson, son of Hugh, was born in Mansfield, June 7, 1855, and Nov. 22, 1876, married Jennie, daughter of Lot and Rachel Crosby, by whom he has five children. Mr. Johnson is a merchant and postmaster at Cottage, and is also a farmer. Hugh Johnson served in Co. K, 56th N. Y. Vols., and now resides in Fredonia, N. Y.

Carrier Jolls was an early settler in Perrysburg, where he died. Among his large family of children was John, who was the first to settle on the present Foster farm, where he died aged seventy-nine. He likewise had a large family from two wives.

Chauncey E. Law, son of Lewis M., who was for many years a hardware merchant and died in Pennsylvania in 1861, was born in Aurora, April 22, 1857, and married, May 2, 1882, Minnie E., daughter of George and Caroline Dailey, of Dayton, by whom he has had two children, George L., born July 30, 1883, and Chester D., born Jan. 4, 1892. Mr. Law is a resident of Dayton.

Isaac Leonard was born in Taunton, Mass., came to Perrysburg in 1825, and thence to Dayton, where he died aged sixty-nine years. His wife, Lucy Manchester, a native of New Hampshire, died here at the age of forty-seven, after bearing these children: Joseph N., Otis W., Ann M., Schuyler B., Maryette, Ellen, Lyanda, and Cornelia. Mr. Leonard's father, Noah, a native of Massachusetts, served seven years in the Revolutionary war and died in Southfield, N. Y., aged ninety years. Joseph N. Leonard is a farmer in the town of Dayton on a farm of 242 acres.

Henry W. Locke was born in Massachusetts and came to Dayton from Moravia, Cayuga county, in February, 1852, clearing what is known as the Locke farm, where he died in 1890 at the age of eighty-five years. He was born Jan. 22, 1805, was justice of the peace three years, and married Temperance Wood, of Moravia, who died in 1883. His children were Henry A., James, David A., Mary A., Mary L., and John, all of whom were born in Moravia. John Locke came to Dayton with his father and now resides on the McMillen farm.

Henry J. Markham is a lineal descendant of an English family of the name who were early settlers of Massachusetts, of whom Benjamin, grandfather of Henry J., was seven years in the Revolutionary war and finally moved to Broome county, where he died. His son Joshua had five children, of whom Henry J. was born in Windsor, Broome county, Jan. 1, 1815, married, Feb. 17, 1842, Clarinda, daughter of Jonathan and Philinda (Adgate) Gregg, and has had born to him these children: John H., born Dec. 8, 1843; Philinda, born March 17, 1847; and Annie B., born Aug. 30, 1867. Mr. Markham is a farmer on 700 acres of land, most of which he cleared. His son John H. married, Aug. 11, 1870, Harriet, daughter of Eli and Sirena (Chase) Day, has two children, Sirena and Annie, and is a farmer near the station of Markham.

Aaron Markham is a native of Massachusetts, came to Dayton in 1836, and died here in 1852. Among his five children was Aaron, Jr., whose son William R., born Nov. 27, 1814, came to this town in 1843, where he still resides, a retired farmer. Of his sons Aaron and Sylvanus, served in the late war in the Ellsworth's Zouaves, the former being killed (age nineteen), and Philo A. was a member of Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and lost an arm at Rocky Face Ridge. The latter was brevetted first lieutenant for meritorious service.

Henry C. Mason is a son of Isaac Mason, who was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 23, 1798, and died Dec. 27, 1885. Brooks Mason, the father of Isaac, was a Revolutionary soldier and the third settler in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, where he died. Henry C. Mason was born in Penfield, Sept. 14, 1825. Oct. 31, 1847, he married Amanda M. Crane, who bore him these children: Orinda C., born May 20, 1850; Isaac C., born April 28, 1852; Levi D., born May 14, 1854; and Loren D., born Sept. 25, 1860, now a farmer in Dayton. James B. Mason, a brother of Henry C., was lieutenant-colonel in command at Clinch Mountain, West Virginia, where he was killed in 1863. George P. Mason, another brother, was captain of Co. B, 11th Mich. Vols., and was killed in Kentucky. Levi A. Mason, still another brother, enlisted as captain of Co. I, 2d Mich. Vols., and served to the close of the war, participating in forty-seven different engagements. Russell B. Mason, another brother still, enlisted in Aug., 1861, in a Michigan regiment, and was wounded at White Oak Swamp. Henry C. Mason, the fifth brother in service in the war of the Rebellion, enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., in Sept., 1861, and was discharged Dec. 3, 1862. He is now a farmer near South Dayton.

William McMillen, Sr., son of Hugh McMillen, who was born at Loch, Scotland, came to America and settled near the head of Lake George, where he became an enterprising citizen, and where he died. Among the children of William, Sr., was William, Jr., who was born in Athol, Warren county, Nov. 8, 1813, and came to Dayton in 1831. By his first wife, Esther Beach, of Bennington, Vt., he had five children—Mary A., Margaret, James, William W., and Wesley. His second wife was Corilla Shepard, who has borne him six children—Orland, Rachel, John, Edwin, Frank, and Irving. Mr. McMillen

has been deputy sheriff and constable nine years and now resides near Markham.

Johnson Merrill, son of Captain Israel, was born in Manchester, N. H., May 9, 1833, began life teaching school when sixteen, came to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1854, and purchased an interest in the salt works there, and in 1856 removed to Persia, where he married, June 17, 1858, Sarah E., daughter of Benjamin J. and Sally (Prentice) Allen. They moved to Meadville, Pa., where they both taught school three years, and then went to Oil Creek, Pa., where he engaged in oil speculation. In 1866 they returned to Dayton and settled at Cottage, where he died May 7, 1891. Their only son, William W. Merrill, was born May 29, 1868, and with his widowed mother occupies the homestead.

Anson C. Merrill was an early settler of Dayton and held many offices of trust, among them that of supervisor in 1839 and 1840, and died here aged 75. Of his seven children Albert J. occupies the Merrill farm in Dayton.

Heman Merrill, son of Barzilla, was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, March 27, 1891, and came to Dayton at an early day. He was supervisor of Dayton in 1846 and 1847. He died on the farm he cleared on June 1, 1871. Heman R. Merrill, one of his thirteen children, was born here Feb. 1, 1836, married, April 1, 1855, Lydia M. Day, of Villanova, Chautauqua county, and has had born to him six children. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill reside on the Marvin farm in Dayton, where he has lived twenty-eight years.

Silas H. Merrill, the father of Mrs. Marcus J. Rhodes, was born in Dayton in 1830. His father, Heman, was born in Connecticut in 1791 and died at the age of eighty years. Silas H. married Maria J. Marshall, of Erie county, Pa., and their children were Ara N. and Martha I. He was prominent in local politics and for many years was a deacon in the Baptist church. On Dec. 29, 1876, he was killed in the Ashtabula (Ohio) railroad disaster, and nothing was ever found of his remains. A pocket knife, a bunch of keys, and his gold watch were all that were recovered by which identity could be established. His watch had stopped at 7:32 P. M., indicating the time of the accident.

Jonathan Milks was the first settler on a farm in the south part of Dayton. He was born in Washington county in 1800 and died here at the age of eighty years, his wife Margaret dying aged sixty. Their children were John, Benjamin, Jonathan, Prince W., Luke, Mary, Bashebee, Sarah, and Deborah. Benjamin Milks married Elida Miller and their children are Leonard, Charles, Cordelia, Betsey, Garret, Joanna, Deborah, Gilbert, and Freeman. The latter was born in Dayton, July 22, 1831, and Oct. 23, 1856, married Joanna, daughter of Eber and Martha (Kimball) Franklin, of Leon. She was born July 24, 1836. Mr. Milks resides in Dayton village. He has lived in the town from his birth, has been a farmer, and now owns 500 acres of land and a saw-mill.

Silas Nash was a native of Massachusetts and came to Dayton in 1810. He and Simeon Bunce were the first settlers in the town. He cleared a farm now known as the Nash farm, where he lived until his death. In his house occurred the first birth and first death in Dayton. He married Sally Bunce, a sister of Simeon, and their children were Aras (the first child born in town), Miranda, Almira, Emeline, and Dewitt. The latter was born in Dayton, July 10, 1818, and died here April 27, 1891. He was a great hunter. With his gun and friends he would roam the wild forests in search of game, which they always found. He married Julia H. Smith on October 5, 1842. She was an excellent woman and his companion for nearly half a century, and survives him. Their adopted children are Adelbert, Charles, Orlando, and Marshall.



The Nash family has been prominent in the northwest part of the county. Representatives of the various branches have frequently filled positions of trust and responsibility, and have invariably served their constituents and their country with unswerving fidelity and lasting honor. Silas Nash was supervisor of Perry in 1818, of Perrysburg in 1821 and 1822, and of Dayton in 1835, 1836, 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1845. Dewitt Nash held the same office for the town of Dayton in 1858 and 1859.

Thomas Newcomb, a pioneer of Dayton, cleared a farm near Markham, where he died at an advanced age. His son Edwin, who was born here in 1831, has married three times and resides on the homestead. Another son, George, served in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and died a prisoner on Belle Island.

Isaac Olivey was born in London, England. He was paymaster in the Royal Engineers' Corps at Aldershoot. He had one son, Isaac Olivey, Jr., who was born in London in 1835 and was drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Ireland in 1860. His wife, Elizabeth Coomb, who died in London in 1883, bore him two children, William and John. John Olivey came to Dayton and married Catharine A., daughter of Joseph Vance, of New Hamburg, Canada, and their children are Charles D., Clara E., and Laura I. Mr. Olivey is a cheesemaker at Markham.

Sidney Park, son of Ephraim and Betsey Park, was born in Chenango county, Sept. 1, 1805, and died in Leon, April 17, 1864. He came to Dayton in 1826. His wife, Cornelia E. Kirby, whom he married June 24, 1825, bore him five children: Wellington N., Betsey E., Elizabeth A., John Q., and Andrew G. The latter was born in Dayton, Aug. 6, 1839, and Jan. 1, 1866, married Mary D., daughter of William and Almeda Hall, of New Albion, and his children were Fenton M., William H., Alzina C., Lester A., and Earle S. Mr. Park is a farmer, a dealer in hay and grain, and assessor and highway commissioner. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged June 17, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, was in Sherman's campaign and march to the sea, was first duty sergeant, was taken prisoner at Snow Hill, N. C., March 26, 1865, and was incarcerated within twenty miles of where Jefferson Davis was captured.

Avery Park, another son of Ephraim, was born in Chenango county in 1800, came to Dayton in 1826, cleared a farm in the eastern part of the town, and died in the village in 1876. He was justice of the peace many years. He married Lodema Ann, daughter of Alexander Nash, of Dayton, who died in 1846, their children being Franklin, Electa Ann, Achsah M., Porter A., Anson N., Hudson H., and Esek K. The latter, born in Dayton, Sept. 6, 1830, married, Dec. 25, 1852, Emeline O. Wade, who was born in 1832. Their children are Roselia A. (Mrs. Rowland Hall) and Lincoln A. Parke. Mr. Park is a resident of Wesley, where he is a general merchant and farmer and a justice of the peace. Lincoln A. Parke was born Sept. 11, 1867, and is a merchant with his father.

Porter A. Park, son of Avery and Lodema (Nash) Park, was born on the homestead in Dayton, June 26, 1840, and Sept. 9, 1864, married Amelia, daughter of Daniel D. and Amanda English, who was born March 14, 1844. Their children are Clayton A., born May 1, 1867; Clarence E., born April 3, 1872; Clara A., born Dec. 24, 1875, died Feb. 28, 1879; and Herbert H., born May 8, 1882. Mr. Park served in Co. K, 25th Wis. Vols., and was discharged Feb. 16, 1865, on account of wounds. He is a farmer near Wesley.



Joseph K. Peck, a native of Connecticut, was born Nov. 4, 1776, and came at an early day to Freedom. His wife, Isabella Hyde, also a native of Connecticut, was born June 30, 1779, and their children were Mary, Samuel, Joseph, Hannah, David B., Emily, Porter, Lurany, Eunice, Joel, and Horace, of whom Horace was born in Freedom, Dec. 27, 1831, married, Oct. 3, 1852, Delia Poland, and has had born to him these children: Hiram C., Jan. 17, 1854; Elmer H., Jan. 25, 1859, died Aug. 25, 1859; Ella O., Nov. 12, 1862; Elma S., Feb. 2, 1865; Willa C., May 2, 1867; Albert H., June 9, 1874; and Elga E., May 25, 1878. Horace Peck has resided on the Matteson farm 39 years.

Daniel Potter came from Wyoming county to Machias, where he cleared a farm and died at the age of eighty-seven years. His children were Allen, Daniel, David, Silas, Achsah, Mary, and William. William Potter, born in Wyoming county, Jan. 25, 1809, came to East Leon, where he now resides, in about 1840. He married Basheba Waite and his children are Butler, Allen, George, Silas, Peter, Mary Jane, Melissa, and Mercy. Silas Potter was born in Leon, March 5, 1848, and Feb. 20, 1876, married Mary Locke, who died in September, 1890. He married, second, Florence, daughter of John Johnson, and his children are Juvie and Charles (adopted). He is a farmer in Dayton.

Orange Remington was born in Wallingford, Rutland county, Vt., June 2, 1810, and came to Onondaga county and thence to Dayton in 1832, where he cleared a farm in the south part of the town and died in 1871. Nov. 11, 1835, he married Mary D. Mayo and his children were Hepsabee, born Nov. 8, 1837; Wallace W., born June 30, 1839; Garret P., born Sept. 5, 1841; and George W., born Feb. 25, 1845. George W. Remington married Alice Dean and they have one daughter, Carrie I., born April 11, 1870. He is now a farmer on the homestead. His mother, Mary, survives her husband. On the 5th of Sept., 1892, it being her birthday, a re-union of the family occurred, at which were present three children and their families, fourteen grandchildren and their families, and twenty-one great-grandchildren. Mrs. Remington came from Chautauqua county and has lived in Dayton seventy-three years. Her stepfather, Royal Aldrich, was the first settler on what is called the Summit, where he cleared 200 acres of land. Garret P. Remington, born in Dayton, Sept. 4, 1841, married, July 4, 1861, Augusta, daughter of Darius and Mary A. (Merrill) Markham, who was born in Dayton, Jan. 20, 1846. He enlisted in the late war April 4, 1861, and is a farmer on the Benjamin Markham farm.

Marcus J. Rhodes, son of Joseph (son of George and Annie) and Sarah L. Rhodes, of Northville, Pa., was born at Corning, N. Y., March 5, 1854, married Martha J. Merrill, and has had born to him four children, Maria B., Merrill H., Sarah A., and Silas A. He is a farmer.

James Rice came to Gowanda in 1834 and died in Dayton in 1884. He was a cabinet maker by trade, a farmer and for twenty-five years station agent at Dayton village. His wife, Eleanor Howe, survives him.

Hiram Sherman, an Englishman by birth, came to New Albion as an early settler and died there in 1861. He married twice, and of his ten children Alvin H. is a harnessmaker in Dayton village.

Chauncey R. Smith was born in Oneida county. His father, Thomas Smith, was also born there, was one of the earliest settlers of Villenova, Chautauqua county, where he died March 3, 1872, and served in the War of 1812. Chauncey R. Smith married Lucy E. Searles and died in Villenova aged forty-three. His children were Marvin E. and Emeline D., of whom the former was born in Villenova, July 14, 1840, and married, Aug 15, 1858, Rhoda

Ames, by whom he has had these children: Henry P., Susie D., Nellie A., Jennie V., and Emma L. (deceased). Mr. Smith was proprietor of the Smith Hotel in South Dayton twelve years and is now a farmer near that village.

Abram Sprague, son of Reuben and Huldah Sprague, was born in Hamburg, Erie county, married Louisa, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shaw) Oaks, and had two children, Juliette and Emery, the latter of whom was born Feb. 1, 1873, and is now a farmer with his widowed mother. Emery Sprague died in Dayton in 1874, aged sixty-three.

Anderson Stelley died in Franklinville in 1875. His children were Spencer, James, Dottson, Anderson, Olive, and Wealthy. Spencer Stelley died in Chautauqua county Sept. 7, 1889. For a time he was a resident of Ischua. He married Malinda, daughter of John Scott, of Farmersville, and their children were Nathan S., Warren, Laura A., Pelona, Almira, Edwin, Bert, and Adelbert. Laura A. Stelley, born in Franklinville, July 18, 1860, married, Oct. 7, 1871, Hiram Peck, of Dayton. Their children are Ida, born July 6, 1888; Charley, born Dec. 17, 1884; and Ray, born Oct. 16, 1890. Nathan S. Stelley was born at Ischua, July 21, 1856, and in 1880 married Mary A., daughter of Hiram C. and Jane (Hooker) Austin, of Dayton. Their children are Hiram A., Laura A., and Bernice B. He is a harnessmaker in Dayton village.

Philemon Studley, son of Jonathan and Lois (Huntley) Studley, natives of New England, was born March 27, 1817, settled in Pomfret, Chautauqua county, and finally removed to Dayton, where he now resides, a farmer. He married, first, Elvira Starks, second, Chloe A. Adams, and, third, Alvira Darling. His children are Mary E., Charles A., David, Maria, and Marion. Charles and David served in the late war, the latter dying in Vicksburg, June 9, 1863. Mr. Studley has been a member of the M. E. church 63 years.

Stephen Titus was born on Long Island in 1772 and died Sept. 4, 1814. He was a farmer. His wife, Sally Starr, born Jan. 25, 1774, died Nov. 30, 1814. Of his twelve children Ira C. was born in Onondaga county, Oct. 1, 1803, and May 4, 1826, married Mary Whipple, who was born in March, 1808. They had five children, of whom Silas, born in Perrysburg, Nov. 21, 1832, married, Feb. 22, 1855, Naoma, daughter of Samuel Leggett, who bore him three children, Eva, Frank, and Emma. He married, second, Ellen, daughter of Willard and Johanna Daniels, and his children by her are Burt, Emma, May, and Burt, 2d. Silas Titus is a farmer in the west part of the town.

Adam Volk was a son of Adam and was born and died in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He was a farmer, and of his eight children George was born Jan. 21, 1831, and came to America in 1853. After residing at Black Rock near Buffalo one year he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, thence to Canada, later to Gowanda, and finally to the village of Dayton, where he was killed by the cars March 14, 1893. He was a cooper by trade, and for sixteen years was proprietor of a hotel in Dayton village. As a gentleman and a citizen he was highly respected. His wife was Catharine Beesel, who died in 1884, and their children were John J., Louisa, Catharine, George, Ida, and Emma. John J. Volk was born March 4, 1858, and married Maggie, daughter of Daniel and Emeline Howard. He is a hardware merchant in Dayton, and has held the office of town clerk in all twelve years.

Benjamin Waite, born in Washington county, came to East Leon with his father in 1830 and died there in 1891. He married Martha, daughter of George Barse, and his children were Vermelia (Mrs. Alphonse Roberts), Fred, Lucy, and Albert. Albert Waite was born in Dayton, March 7, 1858, and

Feb. 28, 1882, he married Ella, daughter of Horace and Adelia S. (Poland) Peck. Their children are Martin M., born Feb. 4, 1883, and Nettie M., born June 12, 1888. He is now a farmer on the homestead.

Elijah Wells, Jr., son of Elijah and Lydia Wells, of Massachusetts, was born in Conway in that State and moved to Oneida county and finally to Perrysburg, where he died. By his wife, Mercy Hopkins, he had these children: Thomas, John, Clarissa, Dexter, Elijah, and Luther. Elijah Wells was born in Sangersfield, Oneida county, Nov. 1, 1813, came to Perrysburg with his father, and married, April 7, 1842, Lovina, daughter of John and Julia Farnsworth, who bore him children as follows: John L., Julia A., Clarissa, Jonathan S., Adelbert C., and Eleanor. Mrs. Wells died at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Wells survives her and resides in Dayton. Adelbert C. Wells married Lillie Smith and has one son, Leo. He lives with his father on the homestead. John L. Wells enlisted in the 64th Regt. N. Y. Vols. and died at Camp California in 1862 of typhoid fever.

Joshua Wilber was born in Collins, Erie county, June 17, 1819, married, Jan. 29, 1840, Clarinda, daughter of Daniel L. and Sybil (Golding) White, and came to Dayton in 1885. His father, Stephen, a native of Vermont, came to Buffalo in 1807, being there at the burning of that city in 1814, and removed to Collins, where he died in 1862. Isaac Wilber, the brother of Stephen, was a native of Scotland and a Quaker, and before settling in Danby, Vt., followed the ocean for about twenty years. He eventually came to Collins, where he died at nearly 100 years of age. The children of Joshua and Clarinda (White) Wilber are George, Daniel, Imogene, Steukley, and Frank B. He enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav., and served under Gen. Sheridan until the war closed.

Alanson Wilcox became a settler of this town at the age of twenty years. He served in the War of 1812. His son William C., who was born here in 1845, has married twice, and lives on the Wilcox homestead.

Alonzo Wood, son of George, married in 1844 Betsey Satterly, of Otto. He served in Co. A, 9th N. Y. Cav., and is a farmer in the town of Dayton.

Lemuel H. Wood was an early comer to Leon, where he died in 1853. His son Daniel T., born in 1830, married Sarah Wells, served in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., and now resides at South Dayton.

## CHAPTER XXIV.\*

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF EAST OTTO.

**E**AST OTTO was formed November 30, 1854, by dividing the town of Otto. It lies on the north border of the county, nearly in the center east and west, being parts of towns five and six, range seven, and a small portion of town five, range six, of the Holland survey. In 1858 a strip of land two and one-fourth miles long and one and one-half miles wide was

\* For this chapter we are pleased to acknowledge our obligations to Ralph Dewey and to G. W. Andrews.—EDITOR.

taken from the northwest corner of Ellicottville and annexed to this town, and in 1866 that part of lots 44 and 45 lying in Ashford were also annexed to East Otto, giving the town its present area of 25,236 acres. The northern boundary is Cattaraugus creek, which flows westerly : on the east are Ashford and Ellicottville, between the former town and East Otto being Connair-auley creek, flowing northwesterly ; on the south are Ellicottville and Mansfield ; and on the west is Otto.

The surface is mostly a series of hills and valleys extending through the town from the eastern part in a westerly direction. The larger of these valleys commences in the southeast corner and runs northwest till it passes the center of the town, when it turns to the southwest. In this valley are found some valuable farms. The soil throughout the town is of an excellent quality, on the hills as well as in the valleys, and produces large crops of grass and grain. The hills attain an altitude of several hundred feet, the highest of which, in the southeast corner of the town, is about 1,650 feet above Lake Erie, which can be plainly seen from the summits of many of the hills when the atmosphere is clear. The western portion of the town comprised a part of what was formerly locally known as the "big swamp" and was covered with a dense growth of alternating pine, hemlock, black ash, alder, etc., with birch, beech, and red (or soft) maple on the slightly elevated ridges. The original forest of much the larger portion was mostly of the various deciduous trees that in summer clothed the rounded hilltops till they appeared like immense green billows, while the valleys were like emerald bowls brimming over with sunshine. Few landscapes are fairer than East Otto's larger valley viewed from the lower slopes of her eastern hills. The "big swamp" has been largely denuded of its timber and is now inhabited by an energetic population that is bidding fair to make this former wilderness "blossom like the rose," and the land under cultivation will ere long be among the best.

The attention of the farmers is mainly confined to dairying. In the town are six cheese factories, in which during the year 1892 were manufactured 906,000 pounds of cheese, receiving the milk from 2,470 cows. There are also some large home creameries. The town is noted for the large quantity and choice quality of maple sugar manufactured here from year to year. Lumbering is still carried on to some extent. Daniel Hawkins has in the village a circular saw-mill in connection with a planing-mill, shingle-mill, and cheese-box factory, and to which is attached a grist-mill ; he also has a steam circular saw-mill in the northwest corner of the town. John Laing & Son have a steam circular mill in the western part and Ira Tefft another in the northern part. Orville L. Larkins has a circular saw-mill and a grist-mill on the same site where Moses T. Beach built his mills seventy years ago ; mills have been continued on this location ever since the first one was erected. A short distance below the Larkins mills Ladore V. Sikes has a circular saw-mill.

In favorable seasons East Otto produces a large surplus of excellent ap-

ples, which bring considerable revenue to the farmers. The population of the town in 1870 was 1,164; in 1880, 1,251; in 1890, 1,288.

The first settlement in East Otto was made in 1816 by Horace Wells, who came from Schoharie county and located in what is now East Otto village, camping the first night, it is said, under a tree where the hardware store now stands. Joseph Bates settled about one mile east of here about the same time and a few years afterward located north of the village. In 1817 John V. King, and Allen and Rufus King, his brothers, settled near Cattaraugus creek a short distance above the mouth of the Connoitirauley. In 1819 Jabez Hull came from Erie county, taking up his residence about two miles east of the village. He was a resident of Buffalo at the time it was burned in the War of 1812. Two sons of Mr. Hull, Ira and Roland, came about the same time, as did also Ephraim Rolfe, who was here before 1820. Simeon B. Hinman came from Vermont in 1820 and located about one mile southeast of the village. About this time there was quite an influx of settlers, among whom were Josiah Baker, Daniel Burchard, Caleb Pierce, Justus Bartholomew (who came from Massachusetts), Azan Wells (the father of Horace), Walter Wells (a brother of Horace, probably at the same time), Philip and Henry Bonesteel, Clark Holmes (a minister of the M. E. church for many years who came from Herkimer county), Alvah Powers, and John Mason. In the fall of 1821 Moses T. Beach, a captain in the Revolution, and his son, Tyler M. Beach, came from Massachusetts and located on land where O. L. Larkins's mills now stand. Moses T. Beach had previously purchased the small improvements made on the land of Josiah Baker, and here in 1823 he erected the first saw-mill and in 1824 the first grist-mill in East Otto; he also built the first frame house, which is still standing and is used by Mr. Larkins as a shop. Tyler M. Beach was the first postmaster.

In 1822 Roderick Scovel came from Wyoming county, Samuel Tuthill from Vermont, and about the same time his brother William, Sumner Reed, Thomas Whitford, and Ozi M. Goodale, a Baptist minister. In 1823 Abram L. Gibbs, the father of Gov. Addison C. Gibbs, of Oregon, came from Richfield, Otsego county, and purchased of Alvah Powers the farm now owned by Poltus Rush. Hezekiah Scovel, the father of Roderick, with a large family came from Warsaw, Wyoming county; his daughter Polly S. (Mrs. Theron Perkins) was at the time two years old and remembers very interesting and exciting events which took place in the South woods, as the locality was called in her girlhood days. Wild beasts were abundant, and it was often a question which owned the sheep, the wolves or the settlers. Moses Leland came from Vermont with several sons and located east of the village. One of the sons, Moses N., a Baptist minister, was married in the fall of 1823 to Brittanja Wells, and it has been questioned some whether this or the marriage of Josiah Baker and Sally Bartholomew was the first that took place in town. A number of the descendants have become prominent citizens in other localities.



David Williams about this time settled in the north part of the town, as did also Eli D. Cox, who married Eliza S., daughter of Mr. Williams. Barton Morey, from Erie county, located near Williams the same year; Mrs. Poltus Rush is a daughter of Mr. Morey, was born in 1826, and is probably the oldest person born here and yet living in town. Jeremiah Spaulding with his family located about two miles east of the village. Peter Strunk settled near him.

Eleazer Larabee came from Hamburg, Erie county, and located a little south of the village. Mr. Larabee's sons, Miner, Thomas, Nathan, and Ira, with their families, and Sidney, a single man, together with four daughters, came about the same time. Noah Stowell, a minister of the M. E. church, came from Herkimer county and settled in the south part of the town. Joseph Hammond located near Cattaraugus creek. Joseph Burchard and Grif-fin Swayne were here before 1824. Swayne built a tannery in 1829 and a store at a later period. John Darling came from Massachusetts in 1823 or 1824. Ichabod Brown settled in the eastern part of the town in 1824, John Pratt in the northern part, and Nathan and Thomas Whitford located in what has since been known as Whitford hollow.

Hon. Elijah A. Rice came here in 1824 and in 1826 moved his family from Otsego county, coming to Buffalo on the first line boat that came through on the Erie canal. He was the father of Hon. Addison G. Rice, Hon. Milton L. Rice, Hon. Carlton A. Rice (chief judge in Kansas), and Hon. Benjamin F. Rice (U. S. senator from the State of Arkansas). Morris Fosdick, who afterward became a prominent counselor and citizen of Springville, N. Y., was here as early as 1824. Ebenezer Brush was also a settler about the same time. Rufus Darling in 1825 settled in the southeastern part of the town; he was the father of Hon. John P. Darling and grandfather of Judge A. D. Scott. Dr. Levi Bullis came from Cooperstown and located about one mile west of the village; he was an early physician. Arnold Bentley, Nathan Scovel, and Joseph Whaley came the same year. Benjamin Mason and David T., his son, located in the southeast corner of the town, coming from Wayne county. Levi Bradley came from Vermont and settled in the west part of the town.

In the spring of 1827 Alexander Tefft came from Otsego county with his wife, four sons, and two daughters. Nathaniel Niles Tefft was noted as a surveyor throughout the county; Dewey was for years a minister in the Free Methodist church; Samuel resides in Springville. Waistill Wilcox with his sons John and Warren, and Niles Starkweather, were here prior to 1828. Starkweather kept an inn near where the Baptist church now stands. In 1828 John and Calvin Pratt came from Montgomery county and settled in the north-west corner of the town. Philip Pratt located in the north part. The same year John Bonesteel, with his sons William and Edmund and several daughters, and Joseph Burchard, 2d, arrived.

In 1829 Willis M. Andrews, Daniel Bailey, and Samuel Wells, a brother of

Horace Wells, came in. Among others who came about the same time or soon after may be mentioned Darius Pratt, a brother of John and Calvin; Salmon Lull, from Massachusetts; Samuel Colvin and his brothers Allen and Freeman, from Vermont; John Perkins, who was largely interested in the growth of the M. E. church, from Washington county; Dea. Samuel Everts, from Pittsfield, Mass.; Arunah Griffith, later a prominent merchant in the village; and Isaac Reed, from Otsego county. Sylvester Pierce, the father of Gov. and U. S. Senator Gilbert Pierce, of Dakota, and of Emmons Pierce, the famous horse poet, of Springville, located in the village in 1833. Elihu Ward came from Massachusetts and settled in the western part of the town. Elijah Dresser, M. D. (see page 123), came from Buffalo. Leonard Utley, Philander Griffith, Hiram Sikes, and Amos N. Fitch came early in the thirties.

Some whose names are previously mentioned, and others who came at a later period, are more particularly noticed in subsequent pages. The pioneers who felled the forest and opened the way for the present prosperity of the town have, with scarcely an exception, passed on to the other shore, leaving to the present generation a rich heritage in fruitful farms, pleasant homes, and beautiful scenery.

From this town have gone forth a number of individuals prominent in the history of other States and localities, among them being Gov. Addison C. Gibbs, of Oregon; Gov. and U. S. Senator Gilbert Pierce, of Dakota; U. S. Senator Benjamin Rice, of Arkansas; and members of Congress and of the Legislatures of other States as well as of New York.

The act creating the town of East Otto, passed November 30, 1854, provided for the convening of the first town meeting at the school house in the village on the fourth Tuesday in February, 1855. At this meeting the following officers were elected: John Laing, supervisor; A. L. Gibbs, town clerk; Dr. Elijah Dresser, commissioner of common schools; F. G. Larabee, Thomas Morrow, Arunah Griffith, Eli D. Cox, justices of the peace; S. B. Dunbar and M. M. Bartholomew, assessors; John C. Pratt, collector; Samuel H. Lull, overseer of the poor. Subjoined are lists of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1855 to the present time:

*Supervisors.*—John Laing, 1855, 1858, 1871, 1873, 1876; Eli D. Cox, 1856-57, 1863-64, 1869-70; Dr. Elijah Dresser, 1859; Stephen Laing, 1860-62; John L. Perkins, 1865-66; Nathaniel Niles Tefft, 1867, 1872; Halsey Safford, 1868; Oscar F. Beach, 1874-75; Hiram D. Cox, 1877-78; Francis Hufstader, 1879-1881; F. W. Holmes, 1882-83; Solon Laing, 1884-85, 1889-90; W. Z. Lincoln, 1886-88, 1891; G. A. Matteson, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—A. L. Gibbs, 1855; W. E. Burchard, 1856-57; J. S. Drake, 1858, removed and Edwin Smith appointed; Edwin Smith, 1859; G. W. Andrews, 1860-61, enlisted in the army; William Bonesteel, 1861-62; W. S. Lines, 1863-66, removed and Levi Bullis appointed; A. D. Bonesteel, 1867-69; J. R. Holden, 1870-72; A. B. Matteson, 1873-75; G. W. Babcock, 1876; O. D. Satterlee, 1877-78; G. A. Matteson, 1879-80, W. J. Goodrich, 1881; Clark Burchard, 1882-84; G. L. Warner, 1885-87; R. H. Philbrick, 1888-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1855, F. G. Larabee, Thomas Morrow, Eli D. Cox, Arunah Griffith; 1856, Calvin Pratt, Pottus Rush; 1857, N. N. Tefft, Edwin Smith; 1858, A. L. Orr, E. D. Cox; 1859, Isaac Reed, J. C. Pratt; 1860, Justus J. Scott; 1861, John C. Pratt; 1862, John L. Perkins; 1863, A. L. Orr; 1864, O. L. Larkins; 1865, N. N. Tefft, O. F. Beach; 1866, A. L. Orr, J. J. Scott; 1867, O. F. Beach; 1868, Edwin Smith; 1869, N. N. Tefft, Harvey Tuthill; 1870, B. F. Williams; 1871, A. L. Orr; 1872, Harvey Tuthill, G. P. Lincoln; 1873, H. D. Cox, E. F. Beebe; 1874, John Harrison; 1875, A. L. Orr; 1876, Harvey Tuthill; 1877, C. T. Mason; 1878, Edwin Smith, E. D. Tefft; 1879, H. D. Cox, G. P. Lincoln; 1880, Harvey Tuthill; 1881, C. T. Mason, L. H. Utley; 1882, Stephen

Laing, George O. Sackett; 1885, Edwin F. Beebe; 1884, Laban Twitchell; 1885, George O. Sackett; 1886, L. H. Utley; 1887, George P. Lincoln; 1889, George O. Sackett, Edwin F. Beebe; 1890, Laban Twitchell; 1891, George P. Lincoln; 1892, L. H. Utley; 1893, C. F. Austin, O. D. Satterlee.

East Otto post village contains about 250 inhabitants and is situated a little to the south and west of the center of the town, surrounded on all sides by a thrifty farming community. The business places are J. & D. Laing and M. W. Butterfield, general merchants; C. H. Mason, hardware, stoves, and tinware; H. M. Lincoln, groceries and provisions; R. H. Philbrick, furniture and undertaking; G. W. Andrews, drugs; John Hamele, harness and horse furnishing goods; George F. Orr and S. R. Sikes, carriage shops; E. D. Satterlee and Edwin Smith, blacksmiths; Jacob Gampp, cheese factory; Daniel Hawkins, cheese box factory, saw-mill, and grist-mill; and William Hammond, mine host at the Hammond House. Among the former merchants here were Griffin Swayne, Charles Mallory, Sylvester Pierce, Hawkins & Beebe, Chester Lowe, Daniel Wilson, Philander Griffith, George Drullard, Henry Beach, Walter Burchard, Julius Beach, J. L. Drake, E. B. Bonesteel, James Hufstader, Frank Warren, George L. Warren, John Leonard, Stephen Laing, J. A. Andrews, Walter Fox, S. S. Laing, and F. W. Holmes.

Plato, in the extreme southeast corner of the town, is a small hamlet named in honor of the celebrated Greek philosopher, Plato. At one time it had quite a boom and aspired to become a city. The general store of H. F. Hiller is here with the postoffice in the store, and Mr. Hiller is postmaster. A postoffice was established here in 1832 with Enoch Marvin as postmaster, but was subsequently discontinued. The present office is of recent date. A union cheese factory, a blacksmith shop, and several dwellings are located in the hamlet.

The first school is said to have been taught by Miriam Leland at the house of her brother, Asa Leland; the first school house was built near where afterward stood the Union cheese factory and in it Moses N. Leland was the first teacher. In 1828 a log school house was erected in the north part of the town, where Statira Barr taught the initial term. There are in East Otto nine school districts, among which in 1892 there was apportioned the sum of \$1,240.32 from the State school moneys. The village school has two teachers.

At East Otto village is a cemetery containing several acres, which has been used as a place for the burial of the dead since the early settlement of the town. On its monuments and tombstones are recorded the names of many who were prominent actors in the early history of this portion of Cattaraugus county. In the northern part of the town, near the Free Methodist church, is a cemetery that has been used as a burial place for over forty years. The Tefft family selected a lot on their land, surrounded by an iron fence, where now sleep a number of that family's dead.

The first religious services in the town were held at the dwelling of Tyler M. Beach late in 1821 or early in 1822. In the latter year Rev. Ira Bronson, a Methodist preacher, began ministering to the spiritual wants of the com-

munity, but how long he remained can not be determined. Indeed, aside from these facts, the early history of religion in East Otto, before the organization of churches, is obscure.

The First Baptist church of (East) Otto was organized as the Baptist church of Otto at the house of Hezekiah Scovel on the 22d of September, 1825, by a council of churches. The initial meeting effecting this organization was held at the same place on the 2d of July preceding, at which Samuel Tuthill was elected moderator and Nathan Larabee clerk. The original membership numbered twenty-two, and on September 24th Tuthill and Larabee were chosen deacons. The first church service was held September 25, 1825, by Rev. David S. Wooster, who was pastor until 1827. His immediate successors were Revs. O. M. Goodale, L. Loomis, H. D. Mason (ordained August 25, 1833), D. Platt, B. Wilcox, C. J. Scott, B. Oviatt, N. Gray, S. B. Thompson, R. Cherryman, and N. F. Langmade. The name was changed on December 20, 1831, to the First Baptist church of Otto, and in 1833-34 a wooden edifice was erected about a mile east of East Otto village, to which place it was removed in 1854. The present house of worship was built in 1873-74 and dedicated December 22, 1874. It is of wood and cost about \$5,000, and will seat some 350 persons. The old edifice was sold to the town and used as a town hall. The society now has forty members, who are at present without a pastor. The value of the church property is estimated at \$3,500.

The Methodist church in East Otto village was formed in 1826 by Rev. Ira Bronson, who became the first pastor. The original number of members was nine. The society now has 105 members under the pastoral care of Rev. A. H. Johnson. Their first house of worship was a brick structure erected in 1842. This was rebuilt of wood in 1853, remodeled in 1868, and burned in 1880. The present edifice is constructed of wood, will seat 350 persons, and cost \$5,000; the entire church property is valued at \$6,000. The Sunday school has a membership of 135.

The Presbyterian church of East Otto was organized in February, 1834, and received into the Presbytery of Buffalo on the 2d of September following. The first meeting occurred at a school house under Rev. William J. Wilcox and Abijah Parmalee, of Springville, and the original membership numbered eleven. Samuel Everts and Tyler Spaulding were the first deacons; the last resident minister was Rev. W. W. Norton. In 1846 the society had forty-six members, but this number has decreased to about a half dozen at the present time, who still continue the organization.

The First Free Methodist church of East Otto was organized January 6, 1861, by Rev. B. T. Roberts, with sixteen members, who were under Rev. O. O. Bacon as first pastor. The first official meeting occurred at the house of Nathaniel Niles Tefft on March 30th and the first services were held in the school house in "Whitford hollow." The society now numbers thirty-two members and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. H. W. Rowley. Their

house of worship, a neat wooden structure, was erected in 1869 and dedicated June 10, 1870. It cost \$3,000, has seats for 300 persons, and with other church property is valued at \$5,000. The Sunday school connected with this church has about twenty-five members.

A society of the W. C. T. U. was organized at East Otto village in May, 1888, with thirty-seven members; Mrs. S. S. Laing, president; Mrs. O. D. Satterlee, secretary. Mrs. H. Tuthill is president and Mrs. S. C. Spaulding is corresponding secretary. The membership numbers fourteen.

The name Andrews is the modern English form of the Latin, Andreas, which signifies a *man*. Some bearing the name have claimed that "it is derived from St. Andrew the Apostle." The family has been prominent in England, whose books of heraldry contain full descriptions of their "coats of arms." John Andrews came from England in 1640 and settled on land in Connecticut in what was anciently known as "Tunxis," afterward as "farmingtowne," and later as Farmington, on which land some of his direct descendants still reside. He died in 1681 and his wife Mary in 1694. Daniel, their third son, was born in 1649 and died in 1731. His son Daniel was born in 1672 and died in 1748. Joseph, son of Daniel, Jr., was born in 1711, lived in Glastonbury, Conn., and died about 1747, leaving a son Joseph, born in 1745, who was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also his brother Daniel. Joseph died in 1837. George, the fourth son of the last named (Joseph), was born in 1780, removed to Knowlesville, N. Y., in 1815, and died in 1861. Willis M., the second son of George, was born Feb. 7, 1806, in Glastonbury, Conn. In 1829 he came with Samuel Wells, a brother of Horace Wells, the pioneer, to East Otto, and Jan. 1, 1832, married Mariette Bonesteel, who was born in Worcester, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1810, and who came with her father's family to East Otto in 1828. Soon after his marriage he built a house and shop at East Otto Corners, where he carried on shoemaking till the early forties, when he purchased a farm near "the corners," which he managed till his removal in 1864 to Cattaraugus, where he died Sept. 3, 1870, his wife surviving until Nov. 36, 1891. Prior to their marriage she was a school teacher. Both lived useful, honorable lives, and their many sterling characteristics were inherited by their descendants. Sketches of their children appear in the chapters of the towns with which they have been most recently identified. The Andrews family has ever been ready to take up arms in their country's defence. From the Revolution to the present day they have gallantly participated in every war which has threatened the nation's life, enlisting others in the strife, and leading or themselves going to victory or death. In all that interests the soldier, his widow, or his children they are first and foremost in aid and influence.

George William Andrews, the oldest child of Willis M. and Mariette Andrews, was born in East Otto, Nov. 12, 1832, and was married, April 13, 1856, to Ellen, daughter of Calvin Pratt, an early comer to this town. She was born in East Otto, Sept. 17, 1837, and died June 19, 1878. She was a brave, true woman and a devoted wife and mother. Children: Tully, born Feb. 27, 1857, died Aug. 6, 1857; Annie L., born July 6, 1858, married, Sept. 24, 1884, Oscar Carter, a photographer at Cattaraugus, and died March 27, 1885; Walton C., born Jan. 13, 1861, married, Nov. 29, 1885, Nellie Slawson, was a partner with his uncle, Jerome A. Andrews, in the general merchandise business for several years at Cattaraugus, now with Clayton Rich in the same line



at Gardeau, Pa.; and Crissy, born Dec. 25, 1869, married, Jan. 9, 1889, A. S. Courter, a merchant at Otto. The latter has one child, Walton C., born Nov. 29, 1890. George W. Andrews, like his brothers and sisters, obtained the rudiments of an education in the common school. During a part of three terms he was a student in Springville Academy and engaged in teaching in the intervals of farm labor till after his marriage. In 1861 he enlisted more than a score of men for the 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav., in which regiment he served as private until discharged for disability. He then engaged in general merchandizing with his brother Jerome A. (see Salamanca) till 1869, since which time he has been alone. He was postmaster twenty-one years at East Otto, where he has always resided.

Edson Alfred Andrews, youngest son of Willis M. and Mariette Andrews, was born Aug. 8, 1845, at East Otto. He early began the study of law with Rice & Scott at Ellicottville. While yet a student in their office he married Ellen, daughter of Hon. Alanson King, of Ashford, and enlisted as sergeant in the 179th N. Y. Vols. in the same month, April 11, 1864. He served gallantly in front of Petersburg, was taken prisoner at the great mine explosion July 31, 1864, and died of starvation and exposure in the rebel prison pen at Danville, Va., Jan. 11, 1865.

"He heard his country's call and gave his life,  
Just wed; from nuptial joys he went where grim  
Death grinned o'er Petersburg;—ta'en in that strife  
He died—sad prison death—far, far from home, and friends, and wife."

Eva A., youngest daughter of Willis M. and Mariette Andrews, was born at East Otto, Oct. 28, 1857, and removed with her parents to Cattaraugus. Dec. 30, 1871, at Silver Creek, N. Y., she married Olin G. Rich, of Cattaraugus, now senior partner of the firm of Rich & Oakes, real estate dealers of Buffalo, N. Y. They have one daughter, Nellie, born at St. Petersburg, Pa., Aug. 18, 1874. As a child Eva was musical and is now a talented pianist and instructor in piano, organ, and vocal music.

Harvey K. Armstrong was born in Perry, Wyoming county, Feb. 10, 1834. Jedediah Armstrong, his father, was a native of Oneida county, whence he moved to Perry in 1823. In the winter of 1844 he came to East Otto. He located on the farm on which H. K. now lives, where he resided till his death in 1865, aged sixty-eight years. The mother of Harvey K. was a daughter of Amasa Copeland, a soldier of the Revolution who belonged to the detachment that guarded Major Andre and conducted him to the scaffold. She lived with H. K. until her death in 1891, aged ninety-four years. Five others of the Copeland family lived to be from ninety-one to ninety-seven years old. Harvey K. Armstrong married, Sept. 16, 1857, Mary, daughter of Abel Travers, of Chautauqua county. They have two sons and one daughter: J. D., of Salamanca; Rosa (Mrs. M. H. Austin), of Buffalo; and J. Benton.

Clark Barnes was born in Dayton, Feb. 2, 1852, and traces his ancestry back to the heroes of the Revolution. His great-grandfather fell while scaling the walls of Quebec; his grandfather, Tompkins Barnes, came from Maine to Sardinia, Erie county, about 1820; and his father, Surlanty Barnes, born there March 16, 1828, came to East Otto in 1846, and was here married, Dec. 9, 1849, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph Burchard. She was born in East Otto, July 8, 1829, and both are now living on their farm in this town. Children: Lovina A., born Sept. 25, 1850, died Sept. 20, 1863, and Clark. Clark Barnes married, Jan. 19, 1876, Ann L., daughter of James Mercer, who was born in England, Jan. 14, 1807, came to America in 1826, and settled in Oneida

county, removing in 1835 to East Otto, where he died Sept. 5, 1880. He married Betsey Holmes, Sept. 23, 1830; children: Mary, born Sept. 8, 1831, married Amos Larabee; James C., born Oct. 22, 1833; Elizabeth, born March 31, 1839, married William Hawkins; Ann L., born March 17, 1845, married Clark Barnes; Martha M., born Sept. 26, 1848, married Chris Ditcher; Philama, born Dec. 4, 1850, married Laban Twitchell; and William A., born Sept. 11, 1855. To Clark and Ann L. Barnes have been born Carl J., June 27, 1877, and Mary, May 21, 1887, now living, and Ina, Feb. 22, 1879, who died at the age of three years. Mr. Barnes is one of East Otto's thorough, reliable farmers. A Republican in politics he served his town as assessor and is now commissioner of highways, having received the largest majority ever given in town for that office in a contested election.

Oscar F. Beach was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 23, 1818, and is a son of Henry Beach, who came to East Otto with his family in 1825 and died here Feb. 7, 1847. Mrs. Beach (Maria Nash) died June 14, 1872. Oscar F. Beach purchased the homestead and made it his life-long home. He married, Oct. 8, 1846, Adaline, daughter of S. B. Hinman. She was born in this county Oct. 8, 1827. Children: Edson F., Cornelia (Mrs. A. B. Bush), and Addie (Mrs. L. H. Northrup). A Republican in politics Mr. Beach represented the town of East Otto on the Board of Supervisors in 1874 and 1875, and in religion was an exemplary member of the Congregational church.

About 1640 four brothers, sons of John Beebe, of Dorset, England, came to America and settled on Long Island. Silas Beebe, a lineal descendant of John and the grandfather of Edwin F., was born on Long Island in 1763. James Beebe, his son, was born March 30, 1804. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Battell, a soldier of the Revolution who died at the age of eighty-nine years. Edwin F. Beebe, son of James, was born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 30, 1836, his father at that time being an engineer on a steamboat running from New York to New Haven. The family residence was in Newport, Herkimer county, and it was here that Edwin F. grew to manhood. In 1858 he came to East Otto and Oct. 10, 1860, married Elizabeth, daughter of Darius Pratt. Sept. 2, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav. He was first duty-sergeant and was in the siege of Yorktown, after which he was taken sick with fever and sent to the hospital at Baltimore, whence he was discharged by order of the War Department. In the fall of 1864 he re-enlisted in the same regiment and was assigned to Co. D, was detailed as drill-sergeant at Pleasant Valley remount camp, joined the regiment Dec. 1st, and was in the raids and battles during the winter of 1864-65. In the spring he was sent back to remount camp with crippled horses and was there detailed as provost-sergeant and afterward to assist Quartermaster Bean in selling horses and other supplies. He was mustered out June 1, 1865. In 1876 he was appointed keeper in Auburn prison and held that position three years and four months. He has been justice of the peace in East Otto fourteen years. Children: Luella, born June 20, 1861, died Aug. 12, 1874, and Maggie J., born Oct. 17, 1874, married James Mills in 1888. Mr. Beebe is one of three brothers who served their country during the Civil war. George H. Beebe was in the 65th N. Y. Regiment and Silas T. Beebe was captain in the 152d N. Y. Inf., serving four years.

Levi Bradley was born in Vermont, July 18, 1798, and died Dec. 4, 1877. After his marriage in 1827 he came to East Otto and settled on a farm, and for many years was a respected member of the Baptist church. His second

wife was Betsey, daughter of James Morrow, of East Otto, whom he married Aug. 9, 1853, and who survived him.

Joseph Burchard came from Massachusetts about 1821 and died here two or three years later. His son, Joseph Burchard, Jr., was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1797, and emigrated to this town in 1828, where he died in 1867. His wife, Martha Burchard, was born in Massachusetts in 1793 and died in 1875. To them were born eighteen children, seven of whom lived to maturity: Edwin, Hiram, Mary and Martha (twins), Caroline, Clark, and Adaline; of these Caroline (Mrs. Surlanty Barnes) and Clark are living. Clark Burchard was born in East Otto, Jan. 8, 1833. On the 8th of May, 1859, he married Calista, daughter of Benjamin Milks, an early settler of Otto. Children: Charles E., born Dec. 29, 1860, died May 1, 1863; Mara Eleanor, born April 7, 1862, married Abram Gamp; Edith Sophia (Mrs. Edgar Darling), born Dec. 27, 1864; Grace A., born May 7, 1869, (Mrs. Isaac Gamp); Ida Jean, born May 5, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1886; and Beatrice A. E., born Jan. 14, 1877. Mr. Burchard owns the farm on which Horace Wells, the first settler in East Otto, originally located, his buildings standing in the village. He has been elected to several official positions.

John C. Colvin was born in East Otto, April 11, 1833. He is of New England lineage; his grandfather, Ephraim Colvin, was born in Coventry, R. I., Dec. 14, 1764, and afterward settled in Wardsboro, Vt., where Samuel Colvin, the father of John C., was born Feb. 14, 1794. He was also the father of seven other sons and two daughters. In 1832 Samuel came from Vermont to East Otto and in 1833 settled in the west part of the town on the same farm on which he now resides. Here he spent the remainder of his days, rearing a family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom six sons and one daughter are yet living. About the same time he came three of his brothers and his two sisters also settled in town and another brother in an adjoining town. John C. has always resided on the farm on which he was born. Jan. 1, 1867, he married Sophia, daughter of Ernest Kruse, of Ashford. Children: Emily (Mrs. Heman Lincoln), Nellie (Mrs. George Zeilman), Anna (Mrs. H. Gamp), Cyril, Grace, and Elmer (deceased).

Benjamin Dow emigrated from England about 1635, soon thereafter settling in Stonington, Conn., and here Daniel Dow, his lineal descendant, was born April 22, 1771. His wife, Mrs. Susannah Douglas Dow, was born in Voluntown (now Sterling), Conn., Nov. 23, 1777. The name of Douglas comes down from an early period in Scotch history, when the name and degree of knighthood was conferred upon a cavalier for valor in saving the life of his king. In 1640 Dea. William Douglas came to America and located in New London, Conn., and for two centuries his descendants have been in possession of lands previously owned by him. Daniel Dow and Susannah Douglas were married March 28, 1799, in Voluntown, Conn., and here John Dow was born Feb. 11, 1809. His parents moved to this State in 1815 and the youthful days of Mr. Dow were passed in the counties of Dutchess, Columbia, and Otsego. April 18, 1833, he married Eliza, daughter of Michael Weber, and the same year came to East Otto and settled on a farm. In 1855 he buried his wife and Sept. 11, 1855, married Maria A., daughter of John Dudley. By his first marriage he had three sons and four daughters; Daniel M., William C., James E. and Gertrude M. are living. By his second wife he had one daughter, Belle (Mrs. C. H. Fleckenstein), with whom Mr. Dow now makes his home, his second wife having died Jan. 15, 1886. Mr. Dow was

active in military affairs and was successively promoted from sergeant to major. He has held a number of offices of trust and responsibility and for many years has been a deacon in the Congregational church.

Samuel C. Everts came to East Otto in 1834 and for seventeen years was one of the deacons of the Presbyterian church. He was born in Massachusetts, July 5, 1805, and acquired his education at Lenox Academy. In 1851 he moved with his family to Illinois. One of his sons, Louis H., attained the rank of major in the Rebellion and afterward became a prominent publisher.

Cyrus and Jacob Galloway, brothers, came from New Jersey to this State and in 1823 located in Mansfield. Cyrus Galloway came with his wife and four children, to which were subsequently added four more, making in all one daughter and seven sons. Ozias P., next to the youngest of the children, was born Oct. 6, 1829, and obtained his education in the district school. In 1847 he came with his father to East Otto, where he has since resided. His father died in 1851. On the 17th of March, 1859, he married Mary O. White, adopted daughter of Jacob White, of Otto. Martin V. B. Galloway, a younger brother and single gentleman, resides with them. Mr. Galloway has been assessor twelve years. He is engaged in the poultry business.

Jacob Gampp was born in Boston, Erie county, July 9, 1844. His father, George Gampp, emigrated from Germany a short time previous to Jacob's birth, whose schooling was limited to common schools in the English language. The war of the Rebellion opened just as he came of age for military duty, and on the 9th of Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. F, 116th N. Y. Vol. Inf., for three years. The regiment was stationed at Baltimore until about December, and while there detachments were sent into Pennsylvania to oppose Gen. Stewart's cavalry raid. In December they were sent to Ship Island in the Gulf of Mexico and landed at New Orleans about the 1st of January, 1863. He was in the battle of Plain Store, May 21, 1863; in the siege of Port Hudson from May 27th to July 8th and under fire forty-seven days; in the battles of Cox's Plantation, July 13, 1863; at Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; at Pleasant Hill, April 9, and Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; and at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. He was discharged at Washington on June 26, 1865. After the war he took up his residence in Ashford and in 1873 commenced the manufacture of cheese in company with A. B. Neff. In 1884 they dissolved partnership and with his brothers Mr. Gampp bought four factories in East Otto, where he has since resided. He has also bought the interests of his brothers, and now in his four factories receives the milk from nearly all the cows in the town. In the fall of 1890 he made the largest cheese on record. It took one day's milk from 3,400 cows, the milk weighing about 40,000 pounds and the cheese 4,500 pounds. The cheese was sold for sixteen cents per pound. Mr. Gampp married, Feb. 6, 1867, Almira, daughter of Joseph Capron, of Ashford. Children: Henry E., Maron F., two daughters.

John Hamele was born at Wendlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 22, 1849. His father, Freidrich, was a farmer; his mother, Katherina, died when he was but a few months old. John lived on the farm and went to school till the age of fourteen and was then apprenticed for three years to learn harness making and upholstering. Completing his apprenticeship he became a journeyman and traveled over a considerable part of Europe. Leaving Wurtemberg he passed through Baden, Alsace, Switzerland, Bavaria, and Austria to Wien, where he remained six months working at his trade. Thence he went to Hungary, but soon turned back into Styria, where he worked for eighteen



months. He then passed through the principal towns to Trieste, Carinthia, and the Tyrol, crossing the Alps to Baden and the Rhine province to Frankenthal, through Bavaria and Saxony into Silesia, back to Berlin, through the smaller German States into Switzerland, to Zurich, to Interlachen, and in June, 1870, was called on to enter the army. In his journeying about Europe he visited the interesting and historic cities of Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, Strasburg, Freiburg, Basle, Bern, Lucerne, Zurich, Stein Augsburg, Munich, Linz, Wien, Gratz, Laibach, Trieste, Mannheim, Mayence, Frankfurt-on-Main, Wurzburg, Chemnitz, Dresden, Gorlitz, Leipsic, Magdeburg, Gottingen, Cassel, Coblenz, Bern-Neufchatel, and many smaller towns. He served in the 22d Uhlans through the Franco-German war under Prince Freidrich (the Prussians' Unser Fritz). Upon the expiration of his term of military service he came to America, locating at Springville, N. Y. In March, 1875, he removed to East Otto, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture and sale of harness, etc. Feb. 9, 1875, he married Elizabeth Schingler, who was born in Boston, N. Y., March 25, 1848. Children: Otto, born June 22, 1876; Utmer, April 16, 1878; Amelia, Dec. 16, 1883; and John, July 22, 1885.

Joseph Hammond came into this town about 1823 and settled in the north part on land now known as the Fry farm. His son Samuel was then only thirteen years old; upon attaining his majority he articleed from the land office land about two miles south from Cattaraugus creek, which remained in his possession till his death. He married Mary Folts in 1832 and commenced clearing up his farm, on which William Hammond was born Nov. 7, 1834, and here he enjoyed such school privileges as the early settlements afforded. After attaining the age of twenty-one years he purchased 162 acres of land adjoining his father's farm, and in Jan., 1857, married Mary E., daughter of J. J. Scott, of East Otto. They lived on his farm until 1890, when he moved to East Otto village and since 1892 has kept the only hotel in town. Children: a son and daughter, deceased, Sarah E. (Mrs. Elmer D. Williams), and William S.

Daniel Hawkins was born in 1822 in St. Lawrence county. In 1839 he came to Collins, Erie county, having for two years previous lived in Canada. In 1847 he built a saw-mill in the north part of Otto, where he resided until 1861, when he bought mills in Collins and manufactured lumber, shingles, and cheese boxes until 1871, when he moved to East Otto and built the steam mill in the west part of town known as the swamp mill. In 1876 he built a stave-mill in New Albion and in 1880 he erected the steam mills in East Otto village, putting in a grist-mill in addition to the lumbering business. He has a steam mill in Otto village and also one in the north part of East Otto. Mr. Hawkins has disposed of all his mill property except the last three mentioned, which he still continues to operate, manufacturing in them large quantities of rough and dressed lumber, shingles, and cheese boxes. In 1877 he married Mrs. Orrilla Clark, his present wife; he has by a former wife two daughters and one son (Franklin). Mrs. Hawkins has one son, Roswell Philbrick, of East Otto, by her first husband, Hon. Franklin Philbrick. Mr. Hawkins is recognized as the veteran lumberman of this section of the county.

John Laing was born in Hebron Washington county, Feb. 6, 1812. His father, Adam Laing, was a captain in the War of 1812 and a farmer by occupation. John enjoyed only common school privileges. In Aug., 1841, he purchased a stock of goods and came to East Otto, where he has since continued, being probably the oldest merchant in Cattaraugus county doing business in



the same locality. In the fall of 1842 he married Minerva, daughter of Sylvester Pierce, of East Otto. They have two sons and two daughters; they buried one son and one daughter while quite young, and one son, Frank, was fatally injured in a railroad accident, dying aged thirty-four years. Those living are Hon. Solon S., of Salamanca; J. W., in company with his father: Mrs. C. B. Pierce, of Otto; and Mrs. V. A. Ellsworth, of East Otto. Mr. Laing ever since his residence in East Otto has been one of the leading citizens of the town. Politically he has acted with the Democratic party, which has at all times been considerably in the minority, but notwithstanding that fact he has for eight years been elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county (three years from Otto and five years from East Otto). Hon. Solon S. Laing was supervisor from East Otto four years.

Stephen Laing was born in Hebron, Washington county, April 5, 1818. He followed farming till 1847, when he came to East Otto and soon after engaged in the mercantile business with his brother John, and for nearly twenty years the brothers carried on a successful trade. In 1866 he sold his interest to his brother and since then has been occupied chiefly in attending to his farming interests. He married, Feb. 1, 1849, Arvilla, daughter of Philip Pratt, who for many years was a prominent dealer in cattle, and who died in Jan., 1893, at the age of eighty-four years. Children: two daughters, deceased; Owen S., of East Otto; Fremont C., of Buffalo; Hon. Philip A., also of Buffalo; Stephen A.; and Dora (Mrs. Marcellus Pierce). Mr. Laing has represented his town three terms on the Board of Supervisors and has been justice of the peace several years. For nearly fifty years the Laings have been a power in East Otto, politically, socially, and executively.

Owen S. Laing was born in East Otto, Jan. 20, 1850. He has been bucolic in his pursuits and stuck to the soil. Dec. 10, 1873, he married Alice R., daughter of Elisha C. Eddy (see Mansfield), who was born Dec. 8, 1851. They have a beautiful home, so situated as to afford a splendid view of the village and valley. Although quite prominent politically as well as socially he has seldom held office, because his party—Democratic—is in a minority.

Fayette C. Larabee was born in East Otto, March 13, 1847. His grandfather, Eleazer Larabee, came from Hamburg, Erie county, about 1823, and with him came also about the same time five sons and four daughters, four of the sons—Miner, Thomas, Nathan, and Ira—being married and bringing their families. Eleazer Larabee was born Aug. 31, 1756, and died Jan. 29, 1837; his wife, Mary (Grant) Larabee, was born Sept. 15, 1767, and died May 28, 1835. Sidney L. Larabee, the youngest of the five sons and father of Fayette C., was born in Oneida county April 2, 1805; his wife, Lorinda (Scovel) Larabee, was born in Orwell, Vt., Feb. 15, 1810; they were married Sept. 16, 1827. Hezekiah Scovel, the father of Mrs. Larabee, had settled in town in 1822. In 1840 Sidney Larabee located on the farm where Fayette C. now lives, which has been in the possession of the family for fifty-three years. Here he resided till his death June 6, 1875. He was the father of six daughters and six sons, of whom but two sons and one daughter are now living. Fayette C. Larabee married, Dec. 21, 1869, Abbie T., daughter of Rev. N. F. Langmade, a Baptist clergyman of this county. They have one son, C. Rossie, born Dec. 22, 1880. After the death of Mr. Larabee's father his mother was cared for by him till her death Oct. 12, 1890. In the earlier history of the town the Larabees composed quite a proportion of the inhabitants; it is said there were at one time about thirty voters by that name, but at the present time Fayette C. and

his family are the only representatives of the name left. His only remaining brother, Nathan, is a farmer in Otto and his only sister resides in the west.

Heman P. Lincoln was born in Grafton, Vt., Dec. 20, 1866. His father, George T. Lincoln, was born in the same town June 26, 1836; his mother's maiden name was Clarissa J., daughter of Dudley P. Marsh. When Heman M. was but three months old his parents came to East Otto. His father was a farmer and the son followed the same calling till 1890, when the two engaged in the grocery and provision trade at East Otto village. His father's health soon after failing he purchased the entire business and continues it. May 18, 1892, he married Emily L., daughter of John Colvin, of East Otto.

William Z. Lincoln is a son of L. L. Lincoln and was born in East Otto, May 28, 1838. The father came to this town at an early day and subsequently moved to Hinsdale. William Z. devoted his life to farming, but gave some attention to public affairs, representing his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1886, 1887, and 1888. He married Louisa A., daughter of Alexander Scobey, and both were members of the Baptist church.

Charles H. Mason was born Oct. 27, 1860, in East Otto. His grandfather, Benjamin Mason, and his grandfather, David Tyler Mason, came to the town about 1825. Benjamin Mason died in 1866, aged eighty-four years; David T. Mason died in 1890, aged seventy-eight years. Charles T. Mason, the father of Charles H., was born in East Otto, April 30, 1840, and resided here till 1881, when he removed to Franklinville. While living in East Otto he was for a number of years justice of the peace and was also justice of sessions. Charles H. Mason's boyhood days and school privileges were confined to his native town. He married, Sept. 8, 1881, Bertha G. B., only daughter of A. A. Irish, of Otto. Nov. 20, 1890, she died. Mr. Mason lived three years at Franklinville, moving there in 1883; the rest of his life has been spent in East Otto, where he followed farming till 1892, when he bought the hardware store of F. W. Holmes. Dec. 6, 1892, he married Mary Anwerter of Concord. He has one son, Roscoe Dee, by his first wife.

Girvase A. Matteson was born in Russia, Herkimer county, Dec. 28, 1857. His father, Almirin B. Matteson, came to East Otto in 1867. In addition to other school privileges G. A. attended Griffith Institute two years, taking the first two years a college course in mathematics, intending at that time to follow civil engineering. He commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen and taught ten terms, and has to some extent been engaged in land surveying. He married Nellie M. Perkins, March 3, 1880; she is a daughter of John L. Perkins and granddaughter of John Perkins, who was for about fifty years one of the prominent and wealthy citizens of East Otto. They have two sons. In 1881 Mr. Matteson engaged in the insurance business. He has been town clerk four years and is now serving his second term as supervisor, being elected in 1893 by the unprecedented majority of 112. He is also postmaster of East Otto, which office he held during Harrison's administration.

Cyrus Orr, the father of George F., came from Cortland county in 1833 and located in the northwest part of East Otto, where he resided until his death in 1855. He left four sons and two daughters. George F., the oldest, was born Nov. 13, 1842. His early years were spent on his father's farm with common school privileges and Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 9th N. Y. Cav., was mustered in Sept. 9, and remained in remount camp, Pleasant Valley, Md., and on detached service till Dec., when he joined the regiment near Winchester and was with it in all the actions and raids in the Shenan-

doah valley during the winter of 1864-65. In the Gordonsville raid he received injuries by his horse falling on him. He was mustered out June 1, 1865. Sept. 19, 1866, he married Mary, daughter of George Rush. They have one daughter, Isa (Mrs. E. F. Kruse). For about twenty years Mr. Orr has been engaged in wagon and carriage manufacturing in East Otto village, where he resides. He is drawing a pension for disabilities received in the army. John W. Orr, a brother of George F., was a member of Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was killed at Antietam on Sept. 18, 1862.

Everett H. Perkins was born in East Otto, Dec. 6, 1862. His grandfather, John Perkins, was born in Vermont, July 15, 1810, and came to this town in 1833, where for many years he was prominent in all matters relating to its business, social, and moral interests. He was an earnest member of the M. E. church and gave largely of his means to sustain its educational and benevolent interests. He died Oct. 15, 1891. John L. Perkins, the father of Everett H., was the only one of six children who lived to attain their majority; he was born Sept. 23, 1836. He was supervisor two terms (1865-66) and justice of the peace a number of years. His death occurred Nov. 5, 1868. He left a widow and four children, only two of whom are now living: Everett H. and his sister, Mrs. G. A. Matteson. The mother died Nov. 20, 1885. Everett H. Perkins married, Nov. 20, 1884, Mary, daughter of John Zeilman, of Ashford. They have two daughters. Mr. Perkins owns the homestead farm.

Roswell P. Philbrick was born in Persia, Aug. 15, 1864. His father, Hon. Franklin Philbrick, was a prominent citizen of that town, in which he occupied responsible official positions. In 1861 he represented the Second Assembly District of Cattaraugus county in the State Legislature, making an honorable record both for his district and himself; he was supervisor of Dayton in 1854 and 1856. In 1865 he removed to Erie county, where he died when Roswell P. was fourteen months old. The mother of Roswell P. (now Mrs. Daniel Hawkins) gave him, in addition to the school privileges of Angola village, several terms of school in Buffalo and a three months' course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Sept. 14, 1885, he married Alice E., daughter of T. M. Dewey, one of the old residents of East Otto, he having previously come to this town, took up his residence in the village, and in 1888 engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Jan. 10, 1893, his wife died. He is serving his fifth consecutive term as town clerk of East Otto.

Edward Ranke was born in East Otto, Oct. 23, 1864. In 1853 his father, John Ranke, emigrated from Germany; he was a native of Mechenberg, Schwarein, and was born May 12, 1827. About one year after his arrival in America he came to East Otto, where he finally purchased a large farm in the southeast corner of the town. He married, in 1853, Dora, daughter of Henry Wolf, of this town; they have three sons and three daughters, all married but one daughter. Edward Ranke was educated both in German and English schools, and married, Oct. 22, 1888, Augusta, daughter of John Langhaus, of Ellicottville. They have a son and an infant daughter. Mr. Ranke has purchased the homestead, on which he keeps a large dairy.

Hon. Elijah A. Rice was one of the foremost pioneers of Cattaraugus county. Such a mighty influence did he exert on subsequent generations that his name shines with peculiar luster on the pages of history. No citizen ever gave his community a healthier energy, a wider influence, a purer patriotism. A man of good address he was an interesting speaker, a brilliant conversationalist, an active temperance advocate, and a sterling exponent of

thorough education. His little locality furnished to the world more eminent men than any similar area of *terra firma* in the county, and it was due to his own high principles and moral worth that so much was accomplished. Lawyers, governors, physicians, soldiers, and statesmen went forth into the world from his community as shining lights of his great energy and unparalleled influence. Mr. Rice, although a farmer by occupation, devoted much of his life to land surveying, and so great was his skill in this profession that his word was considered as paramount authority. He was the ultimate arbitrator for many years in numerous cases involving boundaries and land controversies, and his decisions were never questioned. As a surveyor he was employed by the Holland Land Company and its successors and by Nicholas Devereux.

Mr. Rice was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., Sept. 20, 1795. Orphaned at an early age he removed to Washington county, N. Y., and lived with a relative until 1809. He then started in life alone. By economy and perseverance he gained a good classical education and mastered land surveying. He volunteered in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Plattsburgh, and in 1818 he moved to Herkimer county. In 1819 he removed to Otsego county, where he surveyed and laid out the now celebrated village of Richfield Springs. In 1823 he came to Cattaraugus county on a visit, which he repeated in 1824 and 1825, each time on foot, and in the latter year located a farm in East Otto and erected a log house. In the spring of 1826 he brought his family hither and continued his residence in this county until his removal to Wisconsin in 1854. He subsequently moved to Minnesota. Mr. Rice was school commissioner of Cattaraugus county seven years and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1842 and again in 1846. His four sons were lawyers and attained positions of prominence and responsibility. His only daughter married Rev. William E. Pindar of the M. E. church.

Pearl P. Safford was born in Windham county, Conn., Aug. 25, 1837. His father, Halsey Safford, came to East Otto in 1839 and located on the farm where Pearl P. now resides, and which has always remained in the family. Halsey Safford was the first person to start a cheese factory in East Otto; he erected the large factory at the village about 1867 now belonging to Jacob Gampp, and manufactured cheese several years, but subsequently sold the factory and moved back to his farm. He was supervisor (in 1868) and commissioner of highways. His death occurred in 1885; his wife died in 1890, aged seventy-three years. Children: Pearl P. and John. Pearl P. has since his majority continued to live on the homestead farm. He married, Feb. 16, 1859, Eliza C., daughter of Jedediah Armstrong. Children: a daughter who died in infancy; Addison H., who resides on the homestead; Charles E., a carpenter in East Otto village; and Harry M.

Wilber L. Scott's ancestry dates back to Connecticut, whence his grandfather, Justus Scott, emigrated to Wallingford, Vt., where he was one of the first settlers, and where, in 1799, Justus Scott, the grandfather of W. L., was born. In 1816 Justus Scott came to Springville, Erie county, where Justus J. Scott was born May 14, 1818, being the first child born there. About 1830 he came with his father to East Otto, where he became a prosperous farmer and was for a number of years a magistrate of the town. He died suddenly in Cattaraugus village in 1865. His widow, who is still living, was Catharine, daughter of Dr. Levi Bullis, an early physician in East Otto. Children: Mary E. (Mrs. William Hammond), born in 1838; Marshall E., born May 10, 1842, who served three years in the 9th N. Y. Cav.; and Wilber L.,



born Dec. 21, 1848. Besides the privileges of the district school W. L. attended several terms at Griffith Institute at Springville, and Feb. 25, 1874, he married Eliza, daughter of John Hawkins. Mr. Scott was a plumber and tinner fifteen years, living part of the time in Salamanca and six years in Cattaraugus village, and about two years ago he bought the homestead on which he was born. Children: Elbert J., born Feb. 16, 1876; Adams H., born June 6, 1877; and Frank W., born March 3, 1880.

Ladore V. and Stillman R. Sikes are sons of Hiram Sikes, who came from Washington, Mass., to East Otto in 1831. The lineage of the family is traced back to Richard Sikes, who was born in London, England, about the year 1600, and who came to America not far from 1640; from him descended in the following order Jonathan Sikes, Jonathan Sikes, Jr., Posthumus Sikes, Stephen Sikes, and Shadrach Sikes, the father of Hiram. Hiram Sikes was born Feb. 12, 1811, in Massachusetts, settled in East Otto in 1831, married Lodema Scovel on March 3, 1836, and resided here till his death Sept. 6, 1886. He had five sons and one daughter; but three of them are living, viz.: Ladore V., born July 8, 1849; Stillman R., born July 8, 1851; and Elton, born March 28, 1854. Ladore V. Sikes married, Jan. 7, 1875, Emily Edmunds, who died June 3, 1876; on the 2d day of April, 1878, he married Rhoda J. Torrance, his present wife. By his first marriage he has one son, Ceylon; by his second wife he has two sons, John and Lester, and one daughter, Lodema. He resides about three miles southeast of East Otto village, where he has a saw-mill. Stillman R. Sikes married Frances A., daughter of T. Frank Brown, March 3, 1875. They have one son, Ferry, and one daughter. Mr. Sikes resides in East Otto village.

Nathan J. Slocum was born in Herkimer county April 13, 1834. In 1843 his father, John Slocum, came to East Otto and in 1844 settled on a farm in the northwest part of the town, which has remained in possession of the family to the present time. He had seven daughters and six sons, of whom six daughters and five sons are living. Mr. Slocum died Sept. 16, 1877; his wife survives him. In Aug., 1861, Nathan J. Slocum enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., for three years, and on the 23d of Sept. was mustered in at Elmira. He was at the siege of Yorktown; was taken sick on the march from Williamsburg towards Richmond, and did not participate in the battle of Fair Oaks; was in the Seven Days' Fight, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam, previous to which he had been detailed to General Richardson's headquarters as cook. General Richardson being killed at Antietam he again joined the regiment and was in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and to Petersburg, where he was discharged Sept. 23, 1864. After the battle of Fair Oaks, while on picket duty, his left cheek was grazed by a bullet from a rebel sharpshooter. He married, Sept. 28, 1865, Emma E., daughter of James Wickham, of East Otto; children: Nellie R. (Mrs. Albert Pratt), of Dunkirk, and William J., who married Helen M., daughter of John Harrison.

Alexander Tefft, son of Oliver and Deborah (Dewey) Tefft, was born in Rhode Island, July 19, 1784, and came to East Otto in 1828, dying here in 1868. He was a farmer and as well a Freewill Baptist preacher; his wife was Deborah, daughter of Nathaniel and Deborah (Niles) Niles, and their children were Nathaniel Niles, Alexander, Samuel, Deborah A., Dewey, Polly, Oliver D., and Olive. The latter married Solomon Steele and has been a preacher in the Free Methodist church for several years, ministering to congregations of



that denomination in a number of towns in Cattaraugus county. Dewey Tefft was a Free Methodist minister for twenty years and died in this town January 8, 1892. Nathaniel Niles Tefft was born Aug. 12, 1814, and acquired considerable fame as a surveyor. He served East Otto as supervisor in 1867 and 1872. Alexander Tefft held several offices of trust, and besides was a writer of no mean ability; his productions comprised both poetry and prose.

Harvey Tuthill traces his lineage back several generations. His great-grandfather, John Tuthill, was born on Long Island, Sept. 8, 1742; his grandfather, Samuel Tuthill, was born May 17, 1768; and his father, Samuel Tuthill, Jr., was born in Windham county, Vt., May 29, 1797. He married, Oct. 17, 1822, Sarah Guernsey, a descendant of the ancient titled Guernsey families of England. Previous to his marriage Mr. Tuthill had been to East Otto, selected a farm, and cleared a small piece of land; after his marriage he, with his wife, started for their wilderness home, where they arrived Jan. 23, 1823. About two years later he located on the farm now owned by Harvey Tuthill, where he resided till his death. Mr. Tuthill was for many years a prominent citizen of the town, holding several offices of trust and responsibility. He and his wife were constituent members of the Baptist church, of which he was chosen one of its first deacons in 1825. He left a family of two sons and two daughters. Col. Henry G. Tuthill raised a company in Nunda in 1861, joined the 104th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and was a brave and efficient officer through the war. He was wounded at Antietam, and at Gettysburg was shot through the groin and still carries the ball in his body. He is an architect in Corning. Miss Anna Tuthill is a graduate of the Art Department of Cooper Union, New York city. She taught that branch of education four years in Freehold University, New Jersey, was engaged in the same department three years in Deland University in Deland, Fla., and is now teaching in McFerrin College in Martin, Tenn. She was in Charleston, S. C., when Fort Sumter was bombarded. Harvey Tuthill was born in East Otto, Oct. 27, 1835, on the farm on which he now lives, and where he has always made his home. He obtained his education in the district school and Sept. 4, 1881, married Jennie E. Petty, of Burlington, Vt., daughter of Rev. McKendree Petty, A.M., a clergyman of the M. E. church and professor of mathematics and natural history in Vermont University. Mr. Tuthill is a leading member of the Baptist church, having been deacon nineteen years, and has been sixteen years justice of the peace.

Rodney C. Utley was born in Pawlet, Vt., July 22, 1823. He is the youngest son of Capt. Leonard Utley, who came to East Otto in 1835 with his family of four sons and three daughters and settled on a farm in the north part of the town, afterward owned by his son, Leonard S. Utley. He died in 1862. There are now living of the family the three daughters and Rodney C. The latter married, April 23, 1848, Malvina, daughter of James L. Brown, who died March 14, 1867. He married, second, Electa A., daughter of Philo Brooks, of Otto, Feb. 3, 1871. By his first marriage he had two daughters and one son; by his second wife he has three sons and one daughter.

Nicholas Whitmeyer was born in France, July 4, 1844, and in 1856, in company with an older brother and two sisters, he came to America and settled in Boston, Erie county. In 1859 he came to Otto, where he worked till the summer of 1861, and on the 16th of Aug. enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., for three years. He was in the battle of Fair Oaks and in the Seven Days' Fight, where he was prostrated by sun-stroke and sent to the hospital. After partially recovering he was detailed to guard duty and stationed on

Governor Wise's farm. He joined his regiment in June, 1863, was in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania, where on May 12, 1864, he received a bayonet wound in his arm and while in the hospital was taken prisoner the next morning by the Black Horse Cavalry, but escaped during the night of the 13th and lay in hiding all the 14th, partly in the water of the North Anna river. He crossed the river just before night, but was discovered and shot at a number of times, escaped, and reached the Union lines about two o'clock next morning. He was again sent to the hospital and rejoined his regiment at Cold Harbor, was in the siege of Petersburg, and was present at the surrender of General Lee, having re-enlisted in the winter of 1863-64. He was mustered out at Elmira in July, 1865. In July, 1866, he married Catharine, daughter of John Kern, of Eden, Erie county; they lived in Erie county ten years and in the town of Otto thirteen years, and since 1888 have resided in East Otto village, where he carries on a meat market. They have three daughters and three sons living and a son and a daughter deceased.

Lyman Williams came from Vermont to East Otto about 1830, at which time his son, Solomon Williams, the father of Dr. Elmer D., was about two years old. He afterward located permanently in Mansfield, where he was for many years a prominent citizen and substantial farmer, and where he resided till his death. Solomon Williams passed nearly all of his active life in Mansfield and died in 1887. His son, Dr. Elmer D. Williams, is the oldest of one brother and two sisters. See Medical chapter, page 124.

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## CHAPTER XXV.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ELKO.

ELKO is the youngest town in Cattaraugus county. It was formed from the eastern portion of South Valley on November 26, 1890, and comprises nearly all of township one of range eight of the Holland survey. It is bounded on the south by Pennsylvania, on the west by South Valley, on the north by Cold Spring, and on the east by Red House, and contains an area of 14,393 acres. The surface is similar to all this part of Cattaraugus county—broken into high hills and deep valleys with the best portion within the lines of the reservation, which takes off a large tract in the north and west-central parts, through which runs the Allegheny river. The whole was originally densely covered with a fine growth of pine and hemlock, but all of the former and most of the latter have been cut off and converted into lumber, transforming the valleys into excellent farming land, which is generally well cultivated and yields abundantly all kinds of agricultural products. Lumbering until recently formed the chief occupation of the people. Even now it is carried on to a considerable extent, as some valuable timber still remains on the hills. Until the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was constructed the main outlet for shipping was the Allegheny river.

The name Elko was suggested by F. M. Blackwell, an agent of the Amasa Stone estate. He was a shrewd man and respected for many excellent qualities. He asserted that only one town of the name (in Montana) existed in the United States. His assertion proved correct and the name was adopted.

The Allegheny river enters the town near the center of its north line, and flowing southerly and southwesterly passes into South Valley about the center of the western edge of Elko. It passes through the middle of the Indian reservation, and receives as tributaries on the east Pine creek, Tunesassa or Quaker run, and Wolf run. On the west Hotchkiss run, so named from the Hotchkiss family, has almost its entire course in this town, emptying into the Allegheny, however, a few rods below where the river enters South Valley. All of these streams formerly afforded good water-power, which was extensively employed in operating saw-mills, but these privileges have been abandoned and steam substituted. They also once furnished excellent sport for the fisherman and the hunter. Small game of both kinds still abound in limited quantities, a few of the common varieties of fish and foxes, partridges, and rabbits being quite plentiful.

Quaker run is so called from the fact that members of the Philadelphia Society of Quakers were the first settlers upon its banks, locating near its confluence with the Allegheny in 1798. Along this stream lies the most available farming land in the town. The Indian name is Tunesassa or Tunesassah. Wolf run, in the southern part of the town, derives its name from a traditionary incident of early days. A party of surveyors in the employ of the Holland Land Company was one day performing some work in this valley when their dogs ran a wolf into a hollow log. The log was chopped open and the mother and four or five cubs taken out. The stream and valley ever afterward went by the name of Wolf run.

In 1798 the Quaker missionaries found the Indian village of Genesinguhta on the Allegheny in Elko at what is now "Old Town." It was doubtless here, too, that the Indians for many years followed the "practice of collecting around a log about thirty feet long, worked into a resemblance of the human form, to which they performed a kind of worship. The son of Cornplanter subsequently persuaded them to throw it into the river."

The first settlers in Elko, and the first also in Cattaraugus county, were three Quakers who established an Indian mission on the banks of the Allegheny, on the reservation, in May, 1798. This settlement was made at Old Town. These pioneers were Joel Swayne, Halliday Jackson, and Henry Simmons. In 1803 they removed to a lot of 692 acres on the east side of the Allegheny, two miles above their first location, which they had purchased of the Holland Land Company for the purpose of more permanently establishing their mission. Their sole purpose in coming to this wild country was to labor for the amelioration of the spiritual and temporal condition of the Indians. Their efforts proved fairly successful and upon the purchase of the

Friends' tract, as above mentioned, the permanency of their settlement became assured. Their land has been reduced by subsequent sales to about 464 acres, which has become widely known as the Quaker Mission Farm. Here the Quakers, in 1804, built a saw-mill and grist-mill, which were set in motion in the spring of 1805. An orchard of the Pennock variety was set out and other improvements were made.

When the Quakers sought to make their first settlement in this town they of course chose a desirable location on the most thickly settled portion of the reservation—at Old Town—and their only purpose was to give the natives practical instruction in agriculture and the arts of civilized life. The Indians, however, could not understand this broad charity and believed that some day, if the Friends were permitted to go on as they had begun, they would lay claim to the Indian lands. Jealous of their interests, which had but recently been bestowed upon them, the Indians were loth to accept the friendly offices of the missionaries and refused to give them that support and co-operation which was necessary to insure the success of the Christianizing project. The Friends therefore determined to secure lands outside of the reservation on which to carry out their plans. The previously mentioned tract was accordingly bought, which up to 1818 was the only land in town that did not belong to the Holland Land Company, and for years afterward was the only improved farm in the southwest part of the county. An extended sketch of the Friends' settlement, their mission, and their present institution appears in Chapter V.

Elzi Flagg was the first settler on Quaker run above the Quaker settlement. In 1831 he pitched a camp on Wolf run and engaged in shingle making. Charles Smith was also there in business. In 1835 Flagg removed to 626 acres on Quaker run, on which he erected suitable frame buildings the following year. He finally owned by subsequent purchases 3,000 acres of land in this locality, which he sold off in small pieces to later comers. Mr. Flagg resided here until his death on August 16, 1884. He built several saw-mills and manufactured large quantities of lumber. Several representatives of the Flagg family now reside in the town.

Norman Brown located on lot 10 in 1845, selling, however, a few years later to Corydon Holmes. In 1849 Zabin Wright settled also on this lot. Leonard Barton, whose descendants are today among the town's leading citizens, came from Chautauqua county in 1838 and settled first on lot 4 and later on lot 2, where he reared eight children. He was an extensive lumberman and an influential man. He built the first steam saw-mill on Wolf run about 1859.

Jesse Hotchkiss was a very early settler on the stream to which his name has since been applied, on the west side of the river. Several descendants still reside in the vicinity. A Mr. Bovee was a tavern keeper at Kent's Corners before 1830. In 1832 William Earl became the landlord there. The place probably took its name from B. Kent, a later hotel keeper.

At Wolf Run Miss Amanda Caswell was doubtless the first teacher and the

first school was kept for two or three years in an old blacksmith shop built by Gideon Marsh. Nellie Saunders and Mattie Flagg were also early instructors. The first school on Quaker run was taught in a log school house on lot 10. A frame structure was subsequently erected and burned and the present building erected on its site. In 1892 the population of Elko was 492. The town has three school districts in which schools are taught by three teachers and attended by seventy-eight scholars, at an expense of \$774.93. The property taxable for school purposes is assessed at \$107,186 and the school buildings and sites are valued at \$1,525. The Indians have a school house at Old Town and another at Quaker Bridge, in both of which instruction is imparted by white teachers.

The first town meeting was held February 24, 1891, and these officers were elected: Supervisor, Austin J. Morrison; town clerk, D. A. Sullivan; justices of the peace, David Flagg, Jr., H. A. Carnahan, Peter Durning, Harry Johnson; assessors, T. A. Hall, F. M. Barton, Asa Flagg; commissioner of highways, J. W. Campbell; overseer of the poor, George Brown; collector, Deloss Carnahan; inspectors of election, J. W. Potter, M. D. Holt; constables, J. A. Flagg, Deloss Carnahan, Henry French, R. W. Potter; game constable, M. D. Holt; excise commissioners, Zabin Wright, Myron Carnahan, E. A. Barton. Since the town's organization its principal officers have been as follows: Supervisor, Austin J. Morrison, 1891-93. Town clerks, D. A. Sullivan, 1891; Wayne Temple, 1892-93. Justices of the peace, 1891, David Flagg, Jr., H. A. Carnahan, P. Durning, H. Johnson; 1892, H. Johnson; 1893, H. A. Carnahan.

In early days water was generally used as a motive power, but what few mills remain, the last existing evidences of a once important industry, are operated by steam. The first saw-mills erected in this vicinity were built and operated through the enterprise of the Quakers. In Elko they placed a saw-mill in operation on Quaker run in 1805. This was primarily intended for the Indians, but it did work for the whites on the same terms as other mills. A small tannery was operated here soon after the mills were built, but was discontinued before 1830. Elzi Flagg put up a saw-mill on lot 10, on Quaker run, in 1838 and in 1845 another mill below the same dam, both of which he operated several years. Leonard Barton was an early millowner on this stream, erecting a saw-mill in 1841, and in 1870 another lumberman built a steam mill a short distance above. Elzi Flagg, in 1857, put up a steam mill on lot 4, on which he later owned several shingle-mills. Robert Kane built a steam saw-mill in this locality in 1873, and on lots 11 and 25 Charles Fuller and Abbott & Co. had steam mills after 1858, which were afterward removed. Other mill-owners on Quaker run have been A. S. Prather and M. D. Holt. On Wolf run Uriah Wellman and Gideon Marsh built a saw-mill about 1845 and still later a shingle-mill near by. Bemis & Ostrander afterward had a steam mill on this site. Other mills on this stream were owned and operated by L. Barton, O. P. Nichols, Gideon Caskey, Lewis Bishop, Charles Fuller & Son,



Walter L. Curtis, William Crater, Deloss Carnahan, and George Carnahan. Michael Quinn now operates a large steam mill at the mouth of Pine creek; A. S. Prather, M. D. Holt, and Robert Kane have saw-mills on Quaker run; J. M. Bemis & Co. conduct a large steam saw-mill near the mouth of Wolf run; and Michael Quinn has a small mill near Hotchkiss run.

In 1805 the Quakers built and put in operation a grist-mill near their present school, and this was used extensively by early settlers for miles around. Like the saw-mill it was erected for the Indians, but also ground corn and feed for the whites.

The highways in Elko are kept in fair condition. The first one was that put through on the reservation, on the west side of the Allegheny, by the State, which for many years made additional appropriations to keep it in repair. Other roads have been laid out as the settlement demanded them.

The Friends early constructed and until 1867 kept in repair a ferry near the present bridge. It was given to the Indians to work for the tolls arising therefrom. At that date a frame bridge was erected by a tax of forty cents an acre on the lands lying east of the river and an appropriation by the State of \$1,000. Leonard Barton was appointed commissioner to build the bridge. In 1874 the approaches were damaged by a flood and the State made an additional appropriation of \$1,500 to repair them. Since then the structure has received repairs each year; in 1892 about \$1,000 was laid out for this purpose, leaving it now in excellent condition. It is nearly 600 feet long and substantially anchored on a number of stone piers.

Until about 1860 the only method of communication with the outside world was by means of water or stage. At that time and until 1882 the nearest railroad station was Steamburg. In 1882 the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was constructed along the east bank of the Allegheny river on the reservation, giving the town two stations, Quaker Bridge and Wolf Run, the postoffice designations being respectively Tunesassa and Elko.

The first religious services in the town were conducted by the Quakers, but no regular church for their worship has ever been built. Their simple methods of religion have been almost continuously observed, however, from their early settlement to the present day. The pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian faith was Rev. William Hall, who for many years did excellent service in the cause of Christianity and civilization among the Indians. A mission was established on the reservation at Old Town and a good house of worship erected, but in recent years this has been allowed to go down. In other portions of the town religious services have been held occasionally in school houses or private dwellings, principally by Methodist preachers. In Quaker run a society of the United Brethren in Christ was organized some years since by Rev. David Abbey, of Conewango. The membership has always been small. Rev. Mr. Abbey presided over the society about two years, when Rev. J. W. Andrews took charge. Succeeding him was Rev.

Thomas Butterfield. The society was without a pastor for some time, and finally Rev. W. J. Markham, the present incumbent, was installed. Services are held every two weeks in the school house. Preaching by ministers of other denominations is occasionally had in this locality. A Sunday school is held during most of the year.

The first religious exercises in Wolf run were held by the Methodists, the first class being organized in 1888 by Rev. W. M. Branson. A quarterly meeting was held in 1884 by Rev. Mr. Borland, of Randolph. Mr. Branson died in January, 1890. The next revival was started in the spring of 1892 by William Backus, of Cold Spring, who organized a Wesleyan Methodist society.

The early settlers of Elko first buried their dead on their own land or in cemeteries of neighboring and older towns. The Friends established a burial ground near their present institution that was generally used for many years. A few removals were made and it was finally levelled off and converted into the present play-ground. A new plat was set off and opened near by in 1889, on the Quaker farm. This is neatly fenced and well cared for. Leonard Barton had a private burial ground on his farm that was used by the family and neighbors until about 1878. The Indians have a cemetery at Old Town which is still used. It is said to be the oldest burial place in the county.

Quaker Bridge (Tunasassa postoffice) is a small but brisk business hamlet and station in the north part of the town, on the Indian reservation, on the Allegheny river, and on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. It is an important shipping point for lumber. The place contains a postoffice, express and telegraph offices, two lumber yards, a general store, shops, etc., and about twenty dwellings. The postoffice was established in January, 1883, with William Dillon, postmaster, whose successors were James A. Flagg, Mrs. Sarah Holt, and the present one, Victor F. Oburg, who is also station agent.

Wolf Run (Elko postoffice) is a station on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad at the confluence of the stream known as Wolf run with the Allegheny. The postoffice was established June 1, 1887, with the present postmaster, Alfred A. Chandler, in charge. The village has one store, a blacksmith shop, a steam saw-mill, a telegraph office, and a dozen dwellings.

Leonard Barton came to Elko in 1838 and settled on lot 2, where he died July 13, 1891. His wife, Eveline Fargo, of Gerry, Chautauqua county, is still living; their children were James S., of Quaker Bridge; Elizabeth D. (Mrs. Gideon Caskey), of Frewsburg, Chautauqua county; Frank M.; Charles M., of Randolph; Edgar A., of Elko; Ella V. (Mrs. Charles Morrison), of Elko; Clarinda and Celestia (deceased); La Fayette L., of Tennessee; and Loretta E. (Mrs. Frank Hill), of Bradford, Pa. Frank M. Barton has served as highway commissioner, school trustee, and assessor, as well as in other capacities of responsibility. He married Emily M., daughter of George A. Williams, of Cold Spring. They have an adopted son, Leo D. The Barton family were early and have always been prominent, public spirited residents of Elko. The father of Leonard Barton, James, was an early settler, as were also his sons Chester, Smith, Asher, Joseph, Merrills, Sylvester, and Walter.

Manley D. Holt came to Elko from Warren county, Pa., about 1873. He has always been engaged in the lumber business. Since residing in this town he has manufactured and shipped large quantities, owning both saw and shingle-mills of good capacity. Although never seeking office, in fact always declining it, he has been elected to several local positions of importance, which he filled with credit. He resides at Quaker Bridge.

Ephraim Morrison was one of the first settlers in South Valley where the village of Onoville now stands. He was the first innkeeper there and for some time was a justice of the peace. In politic he was a Whig. He died in Iowa. His children were Hiram, Benjamin, William (deceased), Harriet (Mrs. John Brown, deceased), Rosina (Mrs. Elijah Bradley), Ophelia (Mrs. Asa Wright), John, Reuben, and Lafayette. Benjamin and the last two mentioned reside in Elko. Benjamin Morrison married a daughter of Zabin Wright, a long-time resident of Quaker run, in which locality Mr. Morrison has lived since 1872.

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## CHAPTER XXVI.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ELLICOTTVILLE.

ELLICOTTVILLE, whose southwest corner lies near the geographical center of the county, was formed from Ischua by an act of the Legislature on April 13, 1820. Ashford was formed from its territory in 1824 and a small part of East Otto was taken off in 1858. The town embraces all of township four and a part of township five of the sixth range of the Holland Land Company's survey and contains an area of 28,459 acres. The surface consists of hilly upland, broken by the deep and narrow ravines of the streams, the largest of which is Great Valley creek, which enters the town from Ashford about a mile west from the northeast corner of Ellicottville and flows in a southerly direction to Ashford Junction, thence in a southwesterly course to the village of Ellicottville, where it turns at nearly a right angle to the southeast and flows into Great Valley. This stream and its tributaries, the largest of which is Beaver Meadow creek in the northern part, drains nearly all of the township. The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam and is very fertile. On the hills the loam is mixed with clay and produces good crops of hay and pasturage.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad has a station at Ashford Junction and another at the village of Ellicottville. The Rochester branch and the Buffalo branch unite at the first named station, which affords the people of the town adequate facilities for travel and for reaching the markets in Buffalo and Rochester.

Those who first took contracts for land in Ellicottville were Rickertson

Burlingame, Grove Hurlburt, Orrin Pitcher, Archelaus Brown, and Orrin Brown. The honor of making the first settlement in town is about equally divided between Grove Hurlburt and Orrin Pitcher. Grove Hurlburt built the first house in the town, of logs, in the fall of 1815, and Mr. Pitcher occupied it with his family until March, 1816. In the meantime he erected a similar structure for himself on the site occupied by the Whitney House. He remained in Ellicottville until 1843, when he removed with his family, except the venerable David Pitcher, who remained and is still a citizen of the town. In the fall of 1816 Grove Hurlburt built the first-framed barn and the same year planted the first orchard. In 1816 and 1817 there was quite an addition to the settlement.

The organization of the county and the designation of Ellicottville as the county seat occurred March 28, 1817. On the first Tuesday in July, 1817, the first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions convened at the house of William Baker in Olean. The courts for the county in November and February following were held at the same place. Afterward they were held at the dwelling of Baker Leonard in Ellicottville until the county buildings were completed in 1820, and justice was dispensed there until 1868, when Little Valley became the county seat. The removal of the courts from Olean to Ellicottville so chagrined the people of the village of "Natural Advantages" that several of them, to vent their spleen, brought tents and provisions with them and resorted to the impotent means of revenge by camping out, determined that Ellicottville should be none the richer for their presence. The cool nights and inconvenience of "tenting" eventually cooled their anger. The first jail limits were surveyed and mapped by R. Burlingame in June, 1820, and contained only ninety-six acres. The next year the limits were increased to 438 acres and in 1824 enlarged to 500.

In 1817 Baker Leonard came to Ellicottville from Batavia and erected for the Holland Land Company for a tavern the building now the fine residence of Mrs. J. King Skinner. The structure cost so much when completed that the company refused to accept it. Mr. Leonard moved into it and opened it as a public house. He also used a portion of it for a store, the first one opened in the village. Mr. Leonard died on the 17th of April, 1821. Later his clerk, Henry Saxton, married his widow. The Holland Land Company, by their agent, David Goodwin, opened an office here in 1818.

The Ellicottville postoffice was established in 1822 with John A. Bryan as the first postmaster. The mail at first was carried on horseback from Ellicottville to Centerville. Soon afterward a mail route was established from Buffalo to Olean and "Uncle" Peter Sampson first carried the mail on horseback, then by stage, and also conducted a private express business.

The Cattaraugus County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated March 17, 1837, and was organized by the election of officers on June 1st following: Benjamin Chamberlain, president; Bethuel McCoy, vice-president;

Adam Charlton, secretary; Israel Day, general agent. The company continued in business until 1857.

Eleazar Harmon, Esq., conducted a private banking business about three years from 1853. January 1, 1858, J. King Skinner opened a bank of discount which he conducted until 1878. In 1863 an application was made to the State Legislature for a charter for a bank to be known as the Cattaraugus County Bank of Ellicottville, the capital stock to be \$200,000; again in 1875 a petition was made for a similar banking institution with a capital of \$55,000, but charters were refused in both instances.

The first school was taught in the house of Orrin Pitcher in the summer of 1818 by Eunice Carpenter. The people residing on Bryant hill led the town by building the first school house in 1820. Rev. John Spencer, sent out by the Congregational Missionary Society, preached the first sermon in the town at the house of Orrin Pitcher in 1818. Dr. James Trowbridge, who came into the town in 1816, was the first physician. Orrin Pitcher built the first saw-mill in 1821 and Ozro Thomas and Deacon Gardner erected the first grist-mill in 1832. The same year Artemas Blair built the first tannery in town. The Baptist church on Bryant hill was organized August 21, 1824, being the first church organized in town. The first white male child born in Ellicottville was Orlando, son of Orrin Pitcher, his birth occurring in June, 1816; the first white female child was Miranda, daughter of Grove Hurlburt, born October 7, 1818. The first marriage occurred in 1820, the parties interested being John A. Bryan and Eliza Dixon. Mr. Bryan was the first lawyer. The first adult person who died in Ellicottville was Baker Leonard, April 17, 1821; the first death was that of an infant of H. B. Hayes.

Ellicottville from its first settlement had the advantages of being the county seat, the location of the Holland Land Company's office, and later the land offices of its successors. David Goodwin, the first local agent of the Holland Company, came in 1818 from Batavia and opened the land office for business, which had been built for this purpose by Baker Leonard the year before. He had assisted Joseph Ellicott as a surveyor and clerk and had married his niece. In 1822 he was succeeded by Staley N. Clarke, who was one of the most popular and beloved men that ever lived in Cattaraugus county. Moses Beecher, who had been in the land office at Batavia from 1814 to 1827, then came to Ellicottville to assist Mr. Clarke. His sketch appears on p. 296.

The Devereux Land Company, the most extensive land purchaser who succeeded the Holland Company, appointed Asher Tyler agent, and he came to Ellicottville in 1836, where he remained until about 1846. Mr. Tyler was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from this district and served in the sessions of 1843 and 1845. He removed to Elmira, where he died in 1875. Mr. Tyler was succeeded in the land office by John C. Devereux when that company made the division of its lands in 1843. He was the son of Nicholas Devereux and came to Ellicottville with his family, had charge of his father's



land interest, and remained a worthy citizen until some time in 1866, when he returned to Utica. He was a member of the State Board of Charities.

In 1838 Theodore Smith came to Ellicottville to fill a position in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's land office, a position tendered him by Hon. Staley N. Clarke. This company also was a successor to a portion of the lands of the Holland Company. Mr. Smith was with Mr. Clarke until 1843 and later he was a private banker with J. R. Colman. In 1847 they purchased 75,000 acres of land (a portion of the Holland purchase) and continued private banking and the sale of their land until 1852, when they divided the remaining company property.

J. R. Colman, who came to Ellicottville in 1829, was a merchant's clerk until 1832 and a merchant until 1843, when he became the land agent of several parties that had in part composed the Devereux Company and owned quite large tracts of land in the counties of Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming. In 1847, with Theodore Smith, he purchased 75,000 acres of these lands, which he and his partners at once proceeded to sell out on contract in small parcels for homes for farmers. In 1852 the partnership of Colman & Smith was closed, with an amicable settlement by the parties interested, and in the fall of 1854 Mr. Colman removed to Dunkirk, where he established a bank which in 1866 became the Lake Shore Banking Company with Mr. Colman its president. Mr. Colman died in Dunkirk. He was treasurer of Cattaraugus county in 1846 and 1847.

William Samuel Johnson, another land proprietor, came to Ellicottville and opened his land office in 1846. His family came in 1851 and remained until 1858. Mr. Johnson continued his residence in Ellicottville with his son, Gen. Samuel William Johnson, until 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, was a law partner of Hon. Ogden Edwards, was afterward a partner of Judge William Kent, of New York, son of Chancellor Kent, and was a member of the State Senate in 1848-49.

The fertile valleys had more attractions for the pioneer farmers than the rugged hills excepting the neighborhood of Bryant hill, which was very early settled. Biographical sketches of the solid yeomanry who came here empty handed, removed the giant forests, made black-salts, fared hard but courageously toiled on, and made homes and built school houses and churches will be found on subsequent pages.

Soon after the completion of the Erie railway John C. Devereux offered to the Irish laborers who had been employed in the construction of the railroad inducements to settle on his wild lands on the hills of Ellicottville. They came in numbers. Mr. Devereux kept every promise. The Irish pioneers of the hills fell to work with a will, and have converted their "wild-wood" into excellent dairy farms, have become well-to-do-farmers, and have added several hundred thousand dollars to the value of the town.

Ellicottville, including Ashford, when formed from Ischua in 1820, took

the name of its village, which had been named in honor of Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company at Batavia. The town was organized at its first town meeting held at the house of Baker Leonard on the second Tuesday in March, 1821, when the following officers were elected, David Goodwin presiding: Supervisor, James Reynolds; town clerk, John W. Staunton; commissioners of common schools, John W. Fitch, Daniel Thomas, and Artemas Blair; inspectors of schools, David Goodwin, John W. Staunton, and John A. Bryan. The following list comprises the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1821 to the present time:

*Supervisors.*—James Reynolds, 1821; John W. Staunton, 1822, 1824-25, 1839; David Gregory, 1823; Abraham Searl, 1826, 1832-44; Lothrop Vinton, 1827, 1829-31, 1836-38, 1841-42; Henry Saxton, 1828; Artemas Blair, 1835; Thomas S. Huntley, 1840; Chauncey J. Fox, 1843; Jonathan B. Staunton, 1844, 1847, 1849; Alonzo A. Gregory, 1845-46, 1850; George W. Moore, 1848; Stephen McCoy, 1851-52; Samuel P. Arnold, 1853-54; Sylvenus Vedder, 1855; Addison G. Rice, 1856-59, 1861, 1867; Daniel T. Dickens, n. 1860, 1862; Samuel William Johnson, 1863-65; John C. Devereux, 1866; Benjamin F. Boyce, 1868; Robert H. Shankland, 1869-70; Timothy Walsh, 1871-72; Daniel E. Bartlett, 1873; William Manley, 1874-75; Edwin D. Northrup, 1876-81; William G. Laidlaw, 1882; James G. McMahon, 1883-88, 1890; Matthew W. Kiernan, 1889; Henry Somerville, 1890-93.

*Town Clerks.*—John W. Staunton, 1821; David Gregory, 1822, 1824; Charles Boss, 1823; Samuel Davis, 1825; James J. Adkins, 1826; Artemas Blair, 1827-33; Daniel I. Huntley, 1834-36; Marcus H. Johnson, 1837; Harlan Colman, 1838-39; Joseph Colman, 1840; Thomas Kibbe, 1841-42; Alonzo A. Gregory, 1843-44; Albert W. Kimball, 1845-46; Archibald McKallon, 1847, 1850; Horace Arnold, 1848-49; Lewis L. Colman, 1851-52; Edwin F. Vinton, 1853; Stoll J. Anthony, 1854; George W. Baillett, 1855; William W. Haines, 1856-57; Stephen W. McCoy, 1858; John K. Parker, 1859-61; Silas A. Lamb, 1862-63; Timothy Walsh, 1864, 1866, 1868; L. A. Hood, 1865; Stephen A. Harrington, 1867; Alonzo L. Razez, 1869-70, 1872-73; William R. Rider, 1871; J. R. Pettit, 1874; Thomas R. Aldrich, 1875; L. M. McCoy, 1876-77, 1885; William D. Huntley, 1878; Frank E. Redfield, 1849, 1882-83; Edwin S. King, 1880-81, 1884; Eugene Oyer, 1886-87; Matthew W. Kiernan, 1888; Charles W. Ward, 1889; Walter E. Razez, 1890; John H. Bird, 1891-92; William H. Fenton, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Alson Leavenworth, J. W. Staunton, D. Gregory, Quartus Rust, Artemas Blair, Pliny L. Fox, Phineas Howe, Chauncey J. Fox, Benjamin P. Mason, Thomas L. Huntley, Israel Day, James Reynolds, Dorastus Johnson, Sylvenus Vedder, Stephen T. Bentley, George W. Gillett, William Johnson, John Vedder, John Palmer, A. Gibbs, Jacob Mulholland, F. Gillett, H. Colman, Daniel G. Bingham, Erastus Dickinson, John McCoy, Constant L. Trevitt, John W. Rust, Milford Rider, Augustus C. Mason, Joshua N. Bartlett, Thomas Morris, Rensselaer Lamb, Eleazer Larabee, Commodore P. Vedder, Stephen A. Harrington, B. F. Boyce, George H. Cagurn, Edwin Hopkins, Andrew Stevens, Timothy Walsh, Alanson A. Walker, Christopher Fisher, L. H. Crary, Charles H. Sykes, Edgar W. Brooks, Edwin D. Northrup, William Manley, A. W. Razez, James O. Clarke, Henry R. Curtis, M. E. T. Warren, Abner F. Burdette, S. R. McNair, L. H. Crary, E. E. Warren, Erwin C. Brand, J. K. Ward, L. B. Nichols, Herman E. Bolles, H. K. Ward.

The soil is much better adapted for producing good crops of hay and for grazing than for grain culture. Hence the farmers of the town forward their own interests by keeping as many cows as their farms will support. Cheese making is the leading industry. Butter is also produced in considerable quantities. Nearly all the milk is carried to the cheese factories and there manufactured by expert cheese makers for market. Apples of good quality are successfully grown, and maple sugar is made in most parts of the town.

August 22, 1867, Addison G. Rice, H. S. Springer, A. A. Walker, D. E. Blair, Allen D. Scott, Timothy B. Walsh, Daniel Darling, George W. Seneare, C. S. Arnold, John McMahon, Daniel E. Bartlett, C. P. Vedder, and George Barre met and organized the "Union Fair Grounds of Ellicottville," with A. G. Rice, president; A. D. Scott, secretary; and A. A. Walker, treasurer. The association held fairs until July 10, 1872, on a plat of twenty-six acres, which was purchased for the purpose. D. E. Bartlett shortly afterward acquired the property and the organization disbanded.

The first public burial place set apart for the purpose by the town is situated in the village on Jefferson street, where the ashes of many of the sturdy pioneers and prominent citizens of the village repose. Very early in the history of the town the people of Bryant hill consecrated to the burial of the dead a cemetery in their neighborhood which is still in use. A new cemetery has been laid out in the west part of the village, on quite an eminence, and several burials have been made and some fine monuments erected. A soldier's monument has the place of honor.

The village was known as Ellicottville when it was included in the original town of Ischua and when it was first inhabited. After the completion of the county buildings in 1820 it grew rapidly, outstripped all sister villages in the county, and was the first to be dignified with a village charter. It early became the home of many families of high culture and moral worth who imparted their civilization to the society; for many years it was recognized as the leading village in the county. It is situated near the southwest corner of the town, in a beautiful, broad, and fertile valley, on Great Valley creek, and on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature on April 1, 1837. The plat was surveyed by R. Burlingame. The village was the seat of all the land offices in the county as long as they were continued, and also the site of the court house of Cattaraugus county from 1820 to 1868. The first court house was a frame building, which was burned in 1829. It was replaced with a substantial brick structure the same year. The January term of 1830 was held in the new court house, although it was not entirely completed. The town of Ellicottville purchased the county buildings which were vacated in 1868 for \$1,000; they are now used for town and public purposes. The census of 1890 gives the village a population of 852. It was devastated by a fire May 11, 1890, which destroyed many of the business places, including the Crawford House. In place of the wooden structures fine brick blocks almost immediately arose from the ashes which now give the place a neat and enterprising appearance. The Hotel Crawford is especially well built; the new stores are fine and convenient. The village has four churches, a flourishing Union Free School, two weekly newspapers, about a dozen stores, four or five public houses, seven or eight lawyers, four or five physicians, and a full complement of mechanics and artisans. The present (1893) officers are Halsey F. Northrup, president; Chauncey Smith, Dr. Charles M. Walrath, and William D. Huntley, trustees; Edwin S. King, clerk; J. D. Randall, postmaster.

Ashford Junction is a small village on Great Valley creek at the junction of the Buffalo and Rochester division of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The station building and switch were contributed by the people of the town of Ashford, hence its name. It is the location of West postoffice, and besides the station the place contains two hotels, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a pump station on the Buffalo and Rochester pipe-line, and about fifteen

dwellings. From this station large quantities of wood and lumber are shipped. It is also the residence of about fifty railroad employees.

Schools have been maintained in Ellicottville since 1818. In the summer of that year Eunice Carpenter taught a school in the house of Orrin Pitcher. Chauncey J. Fox taught in the ensuing winter a short term; Ursula Maltby taught a term in each of the summers of 1819 and 1820 in Baker Leonard's house; John W. Staunton taught a school in the winter of 1820-21 in the court room; and Charles Chamberlain taught in the same room in the winter of 1821-22. Schools were also taught on Bryant hill and a school house was built in that neighborhood as early as 1820. In 1823 the town contained three school districts as formed by Artemas Blair, Rickertson Burlingame, and Daniel Thomas, school commissioners. Schools were sustained in all of them three months in summer and three months in winter.

The first school house erected in the village was completed about 1824 and was two stories high. It stood on the public square and did double duty. The lower story was used for a district school and the upper one for a select school. Ultimately it was purchased by Mr. Devereux and converted into a Catholic chapel. The Ellicottville Female Seminary was opened to the public in 1835 by Mrs. S. Cowles and Miss Mary Lyman, who taught until 1838, when it passed into the control of Mrs. Emma Newcomb, who continued it with success for several years.

The Ellicottville Union School and Academy in the village of Ellicottville comprises all the territory of district No. 1. It was instituted October 28, 1865, at a special school meeting held for the purpose, the Board of Trustees then elected being Dr. E. S. Stewart, D. T. Dickinson, and J. King Skinner for three years; S. M. Johnson, Smith C. Springer, and Timothy Walsh for two years; and James Crary, J. D. Fowler, and D. H. Bolles for one year. D. H. Bolles presided and Timothy Walsh acted as secretary of the meeting. The present elegant school building was erected by the resident architect, Mr. Stokes, in the summer of 1888, costing, with the furniture and appurtenances, \$15,000. By the munificence of Miss Harmon, sister of the late Eleazar Harmon, it has been placed under the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Five teachers are employed in all the grades, which are primary, second primary, intermediate, and grammar school. In the latter the course includes mathematics as far as and including trigonometry, Latin, German, and French. About 250 pupils are in regular attendance and W. S. Hubbard is principal.

The town of Ellicottville had a population in 1892 of 1,910 and is divided into ten school districts. Ten teachers were employed for the legal school year and the aggregate attendance of scholars was 493, the expense of maintaining the schools being \$4,565.62. The assessed valuation of property of the town taxable for school purposes is \$655,857 and the value of school buildings and sites is \$19,995.

Maple Grove Mills, J. W. & D. P. McMahon, proprietors, are situated on Mill street in the village of Ellicottville. The feed-mills are run by water and have three runs of stone, which are capable of grinding 1,000 bushels every twenty-four hours. The company deals in feed, flour, grain, and grass seed, and handles two hundred car-loads yearly. The saw-mills are propelled by a sixty horse-power engine and have a capacity of 16,000 feet of lumber daily.

Daniel E. Bartlett's last-block factory, hay-pressing establishment, grist-mill, and nearly all the various interests owned by him and located on Mill street, on Great Valley creek, were burned on May 19, 1893. The loss was estimated at about \$12,000.

F. C. Rankin's marble shops are located on the corner of Monroe and Washington streets. Mr. Rankin came to Ellicottville in February, 1886, and opened shops for the manufacture of all kinds of marble work for cemetery, furniture, and ornamental purposes. He also deals in granite monuments.

Ellicottville cheese factory, No. 1, is located a little northeast of the village limits; Charles J. Clair & Co. are proprietors. The factory receives the milk of 350 cows, and the work of manufacturing and marketing is done by the proprietors at a stipulated price.

The Bank of Ellicottville was organized July 15, 1878, and commenced business August 1st, following, with a cash capital of \$15,500 and these officers: Dr. E. S. Stewart, president; Charles McCoy, vice-president; C. A. Case, cashier; all of whom have been elected each year since the organization. The bank has increased its cash capital stock to \$25,000, which is fully paid up. The business has grown steadily. During the year 1890 a fine brick banking office was erected with the latest improved burglar-proof vaults and safes. At the annual meeting on January 2, 1891, articles of agreement were made and executed changing the organization from a private bank to a State bank, and the institution commenced business as a State bank on April 1st following.

The first tangible evidence of an organized religious society in the town of Ellicottville is recorded June 26, 1824, and is signed by Gershom R. Staunton as secretary. The entry reads as follows:

"This day, according to previous appointment, have assembled at the house of Nathaniel Bryant a number of Christian brethren to confer on and adopt measures for the formation of a church, and to regulate and unite themselves into a Christian body, signalized by the title of the 'Regular Baptist Order.' We therefore, whose names are undersigned, after mature deliberation and consultation, covenant together to unite, according to the articles and covenant of faith drawn by Elder Peter P. Root, to prepare the way for being constituted as a church. We do further agree to re-assemble at the house of Nathaniel Bryant on the 10th day of July succeeding at one o'clock P.M., for further conference on the building of the church of Christ."

[Signed] Ebenezer Vining, Daniel Huntley, Nathaniel Bryant, Records W. Vining, Joseph E. Vining, David Putnam, Gershom R. Staunton, Abigail Vining, Lydia Vining, Sally Vining, Mary Putnam, Annie M. Bryant.

The next meeting convened on July 24th and the third on August 21st. At the latter meeting the persons named above were received as constituent members of the Baptist church of Ellicottville, the first regularly organized religious society in the town. September 18th Ebenezer Vining was installed



as elder and Records W. Vining as deacon; March 4, 1826, the latter received a license to preach and on May 26, 1831, was regularly ordained as a minister. Meetings were held until August 29, 1826, at the house of Nathaniel Bryant and afterward at the school house and private dwellings until September 8, 1838, when the society and its business was removed to the village and services were held in the court house. Up to this time fifty-eight had been received by baptism and forty-five by letter, and in 1846 the membership was one hundred and twenty-two. The society was incorporated December 16, 1829. On May 1, 1856, it was decided to exchange gospel lot No. 20, which had been deeded to them by the Holland Land Company on October 2, 1830, as the first church organized in town, for a lot in the valley owned by D. Bartlett. This evidently caused dissensions, for the members thenceforth withdrew and joined neighboring churches, leaving only sixteen communicants November 26, 1864, the date of the last entry in the society's books. No house of worship was ever erected and the organization finally became extinct.

St. John's church of Ellicottville (Protestant Episcopal) was organized September 13, 1829, at a meeting held in the school house in the village of Ellicottville; Rev. Rufus Murray presided. Ralph R. Phelps and John Fellows were elected wardens and Ezra Canfield, David Ward, Moses Beecher, Israel Day, Nathaniel Fish, Elihu Alvord, Henry Wooster, and Staley N. Clarke were chosen vestrymen. Rev. Reuben H. Freeman and Rev. Alexander Frazer administered to the church from its organization until 1834, when the Rev. Thomas Morris became the first settled rector. The first church edifice was completed in 1838 and dedicated by Bishop B. T. Onderdonk on August 17th of that year; the church with all other property is now valued at \$3,500. The society is at present without a rector, but conducts lay services. The present wardens are Charles McCoy and William Niles. The membership includes twenty-three families with thirty-six communicants. The Sunday school has eight teachers and thirty pupils. The first church bell brought to Ellicottville hangs in the tower of this edifice. It is a Spanish bell of bronze material and was brought to the village in the fall of 1838, being purchased by subscription for \$125. For some years it was regularly rung every day at six o'clock in the morning, at noon, and at nine o'clock in the evening. The bell bears an inscription in bad Spanish which, when translated into good English, reads thus: "Hail (I am the voice of the angel who on high sounds forth), Mary! full of grace." It bears the founder's name and date of construction: "Bargas, made at Malaga, 1708."

The First Presbyterian church of Ellicottville was organized by Rev. N. Gould and Rev. S. H. Gridley, at the school house on the public square, December 20, 1829. Those who then comprised its membership were Josiah Hollister, Ira Norton, Orrin Brown, Archelaus Brown, Stillwell Huntley, Hiram L. Ripley, David Pitcher, Sally Ewell, Chloe Fox, and Margaret Rust. At the organization Josiah Hollister, Ira Norton, Orrin Brown, and Hiram L. Ripley

were elected the first Board of Elders, and the latter two were also chosen deacons. Rev. J. T. Baldwin served the church as stated supply half the time for the ensuing two years. Rev. Sylvester Cowles supplied the society from 1833 the following four years and in 1836 the membership had increased to seventy-five. In 1841 Rev. Mead Holmes was ordained an installed pastor of the church, and officiated until September 6, 1843, when there were 168 members. Rev. Mr. Cowles was again employed as stated supply for four years from the first of the year 1844. In all these years the church was assisted in supporting their ministers by the American Home Missionary Society. The pastors succeeding Rev. Mr. Cowles were successively Revs. Hiram Eddy, C. Jerome, W. V. Couch, L. P. Sabin, and I. M. Ely. In September, 1869, Rev. Courtney Smith supplied the church and in December, 1870, was installed pastor, which relation continued until his death February 22, 1884. Mr. Smith's successor, Rev. A. G. Daniels, was installed in October, 1884, and finally resigned, being succeeded by Rev. F. R. Wade, who supplied from May, 1887, to November, 1889. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. Remington, began his ministry in July, 1890. The church now has ninety members. The first house of worship was erected in 1838. In 1852 it was superseded by a brick edifice at a cost of \$5,000. The church has a flourishing Sunday school.

The First Methodist Episcopal church was organized February 10, 1845. The Board of Trustees then elected consisted of David Simmons, E. Canfield, Isaac Searl, Abraham Searl, and Benjamin Chamberlain. As near as can be ascertained this may have been a re-organization. As early as 1818 the Methodists built their first church on the Holland purchase in Buffalo and soon afterward Rev. Gleason Fillmore was presiding elder and met with the few Methodist people in Ellicottville, where a class was formed about 1821, with Ezra Canfield as class-leader. Services have probably been held statedly from that time. Rev. Father May was the first local preacher and was here in 1822. The first church edifice was built in 1850 and 1851; the present neat gothic structure was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$2,500. This, with all other church property, including grounds and furniture, is valued at \$4,000. The church has seats for 325 people. The society now has about fifty members with Rev. John B. White pastor. The Sunday school is attended by eighty-three scholars and twelve officers and teachers. Acting in conjunction with the church there is an Epworth League and a Ladies' Aid Society. This charge or circuit in 1840 included six appointments, viz.: Ellicottville, Great Valley, Humphrey, Chapellsburg, Bryant hill, and Mansfield. It now includes Ellicottville, Sugartown, and Eddyville. Each society has a separate Board of Trustees, but a joint Board of Stewards.

The Church of the Most Holy Name of Mary (Roman Catholic), formerly known as St. Philip Neri's church.—The first Catholic services held in this town were in the Mansion House (now the Whitney House), then kept by Daniel Huntley, and were conducted by Rev. Father McAvoy. About six

months afterward services were held in J. C. Devereux's land office by the same clergyman. Later Nicholas Devereux purchased a two-story building that had been a school house, which was converted into a chapel and used until the first church edifice was erected in 1851. The baptismal record kept in the church says that the first baptism was made by Rev. H. P. Fitzsimmons, the first pastor, in January, 1850. His successor seems to have been Rev. P. McIvers, whose first baptismal entry bears date August, 1850, and his entries in the record continue until March, 1855. Then come the Franciscan Fathers. The venerable Bishop Timon had charge of the Diocese of Buffalo at this time, which as now included Cattaraugus county. Nicholas Devereux, on a visit to Rome, requested the reigning Supreme Pontiff to send some Franciscan Fathers or Friars Minor of the Order of St. Francis of Assisi to this county. The request was granted, and Fathers Pamfilio, Milian, and Sextus, accompanied by a lay brother, came in 1855 and established in Ellcottville the foundation of the present flourishing Franciscan Order in New York and the eastern States.

The entries of the Franciscan Fathers in the baptismal record extend from June, 1855, to June, 1859. They were succeeded by Dr. Barker, who remained until April, 1860. Next came Rev. P. Bradley, who was succeeded by Rev. John Twohy in 1861 until 1863, when Father Le Breton came and remained until January, 1865; then Rev. P. F. Glennon took charge and he was followed by Rev. James Leddy, who remained until October, 1867. His successor was Rev. James Rogers, now pastor of the Immaculate Conception church of Buffalo, whose pastorate extended to January, 1871, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. Brady, who was pastor until May, 1878. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Ryan, who officiated until the ensuing December. Rev. Philip Kinsella was appointed pastor in December, 1879, and officiated until his death in October, 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Barlow, whose successor was Rev. J. D. Biden, the present pastor. In 1891 Father Barlow thoroughly repaired the church, built the parsonage, and in 1892 had the edifice well painted outside and beautifully frescoed inside. The church property, including grounds, etc., is valued at about \$25,000. The parish includes about 150 families. The 2,500-pound bell was presented the church by Daniel O'Day, of Buffalo, in memory of his parents.

The German Evangelical Lutheran St. Peter's church (unaltered Augsburg Confession) was organized December 18, 1867, by Rev. E. Leemhuis, with the following members: John Langhaus, Chris Weishan, J. Allwardt, F. Luss, W. Bauer, W. Hess, H. Wulff, J. Stade, F. Stade, J. Hiller, H. Shultz, H. Avers, C. Weishan, J. Wilken, H. Dreier, J. Hagen, J. Ruper, C. Ollrogge, and J. Rouke. The church edifice is located in school district No. 8 in the northwest part of the town. In 1854 the society purchased and remodeled a frame building into a house of worship, in which they held services until their present neat structure was erected in 1884 at a cost of

\$4,500, the present value of which, including buildings and grounds, is \$6,500. The building will seat four hundred persons. The little society, organized with only nineteen members, has prospered and increased until it now has seventy. Their first pastor, Rev. E. Leemhuis, officiated until the latter part of 1872; the pastor now in charge is Rev. William Hanewinkel. The Sunday school is attended by about forty children and is superintended by the pastor.

The Seventh Day Adventists have erected a church edifice the present year on the corner of Elizabeth and Mechanic streets in Ellicottville village.

One of the earliest Masonic organizations in Cattaraugus county was Constellation Lodge, No. 435, F. & A. M., which was chartered at Ellicottville by the County Grand Lodge on June 1, 1835, with Gaius Wheaton, M.; John Vosburg, S. W.; and Jacob Simmons, J. W. Meetings convened in the famous Huntley tavern in what was called the Masonic room, of which many interesting anecdotes are still extant. During the excitement attending the Morgan episode the lodge succumbed and finally surrendered its warrant.

Ellicottville Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M., was chartered June 14, 1853, the charter being signed by these grand officers of the State of New York: R. H. Walworth, G. M.; J. D. Evans, D. G. M.; Jarvis M. Hatch, S. G. W.; Finlay M. King, J. G. W.; James M. Austin, G. S. P. M. Job Bigelow constituted the lodge and installed Rensselaer Lamb, W. M.; George W. Gillett, S. W.; and Clark Robinson, J. W. There are now eighty-four members. The officers are William R. Pindar, M.; William B. Johnson, S. W.; Edwin S. King, J. W.; Daniel Darling, treasurer; Charles A. Weir, secretary; John K. Ward, S. D.; Abner C. Marvin, J. D.; Alonzo L. Rasey, 2d, S. M. C.; George Deitter, J. M. C.; and James Blackmon, tiler. Many of the members are old men, but are still active in the work. Grand Master William R. Pindar has held the position of master twelve years. The venerable tiler, James Blackmon, is now serving his twenty-second year in that office, and is the only man now living who was present at the first meeting. The regular meetings are held in the lodge room, which is the property of the lodge. Clinton F. Page Lodge, No. 620, of Otto, and Franklinville Lodge, No. 626, have been organized out of its territory. All the records and the old aprons are preserved in the lodge. The master now wears the apron which was worn by John J. Aiken, the second incumbent of that office. The past masters have been: Rensselaer Lamb, John J. Aiken, William Howland, Samuel William Johnson, David H. Bolles, William A. Meloy, J. King Skinner, Edwin D. Northrup, Oliver T. Drown, William R. Pindar, Palmer K. Shankland, Herman B. Drown, Walter G. Scott, and Theodore Lowe.

S. C. Noyes Post, No. 232, G. A. R., was organized with about fifteen members; it now has about forty. Hon. W. G. Laidlaw was the first commander; Byron A. Johnson, senior vice-commander; T. R. Aldrich, adjutant; H. E. Bolles, quartermaster.

Ellicottville Lodge, No. 174, A. O. U. W., was organized September 18,

1878, by D. J. Woodworth, with fourteen members. A. D. Scott was P. M. W.; C. P. Vedder, M. W.; L. H. Crary, recorder; William B. Boyce, general foreman. The present number of members is thirty.

Star Union, No. 22, E. A. U., of Ellicottville, was instituted in 1879 with about twenty members, the present number being 120.

Branch 39, C. M. B. A., of Ellicottville, was instituted in 1876 with Rev. Father P. Kinsella as spiritual advisor and John Roe as president. At its organization the branch had thirteen members; now it has fifty-five.

Branch 73, L. C. B. A., of Ellicottville, was instituted June 19, 1891, with twenty-seven members, and with Rev. Father A. R. Barlow, spiritual advisor, and Miss L. M. Fenton, president. It now has thirty-four members.

Bryant Hill Lodge, No. 808, I. O. G. T., was organized February 19, 1890, with sixteen members and Peter M. Drown as chief templar.

There is a flourishing lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows which meets regularly in the village of Ellicottville, but those in a position to furnish historical information have failed to respond to repeated inquiries.

The Cattaraugus County Anti-Slavery Society was formed in Ellicottville in April, 1836, under the shadow of the indignation of the conservative population of the village, which outnumbered the anti-slavery element fifty to one. A small band of men, who then held the advanced idea that no man had the right to own his fellowman, procured a speaker and held a meeting on April 21, 1836. Another meeting was held on the 23d and an appointment was made for still another the ensuing evening (Sunday). This brought down upon the devoted heads of the speakers and the anti-slavery men the maledictions of the conservative element, who met in council on the grave misdemeanor of the abolitionists holding a meeting on the slavery question on Sunday evening. In a series of resolutions they were denominated as Sabbath-breakers, as outrageous, as being agitators and promulgators of pestiferous doctrine, and the speaker as indicating a concert between the abolitionists and the emissaries of the monarchical powers to subvert the liberties of our country. Again on Wednesday evening the anti-slavery men met at the Huntley tavern to form a society and adopt a constitution. The populace led by prominent citizens were there in force, and under the specious plea of "free discussion" voted down every proposition. The abolitionists attempted to retire by themselves to another room, but were followed by the mob upstairs and down again. The meeting was declared adjourned by Mr. Huntley, but the society was organized, and "free discussion" of man's right to himself was debated until the martyred Lincoln issued his proclamation of emancipation.

Thomas R. Aldrich was born at Quaker Springs, Saratoga county, Oct. 6, 1840. His father removed to Otsego county soon after his birth and died there in Jan., 1844, leaving his wife without means and with four small children. Thomas had a home with a friend and an uncle until he became four-



teen, and since then he has provided for his own wants. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols. May 2, 1863, he received four bullet-wounds at the battle of Chancellorsville and was sent to Carver Hospital at Washington, D. C. He rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 11, 1863, and left with it on the 26th for Tennessee, taking part in the battle at Wauhatchie on Oct. 28th. He was also at Chattanooga and Mission Ridge, and started with his regiment in the march through Georgia with General Sherman, but was wounded and captured at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 8, 1864. May 12th he was a prisoner in Andersonville; Sept. 7th he was transferred to the prison at Savannah and later to Millen, to Blackshear, Ga., and to Florence, S. C., and escaped Feb. 22, 1865, at Wilmington en route for the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., re-entering the Union lines reduced to a mere skeleton. He was sent to Annapolis, was given a furlough, and was honorably discharged June 22, 1865. In Sept., 1865, he was given a position in the quartermaster's department of the 100th U. S. Colored Infantry at Columbia, Tenn., where he remained until the regiment was mustered out Dec. 30, 1865. He returned to Cattaraugus county and is now and has been for fifteen years deputy sheriff, has been postmaster of Ellicottville five years, deputy U. S. marshal eight years, and commander of S. C. Noyes Post, No. 232, G. A. R., and of Maybee Tent, No. 23, K. O. T. M., several years. Feb. 2, 1869, he married Maryette Walker, who died June 29, 1877.

Samuel P. Arnold, born in Londonderry, Vt., about 1798, married Betsey Hadley, and shortly afterward emigrated to Le Roy, N. Y., coming thence in 1827 to Ellicottville, where he conducted a tannery and had an interest in a shoe shop and furniture establishment. He was deputy sheriff nine years and represented Ellicottville on the Board of Supervisors in 1853 and 1854. He was a collector for the Holland Land Company and later for Mr. Devereux. At one time he owned 1,300 acres of land which he stocked with cattle, being also a heavy dealer in cattle and sheep. Mr. Arnold was an active, energetic business man and a good companion; he was generous and kind to the poor, but never made any display of his virtues. E. Young Arnold, his son, was born in Le Roy, N. Y., May 8, 1826. April 12, 1859, he married Laura P. Young, of New Albion, daughter of Hon. Horace C. Young. He has had extensive dealings in cattle in his own county, in Buffalo, and in Canada. Both he and his wife are great readers. Charles S. Arnold, another son of Samuel P. and Betsey E. (Hadley) Arnold, was born in the village of Ellicottville, Feb. 9, 1838. He attended the common schools and was on his father's farm until he was twenty-eight, when he began farming for himself. Besides this he is an extensive dealer in cattle and sheep. In 1859 he married Addie Frazier, who bore him one son, Charles E., and one daughter, Nellie (Mrs. Frank Neubacher), of Salamanca. Mrs. Arnold died Dec. 10, 1874, and Dec. 16, 1875, Mr. Arnold married, second, Emma Lawton.

The Ballou family in America are of Huguenot descent and early settled in Rhode Island with Roger Williams's colony. They were lovers of civil liberty, possessed quite a military spirit, and one of the family served in the Revolutionary war. Charles F. Ballou, son of David and Eliza (Barrett) Ballou, natives of Vermont, was born in East Otto in 1840, and in early life taught district schools. Sept. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 44th N. Y. Vols., and at Gettysburg received a severe gunshot-wound and was discharged from the hospital a cripple Dec. 21, 1863. Returning to his home in Ashford he continued farming, but was obliged to give it up and entered the New

York customs house in the city of New York, becoming finally a grocer in Ellicottville.

H. E. Ballou, son of David and Eliza (Barrett) Ballou, was born in East Otto in 1845, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. A, 100th N. Y. Vols., experiencing all the vicissitudes of his regiment, and escaping with only the loss of a piece of skin from his nose. He had his haversack and canteen shot from his shoulders at the charge on Fort Wagner and the stock from his gun at Fair Oaks; his blouse was several times pierced with bullets. He was discharged a corporal after a service of three years and four months, being always on duty and never in the hospital. Mr. Ballou returned home with imperfect eyesight. He is engaged in bee-keeping.

Rev. Arthur E. Barlow, a native of Ireland, was born in 1854 and emigrated to America at the age of seventeen years. He completed his education for the priesthood in Rome, Italy, in 1877, where he was ordained a priest of the Catholic church. He returned to America, was soon assigned to duty in the profession of his choice, and was appointed pastor of the Church of the Most Holy Name of Mary at Ellicottville in 1889. Father Barlow is distinguished in his denomination as a sound theologian, and by all who hear him as a gentleman of fine attainments. He was succeeded in his pastorate here during the present year by Rev. J. D. Biden and transferred to a permanent charge in Hornellsville, N. Y.

Alexander Bird, born in Montgomery county, July 21, 1842, enlisted in Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 6, 1862, was promoted to corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, and first lieutenant, and commanded a company as acting captain during the last nine months of the war. Mr. Bird fought at Chancellorsville and under General Sherman was in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Pine Mountain, Peach Tree-Creek, and Atlanta, marched to the sea, and was engaged at Savannah. He marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh and was present at General Johnston's surrender. He marched to Washington by way of Richmond and was discharged at Elmira, N. Y., June 22, 1865. Being wounded at Rocky Face Ridge he refused to go to the hospital, never asked for nor received a furlough, and was absent from his company only six months on recruiting service by order of the War Department. In this capacity as well as in the "tented field" he was an able and efficient soldier. On his return from the army he was a blacksmith twelve years; since then he has conducted a grocery and a meat market. In the autumn of 1880 he made a tour of all his old battlefields. From the field of Rocky Face Ridge, where he was wounded, he cut a hickory walking-stick and formed a head for it with a grape shot that he picked up on the field of Resaca. Mr. Bird is a Republican. He had three brothers in the army: William, James, and Alexander. The aggregate number of battles fought by these four brothers was sixty-one and the sum total of service tendered was eleven years and five months.

George Blackall was born in County Clare, Ireland, and died in this town June 12, 1893, aged 103 years and ten months. He was a Catholic and had lived in Ellicottville thirty-five years. He was the father of eighteen children, five of whom survive him, one of them being the wife of Timothy Kelly.

William Boyce, a native of Massachusetts, married Mary Bacon, a native of New England, and in 1830 settled on lot 10 in Ellicottville. He came from Boston and bought his farm of Allen Green, who had lived on it a short time and had made a small improvement. Three years after he settled here a

kind friend in Massachusetts offered Mr. Boyce a yoke of oxen if he would go and get them. The present was gladly accepted and he made the entire trip on foot. Mr. Boyce died in his native town while there on a visit. Benjamin F. Boyce was supervisor of Ellicottville in 1868, but died between the first and second weeks of the session and Rensselaer Lamb filled the office the remainder of the term.

Frederick Brown, Sr., born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831, emigrated in 1853 to America, and was seventy-four days crossing the ocean, landing in New York on July 9th and coming at once to Buffalo. In 1856 he married Anna Maria Buchfink, a German lady who crossed the Atlantic in the ship with him. In 1863 they settled where they now live. Mr. Brown began here with sixty-four acres of primeval forest, which he has changed into cultivated fields and added to it by purchase fifty acres. He enlisted in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Regt., and was honorably discharged June 1, 1865. He fought in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, and Appomattox Court House, and is now a pensioner and a member of S. C. Noyes Post, G. A. R. He has been assessor six years. Children: Frederick, Jr., Henry J., Anna, Louisa M., and Charles J.

Samuel Bryant, born in Chesterfield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1781, married Anne Staunton, who was born in Northampton, Mass., March 10, 1785. They settled on Bryant hill, so named in honor of the Bryant family, leaving New England with their seven children and household goods loaded in a heavy covered wagon drawn by two pairs of oxen and arriving at their home, a log cabin, about 1821. While on the journey their little son Royal T. fell under the wheels of the wagon and was instantly killed. They brought with their goods half a bushel of apples, carefully saved the seeds, and planted a nursery which produced the trees of his large orchard, and for several other orchards in the Bryant neighborhood. Mr. Bryant resided on the farm where he first settled until his death April 17, 1853; Mrs. Bryant died June 29, 1869. Mr. Bryant was a captain of militia in Massachusetts; he was a prominent citizen in Ellicottville, a member of the Baptist church, and an old line Whig. They had eleven children, those living to maturity being Maria, born April 9, 1809, married Alonzo Woodard; Ursula, born April 22, 1810, married Jerold Vining, settled in Kalamazoo, Mich., where she died about 1870; Mary Ann, born Feb. 20, 1812, married Nathan Kingsley, and died in Ellicottville; Samuel A., born March 8, 1814, married Rachel Beebe; Royal T., 2d, born May 29, 1823, died on the homestead Sept. 19, 1844; Louisa F., born March 1, 1825, married Cooley Williams, and died at about twenty years of age; Amanda M., born April 18, 1827, married Alfred French, and settled in Lake View, Mich.; and Hiram. Hiram Bryant, born Nov. 27, 1830, succeeded his father on the homestead. He married, Jan. 3, 1855, Jennette H., daughter of Peter Drown, who died July 31, 1868, being the mother of these children: Eva A., born Oct. 2, 1858, died July 16, 1884; Freddie A. and Eddie A. (twins), born March 16, 1861; and Warren G., born Sept. 20, 1870. Freddie A. died Oct. 4, 1872. Sept. 20, 1870, Mr. Bryant married, second, Electa M. Searl, of Franklinville, who is the mother of two daughters: Bertha L., born Dec. 11, 1874, and Ida J., born Dec. 28, 1881. Mr. Bryant is a prominent citizen and a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Charles A. Case, son of Thomas, was born in Lyndon, Oct. 25, 1851, was educated in school district No. 7 of his native town, at Franklinville Academy, and in a commercial college in Buffalo. Remaining with his father, a

farmer, and assisting in his large business as a dealer in farmers' produce, he began business himself in dealing in live stock, having a large trade in Canada and the west. He subsequently engaged in life insurance business about two years, when the Bank of Ellicottville was organized and Mr. Case became its first cashier, a position he has continuously held. Mr. Case is a prominent citizen, an affable gentleman, a thorough business man, and a true friend.

Hon. Staley N. Clarke.—Every epoch of a nation's life produces certain individuals who, by virtue of innate strength of mind and breadth of character, stand above the level of common men, and by them are honored and followed as their benefactors and leaders. It is not in the higher walks of life alone that such men appear; they stand forth in the by-ways to assist and cheer the toils of their fellows by their example and advice. Often in the settlement and development of this country such leaders of men have come opportunely to guide the well-being of some struggling colony, and by their purity of life, honesty of purpose, and conscientiousness in the discharge of duty have contributed to the happiness and promoted the welfare of all with broad and generous sympathy. Identified with the early history and development of the county was Hon. Staley Nichols Clarke. Mr. Clarke was born in Prince George county, Md., May 24, 1794. At about the age of twenty-one he settled at Buffalo, N. Y., and began his career as a clerk in the Bank of Niagara. In 1819 he was offered and accepted a clerkship in the office of the Holland Land Company at Batavia, N. Y., where he remained until Jan., 1822, when he was transferred to the office of the company at Ellicottville and appointed as their authorized agent for the county of Cattaraugus. In this selection of manager the company chose wisely. His previous service in the office at Batavia had shown that he possessed the qualities requisite to success in the new field to which they desired to send him, and they were quick to discern and prompt in availing themselves of the benefit they would derive from his business capacity. The result amply justified the trust they reposed in him, and Mr. Clarke remained the agent of the company until it sold out to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

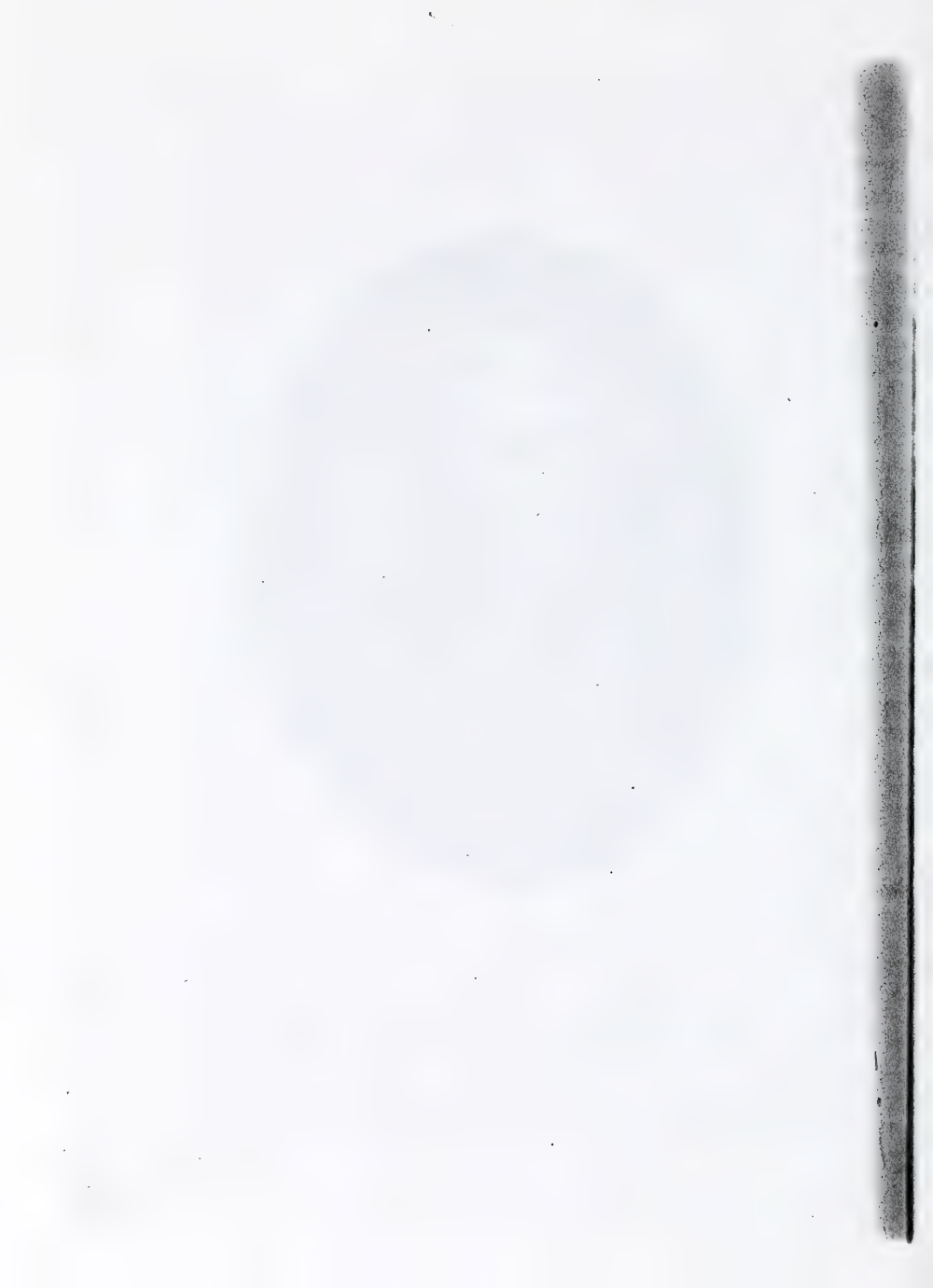
The country was rugged and uninviting and then but sparsely settled. Communication between the different settlements, widely separated by unbroken forests, was slow and difficult, and the settlers at first came but little under the charm of the agent's presence, and hence intimate acquaintanceship was of slow growth. Those who came to take up the land were, in the main, without capital or resource, except brave hearts and brawny arms, with will as sturdy and purpose as rugged as the surrounding forests and hillsides. The instinct of self-preservation inspired them to constant watchfulness lest in some way they should be deceived or imposed upon. They knew their weakness, and for a time they feared the power of the agent. Better acquaintance, however, disarmed suspicion and revealed to them the true excellence of his character; they came to know him as he was and trusted and respected him. The settlers came to him for advice and counsel in all the simple affairs of their uneventful lives, and his relations with them soon became paternal. They confided in and trusted him to a degree quite wonderful, and consistent only with the fact that they had discovered his merit and read aright his character. Without judicial authority Mr. Clarke was for many years the people's chancellor. To him they came as to an upright judge with their disputes and their contentions. He listened to their recitals, and his intuitive perception of right and wrong enabled him to see where





*Henry N. Clarke*





justice lay; and so great was their confidence in his wisdom and integrity that his decisions were always respected. Men left his presence with the conviction strong upon them that if they pursued the course suggested by him they could not go far wrong.

His position as between the settlers and the company, whose representative he was, must have been at times a delicate one, not wholly free from embarrassment, and yet, through it all, there was never once the slightest intimation or suspicion of injustice to the one or lack of fidelity to the other. It is believed that in no case was a settler, if worthy and meritorious, evicted from the land for which he held a contract because of inability to meet promptly his payments. If to those who held the security further indulgence seemed beyond the limit of business prudence, and foreclosure became imminent, Mr. Clarke often made the obligation his own, paid the debt to the company, assumed the risk, and carried the burden, thus insuring the settler against oppression and the company against loss: and so at once was generous to the one and just to the other. In later years, when the condition of the settlers had improved and the gloomy forest had become productive farms; when poverty had given way to modest competence, and to the scant and coarse necessities of life had been added many of its comforts and some of its luxuries; when hard and unrelenting toil had been succeeded by some degree of leisure and the pioneers had become independent, self-supporting citizens, they did not forget their friend and benefactor; they were wont to dwell with a fondness amounting almost to devotion upon the unselfish, disinterested, and immeasurable service he had rendered them. They told their children the story of his life, and his name became a household word and his memory a benediction.

Not only by those whom he had befriended was he honored; he was respected and beloved by all men, the affluent, the learned, and the influential. To the needy, if deserving, he was an unfailing friend; no worthy person in distress ever appealed to him for aid and was sent away empty handed. Benevolent far beyond the common, his charities were not bestowed with ostentation or desire for notoriety, but with unobtrusive modesty in harmony with the simple grandeur of his nature. In short his character was ennobled by the unity and harmonious blending of more good qualities and marred by fewer faults than is usual with men who are esteemed both good and great. He was of stately figure and commanding presence, and his manner was one in which were combined both simplicity and elegance. Though not indifferent to public affairs he was not in the popular sense ambitious to appear in them. He served his county as treasurer for seventeen years, and at the earnest desire of his friends consented to represent the district in the Twenty-seventh Congress. On the expiration of his term he declined a re-election. On Oct. 27, 1816, he married Eunice Thayer, of Ontario county, N. Y., who was born March 5, 1797, and died at Corry, Pa., June 23, 1873. Mr. Clarke at Ellicottville, Oct. 14, 1860.

William Clark, son of Wells Clark, was born in Granville, Aug. 28, 1814, and reared in Blandford, Mass. He married Caroline M. Stewart, of Canton, Conn., a native of Blandford, Mass., Aug. 20, 1839, and the ensuing spring emigrated to Ellicottville, coming by canal from Albany to Buffalo, thence with a team to this town, arriving May 1, 1840. His farm had some twenty-five acres partly cleared and a small frame barn, but no house. While building a portion of the house he now occupies they resided in a deserted old log

house near by; here the little striped snakes were in possession and would frequently bob up their heads through the large cracks in the floor. Mr. Clark had means to pay for his original farm of 122 acres, and has added to it from time to time until he now has nearly 300 acres. His children are George and Harlan M., farmers on the homestead; Charles W., who occupies his father's farm in Mansfield; James O., a lawyer and teller of the Bank of Ellicottville; Wells W., a mechanic and farmer in Ellicottville; Carrie L., at home; and Mary, who died in Sept., 1889, aged twenty-nine.

Lewis Coit, son of Roger and Hannah (Harris) Coit, was born in Norwich, Mass., June 18, 1818. His parents came to Ellicottville in March, 1820. Their conveyance was a heavy sled drawn by a pair of oxen; their first residence, a log cabin, stood on the site of Judge Scott's barn. Two or three years later he built the residence occupied by the late Amy Huntley. In 1827 Mr. Coit removed to the Coit homestead, the home of Lewis Coit, where he had cleared twenty acres and built a log house, and where he died Dec. 14, 1829. Lewis Coit and his younger brother William then had the labor of the farm and the care of their mother and her seven children. They cut wood three feet long and drew it to Hon. Staley N. Clarke (the only one who would buy it at any price) and sold it for fifty cents per cord. They saved the ashes in their fields and from the kitchen fire, leached them, and made black-salts. Their industrious mother spun and wove linen and wool and clad her family, and often wove cloth for her neighbors. They rode to church in summer in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen and in winter on a sled. Lewis Coit has twelve children living. His mother died at the age of sixty-seven years. In 1847 he married Maria Shults. He has been a dealer in working oxen.

Truman Rowley Colman was born in Coventry, Conn., Nov. 13, 1809, and was a resident of Ellicottville from 1829 until 1854. He was prominently identified with the land interests in Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Wyoming counties and besides carried on at times an extensive mercantile trade and banking business. In 1854 he removed to Dunkirk, N. Y., where he established what became the Lake Shore National Bank. He married Sophia M., a daughter of Moses Beecher. She died Sept. 30, 1867.

James Cotter, born in County Cork, Ireland, Oct. 31, 1831, received a good business education, and at the age of seventeen years, with his father, William, and brother Richard, emigrated to America in a sailing vessel and landed at Quebec after a voyage of six weeks and three days. In 1852 they all settled in Ellicottville. James Cotter, in May, 1858, invested what he had saved in a grocery store, which he continued until 1880, since which time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Cotter has always been a fair dealer. He is a liberal Democrat and during the late war he gave his aid and influence to the Union. He is a great reader. In religion he is a Catholic. Feb. 23, 1864, he was elected town collector of taxes; March 26, 1864, Addison G. Rice, Samuel William Johnson, and James Cotter were appointed a committee on the part of the town of Ellicottville to procure the number of men to fill the quota, and were allowed to pay bounties in their discretion, but in the aggregate not to exceed \$4,800; Feb. 27, 1866, he was again elected collector; in 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic State convention at Rochester and the same fall he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Baltimore, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency; he is now serving a three years' term as assessor. Oct. 27, 1858, he married Honora H. Hackett, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who was born Dec. 10, 1835, and came to Ellicottville in

1852. They have been members of the choir of the Catholic church about thirty years and Mrs. Cotter has been organist the last twelve years.

Burt J. Crawford was born in Napoli in 1861, was reared in Java, Wyoming county, and married Minerva Fuller, of Arcade, N. Y. For two years he kept hotel in Springville, N. Y., and in Nov., 1882, purchased the Crawford House in Ellicottville, which was burned May 11, 1890. He immediately rebuilt a fine brick hotel, which was conceded to be one of the handsomest structures and the best appointed hostleries in Cattaraugus county. This property he exchanged in February, 1893, for property in Buffalo, where he is now proprietor of the newly refitted Hotel Carlton on Exchange street.

William H. Davis, son of John H. and Almira Davis, was born in Montgomery county April 5, 1840. In 1845 the family removed to Ellicottville and located where William H. Davis now lives. Feb. 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C, 105th N. Y. Vols., reached Washington on April 8th, and the first night there slept on the ground, which during the night was covered with snow six inches deep. He was attacked with measles on the 10th and sent to the hospital, where he was confined three weeks, when he rejoined his regiment at Cloud's Mills, Va. From the effects of the measles he was again ill and confined in the hospital about two months. He participated in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, was in the battles of Warrenton Junction, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Mine Run, and Cold Harbor, where he received a wound from a minie-ball which fractured his skull above the left eye and shattered his cheek bone, which has never united. From blood-poisoning from this wound he has totally lost his left lung. From the time he received the wound until July, 1865, he was confined in the hospital and was then mustered out with his regiment. He has been an invalid ever since. March 26, 1871, he married Lucy Eddy. Children: Emma O., Clara, William H., and Mildred.

Peter Drown, a native of Hartford, Conn., married Eliza Green and soon after removed to New York State. He was employed as a sentinel at the prison in Auburn about two years; settled on a farm in Sweden, N. Y., and marketed his wheat in Rochester for twenty-five cents per bushel; and about 1827 began anew in the woods in the northwest part of Ellicottville, where he cleared the land and gave all his family a good education. Mr. Drown served as commissioner of highways. His wife died in 1821 and left five children; his second wife, Sarepta Thayer, bore him nine children. Ten children are living; two reside in Ellicottville. Mr. Drown died March 11, 1875, aged eighty-three years. Elbridge, the youngest by the first wife, was born Nov. 5, 1819, began life as a jobber clearing land and taught school nine winter terms. He has been a farmer, and also a dealer in real estate and cattle. He married Frances, granddaughter of Rickertson Burlingame.

Oliver T. Drown, son of Peter and Sarepta (Thayer) Drown, was born in Monroe county Aug. 1, 1824, and about 1854 he removed to Spartansburg, Pa., where he engaged in mercantile business. In 1865 he came to Ellicottville and opened a general store, which he conducted until his decease in 1870. Sept. 3, 1849, he married Harriet, daughter of Jacob Huff, of East Otto, and they had four children, the oldest, Herman B. Drown, being the only survivor. He was born in Ellicottville in 1850, and commenced his business life as a druggist in Spartansburg, Pa., in 1876. In 1878 he returned to his native town, where he has since conducted a drug store. In 1876 Mr. Drown married Louise Huenerfeld, of Ellicottville. They have one son.

Alfonso Drown, youngest child of Peter, was born on the Drown homestead, where he now resides, Jan 10, 1842. He received a good English education, and married Nancy, daughter of Collins and Amanda (Walker) Batts, of New Albion. Mr. Drown has been an elder of the First Presbyterian church of Ellicottville for many years.

Peter M. Drown, son of Elbridge, born Jan. 22, 1854, received a good English education, and Oct. 11, 1879, married Flora Day. He settled on Bryant hill, where, when he took possession in 1872, his crop of hay was only eight tons; he has so improved his farm that in 1890 he harvested about 160 tons. Mr. Drown is a progressive farmer and gives his influence for the cause of temperance. Both are members of the Presbyterian church. Meetings of Bryant Hill Lodge, No. 808, I. O. G. T., are held at his house. Of this body he was its first chief templar.

Andrew Gray was born in Northumberland county, England, in 1790, and with his parents came to America in 1800, settling in Gorham, Ontario county, where they lived ten years. His father then purchased a tract of 500 acres of wild land in Caledonia, Livingston county, removed to it, and there the parents died. Andrew had 100 acres of this purchase. He married Agnes Rom- yen, Feb. 21, 1821, and in 1832 removed his family to a farm in the southeast part of Mansfield, where he died March 22, 1864, and his wife Nov. 27, 1879. Mr. Gray was a soldier in the War of 1812. They had five children. Their oldest son, George Gray, born in Caledonia, July 16, 1823, received an academic education, was a farmer, was nine years supervisor of Mansfield, and was many years a member of the Board of Trustees and a generous supporter of the Presbyterian church of Ellicottville. He gave his influence to every good and noble object and died Oct. 28, 1874. His brother, Abram Gray, was born in Caledonia, July 7, 1826. He supplemented his common school education with a year's attendance at an academy, remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and began business for himself as a carpenter and builder, which has since been his avocation. Many fine residences, among others St. Bonaventure's College at Allegany and the wooden bridge spanning the Allegheny river in South Valley, are monuments to his skill. Mr. Gray has resided in the village since 1873. He has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for twenty-one years and trustee twenty years.

Allen Green removed from Cazenovia, N. Y., to Sardinia, Erie county, in 1815. In 1826 he came to the northeast corner of Ellicottville, where he purchased 317 acres of wild land, and where his nearest neighbor was five miles distant. He died Sept. 13, 1859, and his wife, Mercy Putnam, May 5, 1872. Children: Charles, Job, Betsey, Clarinda, Obadiah, Allen M., Perry, Ellen, Sarah, Mary, and Job, 2d. Allen M. Green resides in Franklinville. Obadiah Green lived in Sardinia and became a prominent citizen.

Harvey Grinols, son of Daniel R. and Elsie (Tripp) Grinols, was born in Otto, Sept. 23, 1839, and Sept. 23, 1861, enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav., and was on duty with his regiment until he was attacked with fever and obliged to go to the hospital. He was transferred in an emaciated condition to Block Island Hospital, near Providence, R. I., from which he was discharged Oct. 28, 1862. He returned to his farm with ruined health and was obliged to give up so laborious an occupation, and now resides in the village, where he is engaged in dealing in light produce. Jan. 15, 1865, he married Lorinda Hinman, of East Otto, and they have two sons and two daughters.

Joseph, Owen, Miles, and Caleb Harrington, sons of Nathaniel Harrington,



came from Otsego county and settled in Mansfield in 1826. The father had served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a pensioner; he was a well-to-do farmer in Otsego county and gave each of his sons a yoke of oxen and fifty acres of land in Mansfield. They soon disposed of their farms; Joseph and Miles settled in Ellicottville, Owen went to Ohio, and Joseph and Caleb eventually located in Little Valley. Miles Harrington married Sarah, daughter of Benjamin Aiken. Their children were Henry W., Stephen A., Augustus C., and Sally D. Stephen A. Harrington, born on Fish hill in Mansfield, July 8, 1828, was early obliged to leave school, and finally entered the law office of his brother, where he was two or three years, leaving by the advice of his physician. He was a groceryman in Ellicottville most of his life, was an aggressive politician and a life-long Democrat, and sometimes in the heat of political campaigns he had a little trouble. He believed in the principles of the Democracy as opposed to those of the Whig party, and was an influential leader. He held several town offices, being justice of the peace nearly thirty years. He was a keeper in the Auburn prison until he resigned the position; he also did some conveyancing and pettifoggery in justice's court. He married Adaline Beecher, niece of Moses Beecher, of Ellicottville, and their children were Walter A. and Fred L.

John Hiller, born near Hamburg, Germany, about 1831, married Mary Lanchow, and in 1863 emigrated with his wife and three children to America, coming to Cattaraugus county and settling in East Otto. He was a brick-maker in his native country, but gave his attention to farming after locating here. He died in Ashford in 1868. His widow married William Fox, Sr., a native of Germany and a farmer. Mr. Hiller's children were Sophia (Mrs. A. Stadler); Henry J., who married Mary King and resides in Plato; and Herman F., a general merchant and an extensive dealer in farm produce. Mr. Hiller commenced his mercantile life a clerk at \$12 per month and boarded himself. Three years later he began business where he had been a clerk.

Joseph Horning was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1844. In 1871 he married Louise Weidmann and came to America. Being a carriage maker he prosecuted his trade successively in Little Valley and Ellicottville, and in the spring of 1880 settled on the farm near Ashford Junction where he now resides. Mr. Horning is also a dealer in agricultural implements and fertilizers. His wife died in 1872 and in 1874 he married Henrietta Busckrist, who is the mother of all his living children.

Daniel Huntley, a native of Connecticut, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Stillwell, and in 1817 removed from Cortland county to Franklinville with his family. It appears that he possessed considerable means, for he bought a large tract of land sufficiently cleared to support thirty cows, which he drove to his place when he came, and began farming on a large scale for that day. His was probably the first dairy in Cattaraugus county. When the county seat was located in Ellicottville he purchased the eighty-acre farm now occupied by his grandson, William Huntley, and moved onto it; he subsequently increased his real estate to about 900 acres. In 1820 he built the Cattaraugus Mansion House and opened it to the public the ensuing year, and kept it until he died July 5, 1846. The hotel was continued by his family until 1872. Mrs. Huntley survived until Dec. 7, 1864. Their children were William, who died in 1828, and was the first person in Ellicottville who was buried with Masonic honors; Thomas S., a farmer at Huntley Station, Ill., the location being named in his honor; Daniel I.; Silas; Samuel; Amy;

Catharine, who died in 1827; and Jane M. (Mrs. P. J. McGowen). Daniel I. Huntley, born in Cortland county, Sept 5, 1810, married, in 1840, Eliza Hawkins, a native of Massachusetts who died in April, 1852, and Jan. 2, 1855, he married, second, Cordelia Chamberlain, who was also born in Massachusetts. Mr. Huntley was with his father assisting on the farm and in the hotel. After the sale of the latter he devoted his time and attention to agriculture. He was prominently interested in military affairs and held all the grades successively from second sergeant to brigadier-general of the militia of the State. He also held the office of county treasurer three years from 1843 and several minor civil positions. He was supervisor of Mansfield in 1862 and 1863. Thomas S. Huntley held the same office in Ellicottville in 1840, while Horace S. served the town of Little Valley in this capacity in 1856, '62, and '66.

Grove Hurlburt, the first settler in the town of Ellicottville, was born in Tolland, Conn., in 1765, and was an early settler in Whitestown, Oneida county. He next built and conducted a tavern at Oriskany and in 1809 settled on a farm of "lease lands" in the town of Rome. In 1815, after a journey of six weeks, he came upon Rickertson Burlingame, who was surveying this town into lots, and, being pleased with the location, went a few weeks later to the land office in Batavia and was offered inducements to settle as soon as the town was surveyed. In the ensuing fall he came with his son John and made choice of lots 56 and 57, containing 316 acres. They remained till fall and cut up the timber preparatory to clearing seven acres, and built a log house, the first habitation of white people in Ellicottville. Feb. 11, 1816, Grove Hurlburt's brother Reuben, with Grove's son and daughter John and Sally, arrived at this log cabin; the latter, then but eleven years old, became the temporary female head of the Hurlburt family, which honors she discharged until March 15th, when they were joined by her parents and the remainder of the family. Here Mr. Hurlburt spent the residue of his long life, dying Sept. 28, 1852. Mr. Hurlburt brought provisions, as he supposed, sufficient to last until he could raise and harvest a crop. The frosts of the "cold season" of 1816 destroyed his grain and corn and he had only a small crop of potatoes. The next season he made black-salts, which he exchanged for two barrels of flour at \$18 per barrel. To carry the family through to wheat harvest John searched the country for five days to obtain one and one-half bushels of corn, which he purchased at \$1.50 a bushel. Mr. Hurlburt planted the first orchard in town in the spring of 1816. They were obliged to go thirteen miles to mill and to Bethany and Le Roy in Genesee county for groceries. Bears and wolves preyed upon their sheep. John was taught by a hunter to trap the wolves and caught six in a winter, for which he received a bounty of \$60 per head. Mr. Hurlburt erected the first frame barn in town in the fall of 1816 and built a comfortable frame house in 1822, now well preserved and occupied. He married Hannah Niles, of Whitestown, a native of Vermont, who was the mother of his thirteen children. Their seven sons are deceased.

William Johnston, a pioneer of Ellicottville, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., which place was named in honor of one of his ancestors. June 21, 1822, he married Sally, daughter of Grove Hurlburt. She was born in Whitestown, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1803. They first settled on a farm, but in November, 1826, removed to the village, where Mrs. Johnston still resides. Mr. Johnston was a skillful mechanic and conducted a cabinet shop. He was a man of influence in town and church affairs, was a justice of the peace, and held other town offices, and was a vestryman in the Episcopal church. Their children

were John, a physician of Jackson, Mich.; Grove, deceased; Byron A.; William H., a soldier in the late war and now a dentist in the village; and Mary deceased. Mr. Johnston died in June, 1853. William H. Johnston, born Sept. 21, 1832, enlisted in August, 1862, in the 154th N. Y. Vols. as a musician and was honorably discharged from Mt. Pleasant hospital in February, 1863.

Capt. Byron A. Johnston, son of William and Sally (Hurlburt) Johnston, was born in Ellicottville, Jan. 31, 1827. In 1852 he went overland to California. He remained and two and a half years later returned by way of the isthmus. He was wrecked with 1,500 passengers on board the steamer *Yankee Blade*, off Point Conception, and over 100 passengers were lost. He was a carpenter by trade. May 7, 1861, he enlisted for two years in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., and served as orderly-sergeant. He was discharged at Fort Washington, Md., Jan. 19, 1862, on a surgeon's certificate of disability. July 21, 1862, he re-enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., for three years, as orderly-sergeant. Oct. 6, 1862, he was promoted as second lieutenant, May 1, 1863, as first lieutenant, and July 9, 1864, as captain. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run. With the 154th Regiment he was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. With the Eleventh Army Corps he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland on Sept. 28, 1863, and participated at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. He went with his regiment to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., and returned to Lookout Valley in December, 1863, where his command spent the winter. In May, 1864, his regiment joined General Sherman and marched from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He continued with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea and from Savannah to Washington, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

Alanson King, son of Arnold and Candace (Cook) King, was born in Collins, Erie county, March 20, 1816, and married Charlotte Munger in Hanover, Chautauqua county, Jan. 12, 1843. He early became a major of militia, and in 1848 removed to Ashford, where he engaged in mercantile business and owned and conducted a flouring-mill and saw-mill. In 1849 he represented Ashford on the Board of Supervisors. He was an old line Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. In 1856 he was elected a member of Assembly. He went to the Legislature for honest work and ably filled the position and the expectations of his constituents. Gen. Samuel W. Johnson, a Democrat, said of him: "He returned from the Legislature as poor as he entered it." Mr. King was man of more than average ability; he had great influence, and his integrity and honesty were unquestioned. In 1861 he received an appointment in the customs house in New York, where he remained until 1871. He resided in Ellicottville the ensuing two years and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Candace M. Gaylord, in Tiona, Pa., Aug. 10, 1888, and was buried at Ashford with Masonic honors. His son, Edwin S. King, the only member of the family residing in Cattaraugus county, was born in Collins, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1844. At the age of fifteen he commenced teaching district schools and taught three winter terms. In Feb., 1862, he came to Ellicottville, and in 1872 formed a partnership in the drug business with Charles H. Matteson, whose interest he subsequently purchased. Mr. King was assistant assessor of internal revenue about ten months; after that office was abolished he was appointed deputy collector, holding the position in all eight years. He has been secretary of the Republican County Committee and clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

John Langhans, born in Lauenburg, Germany, Nov. 4, 1811, married Dora

Merow in Oct., 1841, and came to America in 1858, settling first in East Otto, where he and his family saved money to make a payment on one hundred acres of land on Jackman hill in Ellicottville, where his son John now lives. He removed to this farm in the fall of 1861 and died there Sept. 21, 1884. John Langhans, Jr., was born in Germany, Oct. 21, 1843, came to America with his parents, and Sept. 9, 1864, enlisted in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Vols., joining the regiment at Chattanooga, Tenn. He marched through Georgia in General Sherman's campaign and was honorably discharged with the rank of corporal at the close of the war. Since then Mr. Langhans has been a farmer. He is a Republican and has served his town as assessor. Oct. 21, 1868, he married Sophia Block and has three children. Henry Langhans married Dora Eulers, resides on a portion of the old homestead, and has three children. Julius Langhans, son of John, Sr., is a farmer in Mansfield.

William Lawler was born in the Parish of Kilconley, Ireland, about 1820, came to America in 1852, and was married in Buffalo, in 1854, to Jane H. Stack, a native of Ballylongford, Ireland. They settled the same spring in Peth in Great Valley. In March, 1873, they located on the farm at Ashford Junction where they still reside. They have five children living: Garrat T., William J., Eugene M., James E., and Charles A. Eugene M. Lawler was born Jan. 23, 1862, received his education in the common schools and at the Union school at Ellicottville, chose the printer's trade, and at the age of fourteen years entered the office of Hon. Robert H. Shankland, where he spent four years. In 1881 he opened a general store at Ashford Junction.

Beals E. Litchfield, youngest son and child of Ensign and Mary (Hayden) Litchfield, was born in Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., Dec. 12, 1823. His ancestors were of English descent. At the age of scarcely seven years he came to the settlement of Ellicottville, where the blows of the pioneer's axe were resounding and the primeval forest yet standing, although it had been fourteen years since the birth of the first white child. He describes the arrival, etc., thus: "In the month of October, 1830, Ensign Litchfield and Mary, his wife, then residing in the town of Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., and who were the parents of eleven children, of whom the writer is the youngest, loaded their seven youngest children into a covered wagon drawn by two horses, and bidding farewell to their native hills and home (where for many years they had struggled with adversity, though sometimes they rejoiced in prosperity) started to seek a new home in the then wild woods of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. After a tedious journey of two weeks the covered wagon with its load of emigrants arrived at a log tavern kept by Freeman Bryant, located in the town of Ellicottville on what has since been known as Bryant hill, and on the same place where Peter Drown's dwelling house now stands. Through the kindness of Mr. Bryant and his estimable companion, who had been old acquaintances of the emigrants in the east, the tired and hungry travelers were supplied with a bountiful dinner, to which they did ample justice. After the repast the team was hitched to the wagon and wended its way slowly over the roots and through the woods for about a mile and a half to where our oldest brother Simeon had a few months before pitched, not his tent like the wanderers of old, but his shanty in the woods, said shanty being built of logs and covered with basswood troughs. The floor was also made of basswood split open in the center and laid the flat-side up. The fire for warming and cooking purposes was built in one corner upon the ground, without hearth or chimney. There was an open space in





*B. E. Litchfield.*





the roof above the fire for the smoke to pass out, but when the wind blew much of the smoke returned to bid the inmates of the shanty a "good bye," and that "good-bye" blessing often caused the silent tear to fall and invariably left a smarting sting behind. This shanty was located on what is now known as the Dooly farm. At that time brother Simeon's family consisted of himself, wife, and three children and father's family of nine persons, and these fourteen people lived in that little shanty (the size of which was only twelve by sixteen feet) for four weeks, until brother Elisha, who was about twenty-one years of age, bought of Orrin Brown his chance on seventy-eight acres of land on lot 62, on which we now reside, and is a part of the Litchfield farm which at present contains three hundred acres. Not being able to obtain possession of the log house on the premises until the next spring, they built a "lean-to" against the back side of the log house, and there our father's family lived during the winter of 1830-31. Such were the conditions we met on our first introduction to Cattaraugus county. There were only a few acres cleared on the farm bought by father, and he and brother Elisha worked on that land the next summer. In October, 1831, Elisha married Amy Buck and in December his spirit left the material form and passed on to a higher condition of life in the spirit realms of existence. Our father, Ensign Litchfield, faithfully labored on the farm as a pioneer for ten years, and October 17, 1840, quietly passed to the higher life, sincerely mourned and sadly missed by his many relatives and friends. Our mother remained with us until May, 1858, when she was released from her material form and crossed the mystic river to join those who were waiting her on the other side. She was truly loved by all her children and friends and was much missed."

As Beals Litchfield grew in strength and years he assisted in the great work of transforming the forests into fruitful fields, became an agriculturist, and has ever been a careful and successful one. He loved and honored his vocation, and his opinions on agriculture are worthy of record. He says: "During the last quarter of a century I have noticed that many young men have left the farm and engaged in other occupations, either because they considered that of agriculture less dignified or less lucrative. There undoubtedly are other occupations or speculations in which, if successful, a large fortune can be more speedily accumulated than by agriculture, but I am sure that the different branches of agricultural pursuits contain all the elements and conditions necessary to bring wealth and happiness to those farmers who pursue their labors in a reasonable and scientific manner. Agriculture is the basis of all other pursuits, hence it can not be less dignified or less useful to mankind. In an early period it was supposed by many that a farmer did not need much education, that a half-idiot could plow, sow, reap, and mow, and consequently be a successful farmer, but opinions as well as agricultural implements have changed, and it is now admitted by well informed farmers that a scientific education is necessary for success in agriculture. A scientific application of labor and other means often unlocks nature's storehouse and fills the farmer's barn with the rich fruitage of the soil and his heart with joy, and I here affirm that agriculture is a chemical science and one of the most useful ever revealed by the Creator to mankind."\*

Mr. Litchfield is modest and unassuming in his manners and honest in his convictions. For forty years he has been a believer in Spiritualism, was one of its pioneer speakers, and with conscientious endeavor he lives up to the truths of his belief. In 1890 he published a book, "Leaflets of Thought gath-

\*See Mr. Litchfield's article on Agriculture, Chapter XII, in this volume.

ered from the Tree of Life," and has another volume (his autobiography) ready for publication. He has passed a quiet and uneventful life of three-score years and more on the beautiful place where his father first settled; here he brought his worthy helpmeet, Lucinda, daughter of Israel and Delight Thatcher, of Hopewell, Ontario county, whom he married October 14, 1847. Here they have dispensed a generous hospitality; here they have experienced many joys and many sorrows; here their children were born, and here they have mourned their departure for the spirit world; and from here after long and useful lives may they cross to the beautiful land beyond, and "meet their Pilot face to face."

Levi Litchfield, son of Ensign, was born in Massachusetts in 1805 and married Nancy French. In the spring of 1831 he settled in the north part of Ellicottville and in 1835 or '36 made a permanent home on the farm now owned by Fred Weishar. He cleared this farm, erected good buildings, aided in building school houses, and gave all his children a substantial education. During the Rebellion he sold his farm and retired to the village, where he died in June, 1887. Like most of the pioneers he worked hard, was a good financier, accumulated a fair fortune for a farmer, and was highly respected. His oldest son, Harvey Litchfield, was born in Massachusetts in September, 1826, was educated in the common schools, and early chopped, rolled logs, made black-salts, and at the age of twenty-six had 100 acres of his father's farm. He married Almira Boyce. He inherited his father's sterling qualities.

Andrew Lowe came to Ellicottville from Albany, where he had been a dry goods clerk six years. In 1837 he married Jane Bugby, who came to this town when only five years old and resided in the family of Spencer Pitcher. Mr. Lowe died in 1841, aged twenty-seven years; Mrs. Lowe died in July, 1887, aged sixty-seven. She was the widow of Moses Chamberlain, who died in Feb., 1864. Theodore Lowe, son of Andrew, was born Sept. 8, 1839. From 1859 to 1866 he was in the employ of Daniel Bartlett, who ran a stage line from Ellicottville to Great Valley, which he extended to Salamanca in 1864. In March, 1866, Mr. Lowe purchased the route and equipments and conducted the business until the completion of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad in 1878. Since then he has dealt in agricultural implements. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, has been highway commissioner, and has been for twenty-seven years a Mason. Sept. 7, 1862, he married Celia Ward, of Great Valley.

Abram Mabee was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., July 4, 1839. His father was born a slave, but was liberated in early life; he resided in Syracuse at the time of the "Jerry rescue," and was so active in that memorable event that he removed to Canada to escape arrest as a rioter. Abram Mabee came to Ellicottville in 1850 and had a home in the family of Lewis Coit until he was twenty-one. In 1861 he went south as a servant of Captain Clark and soon after was a teamster in the U. S. service. In December, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 20th U. S. Col. Inf., and went with his regiment to New Orleans, being promoted to the rank of orderly-sergeant. He was at the siege of Port Hudson, Brownville, Texas, and Mansfield on the Red river, where he was shot in his right thigh, going thence to the hospital, whence he soon rejoined his regiment at Welkin's Bend on the Mississippi river. He was again sent to the hospital at New Orleans, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Since then he has been a barber in Ellicottville.

Bethuel McCoy, son of John and Hannah (Beach) McCoy, was born in New Jersey in 1807. When seventeen or eighteen he came to Great Valley

as Judge Chamberlain's clerk, where he remained about five years. In the fall of 1828 he settled in Ellicottville and opened a general store, and was one of the leading merchants until the spring of 1847, when he sold to his brother Stephen and retired to a farm in Great Valley. There he spent the remainder of his life, dying May 12, 1876. He served the town of Great Valley as supervisor in 1865. Stephen McCoy was born in Seneca, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1817. He became a clerk for his brother Bethuel, and in May, 1847, bought the latter's interest in the store and conducted it until 1875. Mr. McCoy represented Ellicottville as supervisor in 1851 and 1852, the county as treasurer one term, and was loan commissioner two years.

John McMahon, born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1820, came to America in 1847, reaching Ellicottville with but a sixpence in his pocket. He entered the employ of Hon. John C. Devereux, with whom he continued until the latter's death. Mr. McMahon came here a stranger, but by untiring industry and excellent business ability he became prominent in the village and county. He was a leading spirit in the organization of the Cattaraugus Railway Company, now the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, and erected a steam saw-mill in the village where he employed a large number of men. He also owned and conducted a flour and feed-mill and erected several dwellings and stores. Although born in the shadow of the British throne he nevertheless loved freedom and soon was invested with citizenship, but he still had a warm heart for the sufferings of Ireland. He died Aug. 22, 1887. He married Jennie Walsh, also a native of Ireland, who survived him until Nov. 8, 1888. Their surviving children are John D., James W., Daniel P., Thomas P., and Cathleen (Mrs. Martin B. Daley). James W. McMahon is much interested in the affairs of his town and has represented it on the Board of Supervisors nine years. He was the youngest delegate to the national convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for president in 1884 and has been a member of the Democratic State Committee, representing the 34th Congressional District.

James Moffit was born in Franklinville in Feb., 1843, was reared a farmer, was educated in the common schools and the academy at Geneseo, and Oct. 24, 1863, enlisted in Co. G, 64th N. Y. Vols., which a year later was transferred to the 187th Regiment, with which Mr. Moffit served to the close of the war, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. He received a gunshot wound and an abrasion of the skin on his right side at Petersburg. In 1865 he married Josephine Chapman and the same year opened a general store in Humphrey Center. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster and served six years. In 1883 he settled in Ellicottville and commenced the publication of the *Ellicottville Post*, a Republican weekly. Since 1888 his only son has been an equal partner.

Halsey F. Northrup was born in South New Berlin, Chenango county, in 1844. He obtained a thorough education, especially in mathematics, and early engaged in land surveying, civil engineering, and teaching. In the spring of 1868 he came to Ellicottville and taught the Union School one year, and practiced his profession during vacation. He then gave his whole attention to land surveying until 1875, when he began surveying for the oil pipe line companies. In the winter of 1877-78 he was employed by the Tide Water Pipe Line Company. He made the preliminary examination of the route, secured the right of way, made the surveys and maps, and examined the titles of the lands over which the line passes, which has required nearly all his time, much care, and great research. He is still the civil engineer of this company in charge of all surveying, engineering and right of way matters.

This great line is 285 miles long, passes in a generally direct line, and the pipe of wrought iron is six inches in diameter. The oil is propelled from seven stations. The greatest altitude above tide water is 2,600 feet at Summit, Potter county, Pa. He purchased about 3,000 acres of wild lands in different sections of Cattaraugus county, which he has been selling out in parcels. He owns twenty-one oil wells in Allegany county, which are managed by his partner. He is also the present president of the village of Ellicottville. In 1874 he married Mary Lansing, of Greene, N. Y., and has a son and two daughters.

Michael Oyer, son of Frederick, was born in Herkimer county about 1802. He early came to Ashford with his father, who as a farmer began at what is now called New Ashford, coming in by marked trees over corduroy roads and pole bridges. The nearest grist-mill was at Springville in Erie county, whither they went in summer with a wood-shod sled drawn by oxen. Frederick Oyer resided there until his death; his wife lived to be ninety-nine years of age. Michael Oyer married Betsey Hammond, of East Otto, and settled near his father soon afterward. Selling out five years later he settled on a farm partly cleared in East Otto, where he died. He had six daughters and one son. The latter, Joseph Oyer, married Delilah Dye in 1863, was a farmer in East Otto, and in 1861 enlisted in Co. A, 7th Ill. Vols., for three months. In 1865 he purchased a half-interest in a general store of his brother-in-law, J. D. Larabee, in Ashford Hollow, where he was a merchant ten years. In Feb., 1881, he removed to Ellicottville, where he deals in horses and has a livery stable.

Joshua R. Pettit, born in Tonawanda, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1839, commenced his business life in Ellicottville in 1860, and Aug. 12, 1862, enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., serving until the close of the war, being most of the time a sergeant of an ambulance corps. In 1866 he opened a grocery in Ellicottville.

Orrin Pitcher, a native of Norwich, Mass., married Miranda Woodruff in Broome county, N. Y., and settled there about 1807. In 1813 he came to Ellicottville and cut down the timber on about two acres where the village now stands, and returned to his family in Broome county. In the fall he brought his wife and son (David S.) and three daughters to Franklinville, whence in the spring he made a path to Peth in Great Valley and removed to a shanty which he had built there. In the succeeding winter he occupied the log house of Grove Hurlburt while building a similar residence for himself. His log cabin occupied the site of the old Mansion House, now the Whitney House, and was the first habitation within the village corporation. This place he sold to Daniel Huntley. He eventually removed to Illinois and thence to Iowa, where he spent the last twelve or fifteen years of his life, dying at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died aged over eighty-seven. David S. Pitcher, their oldest son, born in Broome county in 1809, came with his parents to Ellicottville in 1814 and lived to see the wilderness transformed into a thriving town and village. His brother Orlando, born in June, 1816, was the first white male child born in Ellicottville.

Clark P. Quackenbush, second son of John and Mary (Bargy) Quackenbush, was born in Ashford, July 7, 1849, and June 7, 1871, married Augusta Hinman, of his native town, who was born in Mansfield, April 8, 1849. He settled on his father's homestead of 233 acres, which he owned, and where he remained eleven years, when he began keeping hotel in Ashford Hollow. In March, 1883, they settled in Ellicottville. They have three daughters.

Charles P. Randall, a native of Chenango county, married Margaret Dimmick, and as near as can be ascertained made with his bride his first settle-



ment in Mansfield on Fish hill. He cleared a farm and in a few years became an extensive dealer in sheep and cattle. He resided in Mansfield until his death Dec. 31, 1859; Mrs. Randall died June 21, 1855. Children: Mary (Mrs. C. McCoy), who died in 1859; Joseph D., born in Mansfield, June 16, 1836; George, born in June, 1838; Ralph C., born in March, 1840; and Frank W., born May 17, 1846. Joseph D. Randall married Charity Shannon, of Bridgeport, N. Y. He has been a successful business man, has been an inspector of telegraph for the United States Telegraph Company, has owned several star mail routes, has been a grocer, has drilled a number of oil wells, at one time owning nineteen, has dealt in live stock and largely in real estate, and has built a large number of residences. He is now postmaster of Ellicottville. Mr. Randall cast his first vote for General Fremont and has been a pronounced Republican since the organization of the party.

E. T. Reed, son of J. W., was born in Ashford, May 29, 1853, and choosing dentistry as a profession became a pupil of Dr. Carlos Wait, of Springville, N. Y., where he spent two years. He located in Ellicottville in the spring of 1877, where he has since resided, and where he has acquired a flourishing practice. Dr. Reed was burned out in the great fire in May, 1890, but quickly became settled in his present handsome quarters.

Quartus Rust, born in Chester, Mass., Sept. 4, 1790, early learned the carpenter's trade, and about 1815 married Polly Ellis, who was born Aug. 17, 1792, and who died in January, 1813, leaving an infant son. In 1817 Mr. Rust married Martha Stanton and in 1818 came to Ellicottville. He paid a neighbor \$50 to bring his family and their goods to their home in the woods with a yoke of oxen and a heavy wagon, and they were six weeks making the journey. They settled on Bryant hill, where he was a successful pioneer farmer. Mrs. Rust died Nov. 8, 1846. Children: Quartus Ellis, born in Massachusetts, June 2, 1815; Lewis, who died in infancy; Lewis S., born July 25, 1819, who was killed at Second Bull Run; John W., born March 11, 1821, was a mechanic and farmer, and died April 26, 1872; Mary A., born Jan. 21, 1823, married Howland Washburn, and died Nov. 13, 1871; Angeline, born in December, 1830, died July 12, 1842; and Edwin R., born March 31, 1832, a farmer who faithfully cared for his aged parents until their decease, and who now resides with his nephew, Charles C. Rust, in the village. Quartus Rust married for his third wife Mrs. Sarah, widow of Lyman Todd, May 8, 1853; he died Sept. 10, 1854, and she May 10, 1884. Mr. Rust was a justice of the peace for twenty-five years. Quartus E. Rust was a cabinet maker by trade and a farmer on the homestead. In 1859 he settled in the village and conducted a cabinet shop and furniture store until his death Sept. 8, 1889. Dec. 19, 1839, he married Electa M. Knight, who died March 17, 1861; she was the mother of all his children: Amelia M., Charles C., and Ellis E. March 3, 1863, Quartus E. Rust married Ann McCoy.

Henry Saxton was born in Vermont and came to Ellicottville as a clerk in 1817 or '18 for Baker Leonard, whose widow he married. He died of cholera in Louisville, Ky., in 1834, aged thirty-four years. Mr. Saxton possessed great energy and large natural resources, and was a leading citizen of the town and county. He was elected sheriff in 1828, which position he resigned at the beginning of the last year of his term. He was a prominent merchant in Ellicottville and had branch stores in Springville and Randolph; he was also an extensive dealer and manufacturer of pine lumber. He leased a mill-site on the Allegheny river where Salamanca now is and there built the first mill,

and used the river as a highway to convey his lumber to market. Children: Albert, who lives in Sacramento, Cal.; Hannah L., widow of J. King Skinner, resides on the homestead where she was born, and which now shelters three generations of the family; Baker Leonard, who enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., for three years, re-enlisted in the 179th N. Y. Regt. as first lieutenant, and was killed in front of Petersburg; Frederick A., of Washington, D. C.; Walter, who died in 1855; and Ebenezer. Henry Saxton was supervisor of Ellicottville in 1828.

James M. Sheffield, born in Great Valley, March 13, 1847, was raised in Ellicottville, and Sept. 26, 1864, enlisted in Co. F, 43d U. S. Col. Troops, and was honorably discharged Sept. 28, 1865, at Brownville, Texas, receiving in an engagement a permanent injury of his right eye. William H. Sheffield, his father, was a soldier in the 26th U. S. Col. Troops, saw hard service, was disabled from field duty, and was detailed as hospital steward until discharged.

Rev. Courtney Smith, born in Bolton, Warren county, March 21, 1806, died in Ellicottville, Feb. 22, 1884. He received a thorough education, studied theology with his brother, Rev. Reuben Smith, of Waterford, and later received the degree of A.M. from Middlebury College in Vermont. Mr. Smith was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Troy, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1834, and was ordained within a year afterward. He entered upon the labors of his profession in his native town, where he remained seven years, and was then in Warrensburgh, N. Y., fourteen years, was the pastor of a church in Grand Rapids, Mich., nearly ten years, and was four years at Portland, Chautauqua county. Mr. Smith settled in Ellicottville in the fall of 1869 and was duly installed as pastor of the church about a year later. He remained to the close of his life their faithful, efficient, and zealous pastor, and the church prospered under his ministration. He was an argumentative and eloquent sermonizer, an easy and pleasing conversationalist, and the highest type of a Christian gentleman. He had strong and decided convictions of duty and the courage to advocate what he decided was right. Aug. 28, 1828, he married Sarah McIntyre, of Bolton, who survived him.

Theodore Smith was born in Orwell, Rutland county, Vt., on the 28th of June, 1809. He was the sixth in descent from Rev. Henry Smith, who came from England an ordained minister and was installed first pastor of the church at Weathersfield, Conn., in 1636, and died in 1648. In the last century the family moved from Connecticut to Vermont, where it soon became noted for its broad minds and independent natures. It furnished from its numbers many men who became prominent in Colonial affairs and in the councils and on the battlefields of the new Republic. Hon. Pliny Smith, father of Theodore, born in 1761, died in 1840, was the leading mind in northern Vermont in his lifetime, and at different periods was a member of the General Assembly, a State senator, and for many years a justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont. Theodore Smith was educated at the high school and at the college at Castleton. At the age of twenty-one he married Lucy, daughter of Dr. Asher Nichols, and shortly afterward moved to Springville, N. Y., where he began life as a merchant. In 1838 he moved to Ellicottville and entered the office of the Holland Land Company under Mr. Clarke, whose daughter, Eunice Sarah, he had married, his first wife having died some years previously. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, but never practiced; the legal training, however, proved of great value to him in later life when, burdened with the care of his own and other estates, he had many complicated interests to protect,



WILLIAM L. G. DUNN.



and the welfare of widows and orphans depended upon his knowledge of legal duties. In the early thirties the Holland Land Company sold its interests to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York and the latter some years afterward transferred its title to several private individuals. Among these were Mr. Smith and Truman R. Colman, who since 1843 had been partners in the banking business. They fully appreciated the opportunity which lay before them at this time and purchased over 150,000 acres of land in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties, which they disposed of to the settlers in the same manner as the old company. In 1852 the partnership was dissolved, after which Mr. Smith remained in Ellicottville disposing of his share of the partnership lands until 1863, when he removed to New York.

Although not a politician and never in office Mr. Smith took great interest in public affairs. Thoroughly independent in feeling, with ideas founded on long study of political and constitutional writers as well as affairs of the day, he was above and beyond party bias, and followed what seemed to him to be the line of public policy most conducive to the interests of the whole rather than a party or section of the nation. Previous to 1860 he had taken no active part in matters of public interest beyond the discussion incident to a political campaign, and then only to express briefly his views upon the point at issue. But in that year the question of the conservation of the Union, the fatuity of the doctrine of States' rights, and the attempt to abolish a system that was contrary to the basal idea of the constitution stirred within him the spirit he had inherited from his Puritan ancestors. He resolved to do his duty to his country so far as it lay within his power. Prevented by physical weakness from serving at the front he directed his energies towards supplying the material with which the struggle was to be won. With a thoroughness which was a characteristic feature, he went to Washington and familiarized himself with the detail of army life which was to be seen in the great army then encamped near the capital during the period of McClellan's campaign. He likewise visited the various departments of the government and was favored with an interview with the president. At the second call for troops in 1861 Mr. Smith gave his time to the raising of volunteers and the organization of regiments for service. He canvassed Cattaraugus county from end to end, exhorting the people both publicly and privately to do their part for the Union. When companies were formed in the various towns he cheered the departing volunteers with inspiring and patriotic words. Ordinarily of an undemonstrative and unimpassioned manner he became at such inspiring moments a fascinating and brilliant speaker, and through the fervor of his addresses and the earnestness of his manner stirred the enthusiasm of the men of the county to give their best efforts for the Union. In 1863 Mr. Smith went to New York, spending his time between that city and Cattaraugus county until the end of the war, when he moved to Buffalo, where he lived until his death, Jan. 12, 1883. About the time of his removal to Buffalo he gradually began to give up active business, leaving his interests in the hands of his son, Archibald Clarke Smith, and devoted the remainder of his years to his books and to travel. In 1868 he suffered a severe loss by the death of his only daughter, Lucy Nichols, wife of James Curtis Beecher. In time the infirmities of age became too strong to permit an active life, and, surrounded by his family and guiding the development of a younger generation grown up beside him, he passed his last years among the comforts and blessings to which an energetic and benevolent life entitled him. His wife, the eldest



daughter of Hon. Staley Nichols Clarke, as perfect a woman as her father was a man, and whose motherly kindness many have cause to bless, has survived Mr. Smith many years.

Mr. Smith was a man of great breadth of character and depth of mind. Fond of study, he devoted his spare moments to his library and was a writer not only of the spirited addresses delivered during the war, but of many short stories and critical essays of literary worth. Combined with these talents were a fund of dry humor and the faculty of easy expression, all of which made him fascinating and instructive in conversation; men left him feeling charmed and elevated by his presence. Of Puritan stock he was naturally severe and critical, but once convinced of the merit of a man there was no more steadfast friend than he. He was charitable and kind, convinced that it was no merit but the pleasantest of duties to serve and make others happy. He was a man of great business capacity, whose foresight and sagacity brought his many interests through dangerous crises, and seized the opportunity where a wrong step would not only have ruined himself, but brought desolation to the many who trusted him.

William Somerville, son of James, was born in Dalkeith, Scotland, in March, 1797. His father was a miller; William was a stone cutter. In 1817 he came to America and went to Washington, D. C., where he was employed on the capitol over two years. Returning to Europe he married, in London, in March, 1822, Hannah Hill, and brought his bride to Washington, where he was employed on the White House. Remaining there until the completion of the national buildings he returned to New York, where he conducted shops of his own until 1842, when he came to Ellicottville and settled on the farm where his son, Henry Somerville, now lives, in Somerville valley, so named in his honor. He died in 1859; his wife died in 1852. Mr. Somerville was a member of the Baptist church. He had ten children who came to "The Valley" with their parents; only five are living. Henry Somerville succeeded his father on the homestead. He was supervisor of Ellicottville in 1892 and was re-elected in 1893.

John W. Staunton and his wife, Sally Brewster, were born in Massachusetts and soon after their marriage removed to Nunda, N. Y. In March, 1820, with three children and all their household goods loaded in a heavy covered wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen, they came to Ellicottville and settled on a farm. He died here at the house now the home of the widow of Dr. J. B. Staunton, Dec. 13, 1858. Mr. Staunton was a well educated gentleman of dignified deportment whose integrity was above question. He was the first town clerk of Ellicottville in 1821, was supervisor in 1823, 1824, 1825, and 1829, and was clerk of Cattaraugus county from Jan. 2, 1826, to Jan. 1, 1838.

William Stokes, son of Michael Stokes, was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1849; in 1856 his parents came to America, and in 1861 he settled with them on a farm in the north part of Ellicottville. At the age of twenty-seven he became a carpenter, and almost continually since then has been engaged as a contractor and builder, employing from twelve to twenty men. Mr. Stokes is a skillful mechanic and drafts his own work. The Union school building in Ellicottville, the new Crawford House, the Catholic church at Suspension Bridge, the Congregational church at Kane, Pa., the Catholic church at Tonawanda, and numerous residences are monuments to his skill.

Asher Tyler became land agent for the Devereux tract in 1836, and during his residence in Ellicottville he was elected to Congress. He was a man who

commanded universal respect and possessed remarkable ability. He subsequently removed to Elmira and was appointed land agent of the Erie railroad, and died there in 1875. "He knew the Indian when as yet the white man's mastery over lands west of Schenectady was only in process of recognition."

Joseph Vaughan, of English descent, married Lydia Rood and in 1810 removed to Pennsylvania. In 1822 they settled in the woods on Bryant hill and about 1830 located in Somerville valley, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Vaughan was a blacksmith before he came to Ellicottville. He had twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Joseph Millen Vaughan, their first child, born in Massachusetts, May 21, 1808, married Polly Litchfield, of Ellicottville, Feb. 17, 1832, who was born in Chesterfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1811. They settled on a woodland farm adjoining his father's place, where Mrs. Vaughan still resides. Mr. Vaughan died Jan. 13, 1870. Their eleven children all grew to maturity.

Walter Walrath, son of David and Elizabeth Walrath, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county; Aug. 28, 1826, and in 1844 came to Cattaraugus county. In Dec., 1852, he married Mary Richards and in 1856 settled on a farm near Great Valley Center, which he still owns. He enlisted in the Union army in 1862, leaving his wife and four helpless children, the youngest an infant only six days old. He followed the vicissitudes of the 154th Regiment three years, except that he was a prisoner four months, and escaped without a wound, but had several hair-breadth escapes. A bullet passed through his cap and clipped a lock of his hair, and again his gun was shattered in pieces in his hands. In 1865 he was discharged and is now leading a retired life in the village of Ellicottville. His children are Adelaide (Mrs. J. Chase), Nelson D., Dr. Charles M. (see Medical Chapter), Walter D., and John C.

A. Spencer Weir married Lucretia Beebe and settled on a farm in Freedom in 1836. He was an exemplary citizen and died there in 1888; Mrs. Weir died in 1877. Their oldest son, Charles A. Weir, born in 1852, received an academic education, learned the mercantile business, and at the age of twenty years became a general merchant in Arcade. A year later he removed to Yorkshire Center and in 1889 settled in Ellicottville, opening a furniture store and an undertaking establishment. His maternal grandfather, Charles Beebe, was a very early pioneer of Freedom. In his early manhood he built a log house in the woods and brought to this home his young wife and their first-born child. He resided in Freedom until the approach of old age, when he and his wife retired to Arcade, where they died.

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## CHAPTER XXVII.\*

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FARMERSVILLE.

FARMERSVILLE was formed from Ischua on the 29th of March, 1821, and has an area of 29,843 acres. It is bounded on the east by Allegany county, on the south by Lyndon and Franklinville, on the west by Machias, and on the north by Freedom and a small part of Machias. The

\* The data and nearly all the biographical material, particularly the personal reminiscences, comprising this chapter were kindly contributed to this volume by William Henry.—EDITOR.

town lies on the eastern edge of Cattaraugus county near the northeast corner. The surface consists mainly of large rolling hills, with quite an extensive and beautiful valley along the banks of Ischua creek and at the head of Mud lake, the outlet of which is the south branch of Cattaraugus creek. The land, though rolling, is little of it too steep for cultivation; indeed there is no town in the county and probably none in the State with less waste or untillable land than Farmersville. The soil on the hills is a rich, vegetable mold admixed with yellow loam, with a subsoil of clay or hardpan. The valleys consist of a vegetable mold and gravelly loam. The whole is well adapted to grazing and the production of hay, grain, and potatoes. Hay and cheese are shipped in large quantities. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the people.

A watershed near the center of the town rises to a height of nearly 1,000 feet above the Allegheny river at Olean. On the north are the headwaters of the south branch of Cattaraugus creek and on the south some of the tributary branches of the Ischua creek have their source.

According to Marvin Older, now an aged and respected resident of Franklinville, the first settlements in Farmersville were made on Ischua flats, lots 33 and 34, in 1815 and 1816, by Elijah and John Rice, brothers, Joseph Fowler, Pell Keed, Ashbel Freeman, Ashbel Bard, and Real Price. None of them remained citizens of the town many years. Ashbel Freeman died in 1821, leaving a widow and family who retained and lived on the homestead for a long time. Mr. Freeman was appointed judge of what was then the Olean judicial district. Mr. Bard soon removed to Franklinville. There were evidences of civilized settlements on the Ischua creek and on the south side of Mud lake and its outlet at an early date. The supposition is they left previous to the War of 1812 from fear of the Indians. From appearances of graves on these clearings, and from wrecks of old buildings, people died of all ages and were buried prior to 1815.

In February, 1817, the first permanent settlement was made where Farmersville Center now is by Richard Tozer, Peter and Cornelius Ten Broeck, Peleg Robbins, and Levi Peet. The October previous the first three named contracted for six hundred acres of land and erected the body of a log house. The land was equally divided. The evening of the arrival of the five persons named and the wife of Richard Tozer, the only one married, it commenced snowing and in thirty-six hours the snow was nearly three feet deep. For two days and nights the company remained with such covering as they could improvise from their scanty bedding. The third day with great difficulty they made their way through the woods to McCluer's saw-mill, ten miles away, and obtained boards to cover their house. In May Peter Ten Broeck sold his land (200 acres) to Levi Peet. Ten Broeck and Peleg Robbins went on a tour of discovery, but returned to Farmersville in August. After remaining a few weeks the Ten Broecks returned to Otsego county, the home of their parents, on foot, by way of Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Rochester. In

February, 1818, they returned to Farmersville. Cornelius located near the village and Peter first contracted for 100 acres in the southeast part of the town on Ischua creek, to which he added until he became the largest landholder in the county.

Brief biographical reminiscences of many of the early settlers and their descendants appear on subsequent pages of this chapter, but short notices of some of the town's pioneers are given herewith. Cornelius Ten Broeck prospered as a farmer. Though at first, like his brother Peter, he opposed the temperance reform, he afterward signed the pledge, joined the Baptist church, and was a consistent member until his death in 1843. Peleg Robbins located on lands joining Peter Ten Broeck, where he lived and prospered. For the next few years the settlers were governed by some simple regulations. In 1822 the town was organized and Richard Tozer elected supervisor; Levi Peet served by appointment during 1821. Of the five early settlers Levi Peet is the only one now represented by children in the town. Silas L., his third son, is a large landowner, a wealthy and enterprising farmer. The next youngest by his second wife is also a highly respected farmer.

The town increased in population quite rapidly. Among those who became inhabitants previous to its organization were Nehemiah Parish, a soldier of the Revolution who came from Henrietta, N. Y., in 1818, and his sons Roswell, Shubael, and Zabad. Jeremiah Parish and his son Smith emigrated to this town in 1821. The elder was a Revolutionary veteran. The son Smith became a resident of Portville in 1831 and was one of the ablest and most enterprising men of the county. He was an Assemblyman, and while there was stricken down with paralysis, which impaired his health, but mind and heart remained active for many years. Among other residents in 1821 were William Adams, S. Williams, I. Burns, Simeon Bradford (who built the first good frame residence where Farmersville Station now is), Solomon Curtis, Ashbel Freeman, John Flagg, William Gilley, Russel Hubbard, Lyman Hubbard, Daniel Hodges (who represented the county in the Assembly in 1825, was one of the best and ablest men in the vicinity, and who became insane in 1832 and remained so until his death), Joseph Hazelton, James Leland, Thomas Leet, Caleb Lewis, Joseph Mills, John D. Older (the first surveyor), William Older, Jesse Older, Elijah Rice, John Rice, 2d, Clark Rice, David Rood, Cyrus Rood, William Stilwell, Chauncey Taylor, Lucius Tyler (an early justice of the peace), Uriah D. Wood, Alfred Willey, Samuel G. White, Moses Wade, and William Waring, father of John Waring, of this town. The settlers of 1822 were Zachariah Blackmon (a soldier of the Revolution) and his sons Franklin, Jabez, Gaius R., Ransom, and James.

The Blackmons were a very hardy race—all blacksmiths. All the sons were hard drinkers in youth and early manhood. Every one of them reformed and remained teetotalers until their deaths. Franklin and James made this town their home nearly all their lives. Franklin was for many

years a member of the Methodist church and died in 1879 in that faith. James R. was a long-time deacon in the Baptist church, but in 1856 became converted to modern spiritualism and remained a firm believer and an earnest advocate of that faith until his death in 1878. The only representatives of the Blackmon family now in town are Lyman, Horace, Elizabeth (Mrs. Jediah Hubbard), and Susan (Mrs. Daniel Baldwin), children of James R. and Persus Blackmon. They are worthy descendants of a sterling race.

John Hayford came in March, 1819, and reared a large family; Mrs. George O. Giles and Mrs. James Caldwell are the only representatives living in town. Mrs. Hayford would accomplish what seems now a fabulous amount of all kinds of family labor. Ora Bond was for a number of years a justice of the peace. He went west many years ago.

Between 1822 and 1826 came Israel B. Abbott, Tracy Avery, John Barnhart, Solomon S. Buller, Edward Bumpus, John Bowers, Samuel Butler, Perry H. Bonney, Ezra Belknap, Harvey Butler, Preserved Bullock, Artemas Barnes, Alva Burgess, James E. Bishop, Asa Bullard, Solomon Burns, John Aiken, and Francis E. Baillet. The latter taught a school in a small log school house, in district No. 10, erected in the summer of 1827. It had a huge stone chimney and fire-place, was sixteen by sixteen feet, and not over six feet and a half between joints. He received \$10 per month and boarded at home, a mile away, and took his pay mostly in work. He taught the school a number of winters. He was fond of fun. The school was made up largely of nearly full-grown boys and girls, and one of the prime amusements was blindman's buff. He was a sterling, capable man and far removed from profanity or vulgarity. He was elected county clerk in 1837, 1843, and 1846, and was one of the best recorders and most exact business men the county has ever had. His kind-hearted wife as well as himself will be remembered through many generations.

The following came to Farmersville in 1826: Eli Burbank, Jonathan Carpenter, Curtis Carpenter, Zenas Carpenter, Elma Clark, Caleb S. Cooley, Dyer Coudrey (first physician), Abram Cayter, Jacob Comstock (the first merchant in 1826), Ashbel Carter, James Calkins, Curtis B. Divine, William Dunham, Silas Dort, Salmon Dutton, Albert Fancher, Ezekiel Flanders, Frederic Farrington, Timothy Henry, George W. Gillet, Charles Gary, Abner Grinnell, Richard Goodwin, Ira S. Hatch, Ebenezer Harris, Hiram A. Hill, John Henry, Peter Holmes, Cicero Holmes, Gordon Henry, Peter Hadlack, William A. Harris, Samuel Henry, Ezra Kellogg, Ebenezer Reed, Samuel Mulliken, Marcellus McGowen, Enoch Richardson, Nathaniel Rowley, Gershom Rowley, Jr., Amos Rose, Benjamin Rose, Jonathan Rich, William Ross, Simeon Smead, John Squares, Enoch Sanborn, Alvah Skinner, Asahel Spoor, Nicholas Spoor, James Tarbell, William L. Thomas, Marvel Thayer, Anthony Van Schaick, Jacob Wade, Henry Wade, John D. Wade, James Weston, Oliver Wakefield, Joseph Wedge, James West, and George Wickwire. Of this long list of settlers it is doubtful if one of them brought \$500 in cash.



Gordon Henry, born in 1777, probably had nearly that sum, and he bought 150 acres of land of Richard Tozer two miles north of the Center, with twenty acres cleared and a small log house and a framed barn. For this he paid \$150 and the same amount on the original contract with the Holland Land Company. This was the largest cash deal in land here up to 1826.

Zachariah Lawrence explored the towns of Rushford and Farmersville in 1812 and made a permanent settlement in Rushford near the town line in 1818, moving into Farmersville in 1822, where he was a successful farmer. One son, Hiram M., is now a resident at Farmersville Station. In 1844 W. H. Williams, the first immigrant from Wales, bought the Willey farm, now a part of S. L. Peet's place. He paid for it in gold—about the first cash purchase of land made in town. Soon after John Griffith and Owen Owens followed; David, Charles, and Robert Jones came in 1849 and D. P. Hooper in 1852. Many other Welsh families soon moved in, nearly all farmers, and either bought or rented farms. Nearly all have raised large families and are among the most industrious and patriotic citizens. There are also a few Irish families and several representatives of sunny Italy now residents of the town.

During the winter of 1829-30 the first temperance society was formed. The pledge of that society only required abstinence from distilled spirits. Gordon Henry and his sons Anson G., Backus, and Thomas, Levi Peet, David Carpenter, Russel and Lyman Hubbard, Nathaniel and Gershom Rowley, Peres Brown, Jr., and fifteen others joined at the first meeting, and nearly every man remained faithful to his pledge. There is one exception. Levi Peet built a hotel and commenced keeping a temperance house; his customers were so few, his profits so small, and the calls of his large family so urgent that he put liquor into his bar. The protests of his excellent wife and the reproofs of his own conscience were so severe that he continued his traffic but a short time, and for nearly fifty years he was one of the most faithful, self-sacrificing, and able temperance advocates in the county. The movement met with violent opposition. A few evenings later the "rummies" met at the hotel and formed what they called a true temperance society, pledged not to drink so as to thicken the tongue, interfere with their walk, or in any way disguise themselves.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Richard Tozer, March 5, 1822, nearly one year after the township was erected, and the following officers duly elected: Richard Tozer, supervisor; Elijah Rice, town clerk; Russel Hubbard, John D. Older, Peter Ten Broeck, assessors; Peleg Robbins, collector; James Leland, Uriah D. Wood, overseers of the poor; Lyman Hubbard, William Stilwell, Joseph Mills, highway commissioners; Solomon Curtis, Jr., Alfred Willey, Peter Ten Broeck, commissioners of common schools; Thomas Leet, Peter Ten Broeck, Russel Hubbard, Samuel G. White, inspectors of common schools; William Stillwell, Levi Peet, William Waring, justices of the peace; Moses Wade, William Burns, Jr., Peleg Robbins, constables. The following lists give the principal town officers since 1822:

*Supervisors.*—Richard Tozer, 1822-24, 1826; Russel Hubbard, 1825, 1828, 1832, 1836, 1851; Peter Ten Broeck, 1827, 1857-58, 1841-42; Ora Bond, 1829-30, 1840; Jonathan Graves, 1831; George W. Gillet, 1833-35; Russell Barlow, 1839; Solomon Cummings, 1843-44, 1846-48; Edwin Taylor, 1845; Jarvis Leonard, 1849; Reuben Cross, 1850; Andrew C. Adams, 1852-53; James Nichols, 1854-55; Marsena Baker, 1856-58; David Carpenter, 1859-61, 1864, 1871; James H. Day, 1862; J. T. Cummings, 1863; Adelbert Carpenter, 1865; William Henry, 1866; Andrew Knight, 1867; Levi L. Lines, 1868-70; Albert E. Robbins, 1872-73; Henry S. Merrill, 1874-76, 1882-84; James Caldwell, 1877-78; Squire C. Hayden, 1879; Alonzo Older, 1880-81; Melvin E. Smith, 1885-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Elijah Rice, 1822-24; Jacob Comstock, 1825; Lucius Tyler, 1826-27; George W. Gillet, 1828-31, 1840; Francis E. Baillet, 1832-37, 1842-43; Solomon Cummings, 1838-39, 1841; Grove B. Graves, 1844; Luther Cross, 1845-49; James Nichols, 1850-52; M. Hayford, 1853; Delos J. Graves, 1854; Reuben Cherryman, 1855, 1857; James A. Parker, 1856; Myron Older, 1858-60, 1863-64; J. T. Cummings, 1861-62, 1866-67; Franklin Osborn, 1865; Albert E. Robbins, 1868-71; S. C. Rowley, 1872; D. G. Hubbard, 1873; John Worthington, 1874-75; Scott Cummings, 1876-77; M. E. Smith, 1878-82, 1884; W. D. Smith, 1883, 1885-90, 1893; George D. House, 1891-92.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1822, William Stilwell, Levi Peet, William Waring; 1823, Lucius Tyler; 1825, Jacob Comstock; 1826, Ora Bond, James Leland; 1827, George W. Gillet, Joseph Hazelton; 1828, Ora Bond; 1829, James Leland, James Weston, Lucius Tyler, Jacob Comstock; 1830, Cyrus Keyes; 1831, G. W. Gillet; 1832, Ora Bond, Elijah Anderson; 1833, Ora Bond; 1834, Cyrus Keyes; 1835, George W. Gillet; 1836, Hiram Bond; 1837, Solomon Cummings; 1838, Ora Bond, Solomon Cummings; 1839, George W. Gillet; 1840, Ora Bond; 1841, Clark Rice, Gideon D. Walker; 1842, Solomon Cummings, Amos Wright; 1843, Edwin Taylor, Stephen Hardy; 1844, Ora Bond; 1845, Felix Baillet; 1846, Solomon Cummings, Hiram Johnson, Russel Hubbard; 1847, Edwin Taylor, Samuel W. Wakefield; 1848, Jarvis Leonard; 1849, Seldon Squares, Hiram Johnson; 1850, David Carpenter, George W. Swift; 1851, George W. Stanford; 1852, Duma Burr; 1853, Hiram Johnson, Benjamin G. Cagwin; 1854, Silas L. Peet; 1855, B. G. Cagwin; 1856, David Carpenter; 1857, A. C. Adams; 1858, S. A. Thomas; 1859, Gardner George; 1860, David P. Hooper; 1861, Gardner George, David Carpenter; 1862, A. C. Adams; 1863, David Carpenter; 1864, David P. Hooper; 1865, Ebenezer Hungerford; 1866, A. C. Adams, John Lockwell; 1867, Abraham Peet, Aaron G. Hovey; 1868, David P. Hooper, M. J. Allen; 1869, Clark Giles; 1870, David Carpenter, Nathaniel Jewell; 1871, Samuel A. Thomas; 1872, David P. Hooper, Dodge D. Persons; 1873, N. D. Smith, Edwin Hooper; 1874, H. M. Lawrence, Jedediah Hubbard; 1875, S. M. Thomas, L. L. Carpenter; 1876, S. S. Thomas, Hiram Robeson; 1877, Abraham A. Peet, Rufus E. Cornwell; 1878, H. M. Lawrence; 1879, R. Stowell; 1880, S. M. Thomas; 1881, A. A. Peet; 1882, H. U. Robeson; 1883, Hugh Griffith; 1884, M. A. Jewell; 1885, George L. Jauncs; 1886, S. A. Thomas; 1887, Hugh Griffith; 1888, Samuel Warring; 1889, George L. James; 1890, S. P. Bingham; 1891, D. O. Phillips, R. Stowell (vacancy); 1892, Charles Peavy; 1893, Hugh Griffith.

The first birth in Farmersville was that of Addison, son of Richard Tozer, in 1817, and the first death that of Mrs. Magdalene Adams, November 7, 1820. The first marriage was that of Peter Ten Broeck to Polly Freeman. In 1824 James Worden erected the first saw-mill, locating it on the outlet of Mud lake. Velinda Older taught the first school in Farmersville in 1819, having about a dozen pupils in a frame barn. The first school district was formed in the southwest part of the town April 12, 1822. This same year, at the first town election, the sum of \$25 was voted for support of common schools. In 1823 the population was 636, amount raised for school purposes \$39.35, and number of children taught 155. In 1892 the population numbered 1,027. The town that year had ten school districts with a school in each, attended by 279 scholars and taught by ten teachers, the cost of maintenance being \$2,314.40. The assessed valuation of the property taxable for school purposes aggregates \$540,702, while the value of all school property is \$3,740. The school books most in use in the town in 1823 were the Holy Scriptures, Webster's Spelling Book, American Preceptor, Beauties of the Bible, American Reader, and Pike's Arithmetic.

Excellent shipping facilities are afforded the inhabitants by two lines of railroad, one running to Buffalo, the other to Rochester, namely, the Western New York & Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. There

is only one station, however, in Farmersville, but there are three just over the line in as many adjacent towns. The first highway was the State road from Franklinville to Fairview, which was laid out in 1816 or before, and it was on this, at the Center, that the first comers located.

Farmersville postoffice, locally known as Farmersville Center, is the oldest village in the town and is situated a little east of the center. It contains two church edifices (Baptist and M. E.) a school house, one hotel, a general store, two blacksmith and two shoe shops, a wagon shop, a harness shop, a grist-mill, a cheese factory, and about twenty-five dwellings.

Farmersville Station is located in the north part of the town on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, and contains a Baptist church edifice, one hotel, one hardware and three general stores, a blacksmith shop, a steam saw and grist-mill, a cheese factory, telegraph, express, and postoffices, and about 150 inhabitants. W. C. Williams, who emigrated from Wales in 1868, became the first merchant at the Station.

Fairview is a postoffice and hamlet in the northeast corner of the town, lying partly in Allegany county. It contains one church (Welsh), a cheese factory, a grocery store, blacksmith and cooper shop, and a few dwellings.

Laidlaw is a postoffice established in 1891 with C. E. Wright as postmaster. It lies a little northwest of the center of the town.

The Farmersville cheese factory was built in 1890 by C. E. Wright and has a capacity of manufacturing 100,000 pounds of cheese annually. It is located at Laidlaw. The Farmersville Center cheese factory, situated in the village of that name, was erected in 1880 by Howden Brothers. Its capacity is about 300 cows. In 1889 F. W. & G. E. Hogs built what is known as the Bullock cheese factory, which is capable of producing 100,000 pounds of cheese annually. The Rock Spring cheese factory was built by the Napier Brothers in 1865 and is now owned by J. R. Holden. Its capacity is 900 cows.

Rev. Eliab Going, a Baptist preacher, conducted in 1821, in a barn of Levi Peet's, the first religious services in town. It was not till 1826, however, that a Baptist society was organized. On January 17th of that year a church was formed with eighteen members under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Going, and the body was legally incorporated April 4, 1836. Their church edifice at the Center was erected in 1838 at a cost of \$1,600. It is a wooden structure and will seat 300 people. The value of their church property is \$500. The society is without a pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Farmersville Center was formed and incorporated September 12, 1823, and re-incorporated September 13, 1834. Again the society was incorporated April 7, 1838, and again November 15, 1853. Their house of worship was built of wood in 1838 and cost \$1,500. The present membership is about twenty-five and the church property is valued at \$500. The edifice will seat 300 people and Rev. Mr. Wells, a local preacher, conducts services every two weeks.

The Welsh Congregational Society of Siloam, organized by Rev. James Griffiths and twenty-six members October 5, 1856, was incorporated in April, 1871. Their services were conducted in private houses until 1870, when a neat edifice was erected at an expense of \$1,200, which represents the present value of the church property. The building will seat 250 persons.

The First Baptist church of Farmersville Station was organized February 14, 1888, with nine members, viz.: William Charles and wife, William C. Williams and wife, Thomas R. Peet and wife, A. B. Morgan and wife, and Mrs. James Davis. The first pastor was Rev. Orson F. Shoonhoven and the present one Rev. W. A. Day. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in the fall and winter of 1887 and cost \$2,000. It will seat 210 people, and with the grounds is valued at \$2,150. The society has thirty-five members and the Sunday school eighty scholars and six teachers.

Oliver H. Adams, born in Johnstown, N. Y., in January, 1800, settled in 1824 on the farm where he has passed his life. He has probably done more hard work than any man in town. His sons Warren and Edward live on the homestead. His wife died in 1889.

Cummings Adams settled in Farmersville in 1827, was nearly blind when he came here, soon became entirely so, and remained so until his death. Of great strength and activity of mind and body, the town has had but few men better read than he. His sons were for many years among the most influential in town. Andrew, the youngest, now a citizen of Franklinville, represented the town two terms as supervisor and was a faithful and active trustee of the Ten Broeck Academy until his removal to that town.

Nelson and Joel H. Alexander came to town in 1835, bought land in company, and while clearing up their farms both worked a portion of the time at the blacksmith trade. Nelson was an expert horseshoer and has been a successful farmer on the lands originally bought by the brothers, where he now lives. Nelson Alexander, son of Solomon and Gratia Alexander, was born in Winchester N. H., April 26, 1807, came at the age of twenty-three to Otsego county, where in 1831 he married Polly Bacon, and removed thence to this town. Mrs. Alexander died Nov. 7, 1887. They had eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity. His son Albert D. is the only representative here. By reading and study he has become one of the ablest men of the town. His wife, a woman of great executive ability, will long be remembered as a kind neighbor and excellent nurse. After a few years the brothers dissolved partnership and Joel, the younger, is now living in New Hudson, N. Y.

William Austin, a veteran of the War of 1812, a native of the eastern part of this State, and a son of John, removed to Pittsford, Monroe county, where he married Rebecca Doud, and came in 1827 to this town, where he built a log house, cleared a farm, and ten years later sold out. He immediately began clearing the second farm, where his wife died in 1843. Six of his eight children grew to maturity, viz.: Susannah, Elihu D., Hannah, Sarah H., Anna, and William D. Mr. Austin died in 1884. Elihu D. Austin, born May 21, 1825, married Jane, daughter of Laban and Sarah (Tarbell) Lewis, and has eight children: Zina, Lucinda M., John W., Albert H., Reuben L., Fred E., James W., and Luther M. Zina Austin enlisted in the Rebellion and served on the gunboat *Key West*, participated in five engagements, was taken sick, and died on the boat *Red Rover*, Jan. 11, 1865.



Henry Backus started in the race about the same time with others who came to town during its early settlement. For fifteen years his success, hardships, and endurance corresponded with the companions of his youth, when his wife, a sister of Marsena Baker, was stricken down with consumption, leaving him seven small children. His second marriage was inharmonious, which broke up the family, and he died in Boston in January, 1873. Olive H. Rhoades, of Boston, Mass., is the only one living of the family. Aaron B., the oldest child, emigrated to Oregon with his uncle in 1852, became wealthy, and died in 1882, leaving a large family. Thomas went to Oregon in 1857, where he buried his wife and only son, after which his mind and health became impaired and he died in 1890. James H. was a Congregational preacher, started for Oregon in 1860, and was shipwrecked between San Francisco and Portland. The hardships and exposures impaired his mind and health, and returning to this town in 1869 he died in 1881 at his brother William's. Elizabeth, the oldest daughter and first wife of George Howard, died in 1843.

Marsena Baker was born in Brimfield, Mass., acquired a large landed property, mostly earned by hard work, economy, and good judgment, and inherited a few hundred acres from his father. Aside from him there was up to this time scarcely a man that received as much as \$100 by inheritance. While discharging his duty as Committee on Charitable Institutions as member of Assembly he caught the small-pox and died at his brother's in Brimfield, Mass., aged fifty-two. His widow, a woman of culture, great versatility of reading, and many virtues, still lives on the old homestead. The oldest daughter married Judge Cobb, a former resident of the county, and lives in Kansas City, Mo. The second is the wife of Frank Gilbert, of Chicago. The fourth married Putnam Peet, youngest son of Levi Peet. The two sons are unmarried. The children received nearly all their education in the checkered school house; the younger ones had some advantages at Ten Broeck Academy.

William Baldwin, son of Benjamin, a Baptist preacher in Vermont, came to Farmersville about 1835 and settled upon the farm where his son, D. P. Baldwin, now resides, and where he died. His wife was Martha Hinds, a native of Vermont. He had six children, of whom three are living: Benjamin, Martha (Mrs. A. Proctor), and D. P. The latter married Susan Blackmon and has one daughter, Bertha A. (Mrs. M. O. Tarbell).

Jacob Brewer came from Pittsfield, N. Y., with his family about 1833 and settled in the west part of the town, where he took up some wild land and built a log house. Of his four children two are living: Mrs. Olive Knight in Franklinville and Maria (Mrs. Aaron Hovey) in Missouri.

Preserved Bullock was a settler of 1824; his sons Preserved and Woodbury (twins) are dead. Elisha, a son of Preserved, owns and lives on the homestead. Horace, a son of Woodbury, is living near Franklinville Station and his mother lives with him. The wife of Preserved, Sr., was Lydia Woodbury, and both died on the homestead. Preserved, Jr., was born Feb. 5, 1804, married, Nov. 13, 1831, Malana Cronk, who was born May 17, 1804, and died Aug. 18, 1879. Mrs. Bullock died Feb. 23, 1879. Their two children were Joel and Elisha, the former of whom was burned to death. Elisha was born October 1, 1835. Nov. 1, 1857, he married Anna A., daughter of Orrin and Augusta (Hayden) Terry. They have five children. Woodbury Bullock married Eunice Richardson, who survives him. Mr. Bullock died June 15, 1872.

Duma Burr was born in Denmark, N. Y., in 1812. In 1832 he married Lucy Munger and in 1849 removed with his family to Farmersville, where he was



for many years a justice of the peace and a respected citizen. He was a member of the M. E. church and died in 1887, his wife dying in 1876. Children: Allen C., who died in 1860; Amelia S. (Mrs. George Gould), of Franklinville, and Triphena (Mrs. William H. Adams), who resides on the homestead.

Harvey Butler, son of Richard and Mercy (Sage) Butler, natives of Connecticut, came to Farmersville in March, 1823, and in September following his wife, Lovisa Douglass, came on with their five children. They lived on two different farms here until 1854, when they moved to Sparta, Wis., where he died in 1871 and where his wife died in 1866. Their daughters were all educated in the public schools and did good service in teaching. The only ones now living are Mrs. Eliza A. Holmes and Mrs. Laura H. Graves, of Franklinville. One son, the oldest of the family, died when sixteen; another is living in Sparta, Wis. The girls were all married.

David Carpenter, a nephew of Levi Peet, was apprenticed to him soon after Peet was married. He married in town, raised a large family, and for many years was one of the wealthiest and most influential men in the county, representing the town as supervisor, town clerk, and justice of the peace many years. The too free use of his name endorsing notes, etc., led to his failure in old age, but he strained every nerve to prevent loss to his friends, for many years working by the day or at odd jobs to earn his support or pay debts. He remained a citizen of the town until 1889 and voted at elections for nearly sixty years. In politics he was first an anti-Mason, next a Whig, and then a Republican until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley, and for the last six years has voted with the Prohibitionists. A Baptist in religion he has all his life been a teetotaler. Born in Massachusetts he belongs to a family noted for extraordinary memories, which distinguished him, enabling him to transact much business; he was a sort of encyclopedia among his neighbors.

Zenas Carpenter was born July 9, 1801, and settled in this town in 1827 with his wife, Laura Webster, and two children. He afterward removed to the Bullard district, whence he went in 1844 to Lyndon, where he died Dec. 18, 1854. Children: Warren and Laura.

Michael Chaffee settled in 1821 and raised five boys and two girls. The boys were remarkable for physical strength. De Nike, the youngest, the only representative living in town, is a well-to-do farmer.

Lucius Cleaveland came to Farmersville in 1851 and died here in 1876, his wife dying in 1882. Of his seven children five are living: Norris, Freeman, Matilda (Mrs. Horace Blackmon), Charles S., and Delos. Norris Cleaveland married Marion Crawford, and has had three daughters, all deceased. Lucius Cleaveland was a stone mason by trade, a native of Rhode Island by birth, and an Englishman by ancestry.

Solomon Cummings came to Farmersville in 1829 and a few years later married Jonathan Graves's eldest daughter, Mariette. He was a merchant here and represented the town on the Board of Supervisors in 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848. For a number of years he has lived in Franklinville, in which chapter a further notice of him appears.

David Cutting emigrated from New Berlin, N. Y., about 1824, settling with his wife, Nancy Bancroft, upon a tract of one hundred acres on lot 32, where he erected a log house, set out an orchard, and cleared a farm. His children were Diana, Mianda, Risina, and David L., the latter of whom resides on the homestead. David L. married Mary C. Potter and has one son, Frank L.

David Day was a settler of 1829; he died in 1804. His son James owns

the homestead, to which he has made additions. Nelson, the second son, lives on and owns a part of the old Tozer place. His farm had the first fruit-bearing orchard in town, and it is yet among the best. William is a dentist in Franklinville, and Daniel B. lives in Kansas, and Clark, the youngest, died there. Daniel B. was in the battle of Fair Oaks and received five severe gunshot wounds, his being one of the most marvelous escapes from death recorded during the war. His vigorous constitution, great strength, and temperate habits can alone account for his marvelous recovery. James Day represented the town of Farmersville on the Board of Supervisors in 1862.

James Evans was born in March, 1811, in South Wales, whence he emigrated to America and to Freedom in 1852, with his wife, Mary Davis, and three children. Mrs. Evans died July 11, 1870, and Mr. Evans resides with his daughter Mary (Mrs. Theodore Leonard).

George W. Gillet, successor to Jacob Comstock, the first merchant, built a store in 1828. In connection with it he ran an ashery, making pearlash and potash, nearly the only cash articles manufactured or raised for many years. Mr. Gillet was an enterprising man, but failed in business after a few years. He served the county as clerk from 1841 to 1844 and emigrated west soon after his term expired. Himself, wife, and children are all dead.

Jonathan Graves, son of Jonathan, settled at the Center in 1828 and was a partner of G. W. Gillet in the mercantile business a number of years; he afterward bought Richard Tozer's tavern. His oldest son, Grove B. Graves, remained a citizen of the town and died in 1889 on the farm his father had owned. His second son, Delos, is a merchant in Franklinville. The daughters were accomplished ladies. The eldest, Mariette, is the wife of Solomon Cummings, of Franklinville. Julia, the wife of J. T. Cummings, died in Arcade, where they lived, in 1872. Her life was one of great labor. She was equalled by few and excelled by none. She was among the sweetest of singers and most accomplished and beautiful women the town was proud to own. Jonathan Graves was supervisor of Farmersville in 1831.

Gideon Henry was born in 1777 and settled in Farmersville in 1826. In August of that year his right shoulder was dislocated by the kick of an ox. It was not properly set, inflammation and rheumatism set in, and for many weeks he was a great sufferer. The neighbors were faithful in volunteering to watch with him night and day, and after he began to recover they made a large logging-bee. This helped the elder boys, Backus and Thomas, so they sowed about the quantity of winter wheat the father had intended. He died here January 14, 1857. Of Protestant Irish descent his father emigrated to Colchester, Conn., when seven years old (in 1737), and thence to Richfield, Otsego county, when Gordon was sixteen, where he was married to Phebe Cheeseman in 1803, and where all his children were born, five sons and three daughters. He came to this town May 6, 1826. Unselfish and charitable, honest and just, he was especially prompt to pay hired help. He was deacon in the Presbyterian church, and after the division he sympathized with the new school. He was one of the first to embrace the temperance movement and espouse the cause of the slave, and discarded the use of tobacco when sixty years old after using it over forty years. With Phebe, his wife, he lived a loving and respectful union of fifty-four years. Their oldest son, Anson G. Henry, was a person of many virtues and varied experience. He studied medicine in Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1829 came to visit his parents in Farmersville, where he taught the district

school the following winter. Completing his medical education he located in Springfield, Ill., in 1832, and became a close and a life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln. Dr. Henry took an active interest in the politics of the State and was elected and appointed to places of importance and great trust. He moved to Oregon and in 1861 was appointed surveyor-general of Washington territory, which position he held until his death. After Lincoln's assassination Dr. Henry accompanied the remains on their journey to Springfield and sailed for his home in Oregon on board the *Brother Jonathan*, but was wrecked Aug. 12, 1865.

Joseph Henry, of Irish descent, was born in 1815, came to this town in 1827, and for two years rented the John Hooper place. He then bought a portion of the farm he now owns, and by industry, aided by an excellent wife (Amanda Lawton), has added to his lands and other personal property until he is one of the wealthiest men in town. Since the completion of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad he has kept a general store and his sons John and Andrew have conducted the farm. Since the death of his wife, in 1875, he has lived alone with his youngest daughter. He has three other daughters married and two sons deceased. Andrew Henry was born Aug. 26, 1856, and married in 1879 Jennie McKerrow; children living: Matthew and Blanch.

William Henry, the youngest son of Gordon, was born in Richfield, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1818, and married Sophia C. Wood, of Gainesville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1843. The union has been harmonious and their progress along the same lines of thought and belief. For over sixty years he has taken an active part in all matters of public interest; especially has he always been an earnest worker in the temperance and anti-slavery reforms; never used tobacco, always avoided late hours, and strenuously opposed all luxurious living and show. From 1831 to 1854 he was a Presbyterian, but then became converted to modern spiritualism. For many years he was a pioneer school teacher, the wages at first being \$9 per month. In the winter of 1843-44 he taught for \$14 and boarded himself. Besides this he had from two to four night schools each week. Teachers at that time set copies for the scholars and made and mended good quill pens. In politics he was first a Whig and afterward a radical Republican. In 1872 he supported Greeley for president. From that time until 1890 he acted with the Democrats and since then has been a leading and enthusiastic member of the People's party. For over thirty years he has been a prolific writer for the local press; and has occasionally written for leading papers in Boston, New York, Elmira, Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago. His communications generally command the attention and respect if not the approval of readers. His honesty, his courage, and his independence can not be questioned. It became his duty by common consent to lead in raising the quota called for the spring of 1864. He volunteered himself and in less than twenty-four hours the quota of the town was filled. He was supervisor in 1866 and has held other offices of trust. He served on the gunboat *Paw Paw* until the close of the war and was able to do full duty nearly every day. Since seventy years old he has nearly retired from business and has devoted his life to reading and writing. Besides his prose writings he has written some verses that have been approved by the best minds in the country. He read an interesting poem in 1892 at the Pioneers Picnic. His education was limited to the log school houses and one term in the high school in Springfield, Ill., in 1839-40. At that time he made the acquaintance of Lincoln, Douglass, and many more of the men who afterward acquired national

prominence. Mr. Henry often repeats the immortal words of Lincoln: "With charity for all and malice towards none," and Paul's summing up: "Charity never faileth."

Peter Holmes became a citizen of the town in 1820, bought land, and lived upon it until his death in March, 1864, getting his first start making woodenware by hand. He and his wife were very hardy, substantial people, and reared five sons and one daughter. Cicero S., the second son, is the only representative still living in town. Born here in 1823 he has been an exceptionally industrious and hardworking farmer. Luther M. Holmes is a son of Hosea and Eliza A. (Butler) Holmes and was born Oct. 25, 1851. In 1876 he married Ettie, daughter of Lyman and Maria (Sill) Searl, and has two children, Mattie and Ernest. He is an industrious farmer and a representative citizen.

Ebenezer Hooper, Jr., was born in New Berlin, Otsego county, came to Farmersville about 1833, and settled and cleared the farm now occupied by his son Lyman. He was a member of the Freewill Baptist church and a man respected and esteemed by his neighbors, and died in 1869. Mr. Hooper married Caroline Thrasher, who died in 1839, leaving him one child, William, who lives in this town. For his second wife he married Almira King, who bore him five children: Lyman, Solomon, Cornelia, Mary A., and Mary A., 2d. Both of the latter are deceased. Lyman Hooper is a farmer. Born Feb. 4, 1843, he married, in 1863, Florinda, daughter of Robert Blair, and has five children: Alta L. (Mrs. James Rogers), Wallace W., Bertha E., Flora B., and Frankie. Another daughter, Mary C., died in infancy.

George Howard came to this town in 1830 and bought the farm owned by Joseph Mills. An excellent farmer, a good neighbor, and a public spirited citizen he emigrated to Le Roy, N. Y., in 1868, where he died in 1882. His oldest son went to California, where he still lives. A daughter went to Oregon in 1863. Frank, the third child by the first wife, was killed at Gettysburg. The children of the second wife are Thomas, Byron, Charles, and Anson (deceased). Anna, the eldest daughter, is unmarried and lives with her mother in Le Roy. Ella (Mrs. Clarence Bryant) lives in York, N. Y.

Russel Hubbard with his father, who survived him only a few years, and his brother Lyman, who soon removed to Rushford, came in 1821 and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in the east part of the town, where he lived until a few years before his death at Waverly, N. Y. Being one of the best informed and finely cultivated men in the county he was discovered by Horace Greeley and by his influence was nominated and elected to the Assembly in 1831. He also served the town as supervisor, school commissioner, and in other places of trust, and might have been returned to the Legislature, or sent to Congress, or appointed to other positions if he had sought them. A most interesting and fascinating man in conversation he had the elements of an orator, but would only say a few words in public at a time. After being an active member of the Methodist church for many years he became converted to modern spiritualism. He remained a citizen of this town until a few years before his death, which occurred at Waverly in 1875. His remains now rest in the Farmersville cemetery beside his wife, who survived him a few months. His son Jedediah, born Jan. 24, 1828, a farmer, represents him in town. Jedediah married, Feb. 21, 1861, Ann E., daughter of James and Percy (Hayford) Blackmon; children: Jessie (Mrs. Glenn Watkins), Russel C., and Hattie M. For some thirteen years he has been town assessor. An only daughter of Russel, Hattie Scott, is living in Chicago, Ill. The oldest and only other sur-



viving son, Rial W., lives in Chicago and has been a member of the Legislature.

Abel Jewell came from Sherburne, Chenango county, in 1841, settling on the farm now owned by his nephew, Michael A. This he cleared and improved, reclaiming it from a thickly wooded tract to fertile, cultivated fields.

Solomon J. King, son of Samuel and a native of Genesee county, was born March 22, 1818, came with his father to Cattaraugus county, and married Euphema, daughter of Ezra and Betsey Hawkins. Mr. King is a mason by trade and a farmer by occupation, residing on the homestead of his father. They have a son, Lewis A., who married Ellen L. Potter and has one child, Lora E.

Andrew Knight, Jr., son of Andrew, was born in Pittsfield, N. Y., in 1808, and in 1830 married Olive Brewer. The same year they moved to Farmersville onto a farm of 100 acres. Mr. Knight was well known in the county. He bought and drove cattle to Philadelphia, and was supervisor of Farmersville in 1867. Of his six children only one, Fremont, is living. Andrew Knight died April 19, 1886; his widow lives in Franklinville.

Dea. Timothy Lane and his sons Lloyd, Jacob, and Samuel settled on farms on lot 39. The deacon was a Baptist and a gifted man in conference and prayer meetings. The three sons and three daughters comprising his family are deceased. The oldest son of Lloyd, James H., is an enterprising farmer here. His success has been phenomenal. In 1868 he bought a large and poor hill farm, mostly on credit, and has made it into a pleasant home.

Ezra B. Law is a son of Eliphalet and Mary E. (Strong) Law. Born in this town Dec. 16, 1853, he married, April 12, 1873, Eva, daughter of Zabad Parish, and has been a farmer and dealer in cattle and horses. Children: Lovina (deceased), Vernia E., Bertha E. (deceased), and Reuben W.

Benjamin Leonard, son of Evan and Margaret (Davis) Leonard, was born July 2, 1828, and came to Freedom in June, 1844. He married Jenette Bydlem and had these children: Dora, Theodore, Julia, Sarah, Jane (deceased), George (deceased), Charles E., Melvin E., Eddie (deceased), Hattie J., and William B. By his second wife, Martha Thomas, he had children Gretta G., Lewis J., Mary E., David T., and Eliza A. Theodore Leonard was born in Freedom, Feb. 8, 1851, received his education in the common schools and in Ten Broeck Academy, and married in 1879 Mary Evans; children: James F. and Irving B.

William S. Little, who came into Farmersville as a farmer in 1840, was a native of Middletown, Conn., for some time a resident of Genesee county, raised thirteen children, and died at the age of ninety-seven years. Five of his family are living, viz.: Elizabeth (Mrs. E. Hines), Sarah (Mrs. Amos Wright), Emily (Mrs. Clark Sisson), Walter N., and Fred M. The latter owns and occupies the homestead. Walter N. Little was born in Bethany, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1822, came to Farmersville with the family in 1840, and in 1845 married Eliza A., daughter of Jeremiah and Betsey Potter; children: Adelbert W. (deceased), Amelia (Mrs. E. Curtis), Bessie L. (Mrs. M. L. Sessions), and Orville. Mr. Little resides on the farm he originally settled, and carried on his back from Farmersville Center the apple trees now comprising his orchard. Feb. 17, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols., and was with the regiment until its discharge, acting as teamster.

Frederick M. Little, son of William S. and Lurana (Manwaring) Little, was born in this town Nov. 27, 1840, on the farm on which he now resides. May 13, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 71st N. Y. Vols., and participated in the



engagements of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg. At Second Bull Run he was taken sick, sent to Philadelphia, and rejoined his regiment in April, 1863, and was discharged July 31, 1864. Returning home he went to Warren, Pa., where he married Carrie B. Loomis, and in 1878 resumed his residence in Farmersville. Children: Charles F. and Nellie M. (Mrs. H. W. Drumb).

Charles Love, born March 22, 1798, settled here in 1827. He was most scrupulously honest and faithful to every obligation. His wife was Katie Lane and they had eight children. Their son James remains on the homestead. George is a farmer in Freedom. Elanah, wife of John Rust, and Catherine, wife of Landes Rogers, reside in this town. Thomas lives in Portville, as does also Mary (Mrs. N. Colerick). Martha (Mrs. H. Rogers) resides in Humphrey. James Love was born Dec. 26, 1832. Aug. 28, 1864, he married Harriet L., daughter of Benjamin and Lucy (Kidder) Martin. Children: Nettie L., Lillie M. (Mrs. Milton Charles), Anna J., Charles B., and Edna May.

Benjamin Martin, a native of Salisbury, Vt., came to Yorkshire in 1834 and in 1851 removed to this town, locating five years later on the farm his son William P. now owns. By his wife, Lucy Kidder, he had eleven children, all but one of whom are living, viz.: Mary (Mrs. Daniel Bullard), Caroline (Mrs. Harvey Turner), Ann (Mrs. Nathaniel Patterson), Benjamin F., Henry G., Hiram A., Harriet L. (Mrs. James Love), Ellen J. (Mrs. Harlan Locke), William P., and Clara A. (Mrs. Fayette Joslyn). Susan is deceased. William P. Martin was born in Yorkshire, Feb. 4, 1845. Nov. 19, 1868, he married Adelaide, daughter of Horace and Laura (Blount) Prescott; children: Erdine L., Leona A., Prescott U., Burnett H., Denton E., and Ethel L.

The Merrill family in America is of English descent and date their residence in this country to the year 1633 or 1634. Nathaniel Merrill and his brother John, as near as can be ascertained, were natives of Wiltshire, England, came to America in 1633-34, and resided in Ipswich, Mass., about a year. They then removed to Newbury, Mass., where they were farmers and original settlers. The homestead of Nathaniel has but recently passed out of the possession of his descendants. Nathaniel and Susanna, his wife, had four sons and a daughter. Their son John was adopted by Gregory Wilterton, supposed to be his uncle (the brother of his mother, Susanna), and at his death he inherited his estate. John married Sarah Watson and they had eight sons and two daughters. Their fifth son, Wilterton, married, first, Ruth Pratt, and second, Hannah Waters, who was the mother of Gideon Merrill. Gideon married Mary Bigelow and had sons Samuel and Nathaniel. Nathaniel married Hannah Belder and they had sixteen children. Their seventh child, Allen, was born in Litchfield, Conn., and early in life became a pioneer of Litchfield, N. Y., where his brother-in-law, Samuel Merry, was the first settler. Allen Merrill married Tammie Smith and they were parents of eleven children. His fifth child, Smith Merrill, was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, Oct. 16, 1810, and came to Yorkshire in 1835. In the early part of 1838 he married Melinda, daughter of John Howe, who settled in Yorkshire in 1832. Mr. Merrill was a tailor and opened a merchant tailor's store, and remained there in trade until 1849. He then located in the village of Franklinsville, where he continued his business until the financial embarrassments of 1857, when he closed out. In 1859 he removed to a farm in Farmersville, where he was a farmer until 1881, with two years of the time in the same oc-

cupation in Great Valley. He has since then resided near his son, Perry E. Merrill, and two of his daughters in the town of Freedom. This family consists of ten children: Henry S., John B., Emmett W., Perry E., Addie E., Loraine H. Steele, Wallace W., Mary E. Hayes, Grace M., and Frank M. John B., Emmett W., and Addie E. are deceased.

Henry S. Merrill, the eldest of this large family, was born in Yorkshire, June 5, 1839, was educated at the common schools, and at the age of fifteen he entered the printing office of the *Olean Journal*, of which Charles Aldrich was then editor and proprietor. There he was an apprentice for three years, when he returned home and remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted April 22, 1861, a private in Co. B, 23d N. Y. Vols., and followed the vicissitudes of his regiment the next two years, being honorably discharged at the close of his term of enlistment. He participated in the battles of Manassas, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, (first and second) Chancellorsville, and several of lesser importance. He escaped without a wound and was only four weeks in hospital. Returning home upon his discharge he again went to the war and was engaged with an army sutler a year. He was then a farmer until 1868, when he engaged in cheese-making, which he followed successfully until 1874 and was proprietor of three factories at the time he sold and left the business. Since then he has been engaged as a farmer, station agent, insurance agent, and in the railway mail service four years. His first presidential vote was given to Abraham Lincoln in Nov., 1864. He cast his lot with the Republican party and there are few, if any, more zealous adherents in his town or county. He served six terms as supervisor of Farmersville, where he has lived since 1868, and has held other places of trust both political and financial; and were he to die to-day his political account should balance. Financially he has been better to acquire than to preserve.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Merrill received the Republican nomination for the office of county clerk and was elected by the flattering plurality of 2,291 votes. He is now serving his second term acceptably and satisfactorily. Mr. Merrill is the first county clerk in this county who has succeeded himself since 1846, when Francis E. Baillet, formerly of Farmersville, was also his own successor. Feb. 12, 1866, he married Miss Hattie E. Persons, daughter of Alonzo Persons, of Rushford, N. Y., and they are the parents of a son and two daughters. His son Emmett W., born Nov. 19, 1867, married Bula Hilsle on June 6, 1893, and is now aiding his father as special deputy clerk. His oldest daughter, Hattie E., recently graduated at the Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., and the youngest, Mertie C., is at home.

Alvenus Metcalf, son of Rufus, was born in Freedom in 1820, married Alma Weire, and settled finally in the northeast part of Farmersville, where he died on the farm where his son Carlos now lives. His five sons were Carlos, Earl (deceased), George, Odell, and Charles.

Samuel Mulliken was among the early settlers. To the girls the community is indebted for their faithful service as teachers. Fidelia commenced teaching when only sixteen years old and received seventy-five cents per week; her labors and pure Christian example should perpetuate her name through all coming generations. The family consisted of seven girls and two sons; of the girls all but one, Angeline, were married. She died quite young. The youngest son died in the west. Edwin, the oldest, retains the old homestead, married, and is now living in Rushford, N. Y.



*A. F. Merrill*



Sally Older was a worthy friend and co-worker as a pioneer teacher with Mary Ann Tozer, Miss Packard, Minerva Peet, the Nobleses, and Fidelia Mulliken. She has been twice married and is now a widow living in Illinois. She was an excellent scholar, especially in mathematics, in which she had no equal in town. All her learning was acquired without the aid of an academy or high school. Marvin Older, an elder brother, was an able and very successful teacher in this and other towns during our early history. Mr. Older has been a citizen of Franklinville many years and one of their best scholars and ablest writers in prose and poetry. Paulina Older taught school as early as 1825 in district No. 2, at the Center, and the writer went to school in the same place during the summer of 1826. Morden Older, brother of Marvin and an accomplished scholar and a successful teacher, studied law later in life and practiced in Moscow, N. Y., until his death.

Wallis Older, son of William, came to this town with his father in 1818, married Juliette Mulliken, followed farming and his trade of cooper, and died here after rearing a family of five children. Alonzo, his son, married Mariam Woods and had six children: Charles E., William W., Rosa, Ella M., Frank, and Clyde. Mr. Older's second wife is Jane Carpenter. He was town supervisor in 1880 and 1881 and is a prosperous farmer.

Nathaniel S. Patterson was born in this town April 8, 1842. Enlisting in Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols., he served until the close of the war, being discharged June 11, 1865. April 22, 1864, he married Mrs. Lucy A., widow of Henry L. Martin, and has one daughter, Alta M. (Mrs. Frank Bancroft). Mr. Patterson is a progressive farmer on the homestead.

Rufus Peet became a citizen of the town in 1828, was highly endowed, and few men had better memories or a more correct and ready flow of language. He used to say that he obtained a mastery of language by a severe study of Webster's Dictionary; he divided the book into 365 parts, and each day learned to spell and define one of those parts. At the end of the year he had mastered his task and never after that did he hesitate for a word when writing or speaking. With all the qualities he possessed he seemed to lack the power to attract or please. Perhaps the community is as much to blame for not listening and appreciating his superiority as he for not making a more judicious use of his wonderful gifts. Levi Peet was a marked character in many directions. It would hardly be possible to find a human form more devoid of grace and beauty. Slim, six feet two inches tall, loose-jointed, having very few opportunities for school, he was undoubtedly possessed of latent powers susceptible of great development. He was elected justice of the peace in 1822, and by the help of his excellent and well-educated wife he continually advanced in usefulness and influence until his death in 1863. He became an able business man, studied law, and became quite a successful practitioner in justices' courts. He was twice married; his wives were sisters. To them he owes much for his success. And to them he and the world are indebted for a large family of stalwart sons and cultivated daughters. One of his sons in a letter to an old schoolmate in 1891 says: "Some of us may not have filled the niche designed for us by our Creator, yet I think the boys and girls who lived in Farmersville sixty years ago will rank with the average."

Schuler Peet taught school a number of seasons, emigrated to Iowa, and became one of the ablest lawyers in that State. Cornelius also went to Iowa, has been a successful farmer, and has ably represented his county in the Legislature. S. L. Peet, before marriage, was a teacher. They were sons of Levi.



Joseph Powell became a resident of Farmersville about 1828, settling near the center of the town on a tract of land he afterward sold to Cornelius Ten Broeck. About 1853 he moved to Wisconsin, where he died.

Truman C. Pratt, son of Jeremiah, Jr., was born in New Lisbon, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1825, came with his father to Lyndon, and subsequently removed to this town, settling in 1862 upon the farm he now occupies. Jan. 1, 1851, he married Charlotte M. Stockwell; children: Eleanor S. (deceased), Lucien R., Rose M., and Ernest A. Gertrude M., an adopted daughter, married Charles M. Thompson, and died Dec. 15, 1890.

Enoch Richardson came to Farmersville Center about 1828 and engaged in the tanning business. He was afterward a farmer and eventually moved to Rushford, N. Y., where he died.

Richard Robbins married the second daughter of Gordon Henry. His farm joined Mr. Baker's. Their children were all born and educated in the same school district. In culture, reading, and literary taste Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Robbins were much alike. Mr. Robbins, a man of great strength and endurance, did a great deal of clearing by the job, and would chop twenty-five acres in 100 days and has chopped five and three-fourths cords of four-foot wood in a day. He signed the pledge previous to his marriage in 1833 and was among the earliest to espouse the cause of the slave. They had six sons and four daughters. Two, Milton and Egbert (the twin brother of Albert, a policeman in New York) were killed in the Rebellion before Petersburg. Richard was drowned and Frank, the youngest, died in Portland, Ore.; Ellen, the oldest, is not married; Elizabeth died when quite young; Esther F. has had superior advantages of travel and was a genius in sketching and drawing. She has been twice married; her present husband is James Brown, LL.D., of Portland, Ore., where she has had a home since 1863.

Israel Sessions, born in Vermont, October 24, 1806, came with his parents to Oneida county, and moved thence in 1836 to Farmersville, where it is said he "cleared up more land than any man in the county." Marrying Sophia Shepard he had born to him six children, of whom Albert served and died in the navy during the Civil war; Mariette (Mrs. Orson Sweet) is deceased; Luther enlisted in the Rebellion and died at Elmira; Marenus H. married Bessie L. Little and has one child, Edith B.; Edwin C. resides on the homestead.

Nelson D. Smith, son of Asa B., was born in Otsego county. Coming to Rushford, Allegany county, he married there Adaline P. Balcom, and was engaged in milling and cheese making. In 1870 he came to this town, having since been a farmer and cheese maker, and now resides at the Center. He has two sons, Melvin E. and Willis D., who are merchants in the Center village. Melvin E. has been supervisor for several years; and in other positions he has served faithfully and honorably. He married Mary L., daughter of James and Catherine (Ives) Burger; children: Genevieve and Mildred. Willis D. Smith married Florence J. Thomas, and has one child, Harry C.

Ezra Strong was among the early settlers and made a manly struggle with poverty while rearing and educating a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living excepting the third son, Ezra B., and the youngest daughter, Mary Ann. Walter and Jacob are farmers, the first living in Machias and the latter in Freedom. William, the oldest, is a wealthy farmer in Michigan. The two younger are well educated men.

D. O. Tarbell.—Among the few who have remained on the homestead of their father D. O. Tarbell, son of James Tarbell, has been most successful.

He took the farm, which was badly encumbered, cleared off the debts, and added largely to it by purchase. His barns with all their contents were burned by lightning in the fall of 1877 and again in the fall of 1881. The insurance covered only a small part of the loss. Myron O., his son, superintends the farm and D. O. lives in Olean.

Chauncey Taylor was an emigrant from Otisco, Onondaga county, to Farmersville in 1820. Settling on the farm where he died he reared three daughters and one son. Edwin Taylor was supervisor of Farmersville in 1845.

Hon. Peter Ten Broeck became a permanent resident of Farmersville in 1817 and at one time was the wealthiest man in town. An extended sketch of him appears on page 278.

Samuel Thomas and his son and their families settled in town in 1840. Samuel, Sr., is dead. His son Samuel A. still lives here, is a wit and a good story-teller, and has made a specialty of rearing blooded stock. He has been acting justice of the peace for a number of terms, is a very ingenious person, and can make any common article in iron or wood.

J. W. Thomas, a native of Wales, England, came to Cattaraugus county in 1855 and to this town in 1860. In 1857 he married Mary F., only daughter of Robert Gilley. Robert Gilley came with his father to Farmersville when a small boy, married Clarinda Hand, and died on the homestead, which he had purchased. Mr. Thomas was a tanner and currier by trade and combined that vocation with farming, being fairly successful in both occupations. His three children are Fred W., who was killed in an accident at Alpine, Tex., Sept. 19, 1890, Addie V. (Mrs. M. A. Leonard), and Herman H.

Richard Tozer was born in Richfield, N. Y. Soon after his settlement in 1817 he built additions to his one-room cabin and commenced keeping tavern. A few years after he tore down the log cabin and built what was then considered a beautiful and spacious hotel, which still remains without scarcely any changes or repairs to this day, a period of over sixty years. He was the first supervisor after the organization in 1822 and was re-elected in 1823, 1824, and 1826, and was a man of enterprise and ability. He was noted for his sharp wit and burlesques and stories. He had a large family of sons and daughters. Addison, his oldest, was the first child born in the settlement. His second daughter, Mary Ann, married John Packard in 1844. They emigrated first to Galena, Ill., but now live in Chicago. It seems quite proper to keep alive her memory in the town of her birth, where she received in the plain little school house all, or nearly all, her literary education, and where for years she and her husband will be remembered by their pupils for their faithful service and good examples as teachers. She died in Aug., 1892.

Jamin and Arthur Tyler came to this town with their father, Alvin, in 1826, and the father died a few months afterward. They became farmers, retaining lands articulated by their father, where Jamin lived until his death in 1888. He has one son, Clayton, living in town, a daughter, Emma Adams, in Bradford, Pa., and another in Sandusky. The widow of Jamin is still living on the homestead. Arthur and his wife, Hurry, oldest daughter of Harvey Butler, died in Portville, where they had lived many years. Lucius, an older brother, was a still earlier settler, a tanner, currier, and shoemaker, and an early justice of the peace. Henry C., son of Jamin, resides in this town.

Samuel Wakefield, Jr., moved into Farmersville in 1844 and located on the farm now owned by Orin Wright. Born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1800, he reared a family of eight children, and died on the homestead respected by a

wide circle of friends. His wife was Polly Knight and their children now living are Benjamin F., Delia H., Mary J., Fenner, Charles B., and William K.

Charles Wilder, a native of Windham county, Vt., emigrated to Otsego county, whence his son Reuben came to Farmersville in 1837, where he settled on the farm now owned by his son R. S., and where he died. His wife was Elsie L. Skinner, who bore him four children—Frances M. (Mrs. D. O. Tarbell), Mary A., Sarah A. (Mrs. N. Brown), and Reuben S. The latter was born Aug. 17, 1829, came to this town with his father, and Feb. 25, 1857, married Sarah J., daughter of Joseph Henry; by whom he has one son, Millard R. For nine years he lived in Fairview, where he was postmaster and a grocer.

William C. Williams, son of John, was born in Pembroke, South Wales, in 1848, came to America and to Freedom in 1868, and worked by the month until 1878, when he built a store at Farmersville Station, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. He married Carrie, daughter of Alonzo Osman, and has been postmaster. Mr. Williams has acquired an excellent reputation as a thorough business man. The first merchant at the Station he is one of the very few laboring men who saved enough from their wages in an iron-mill to bring them to America and start them in business.

John Worthington, whose father was an early settler of Freedom, became a citizen of this town quite early, where his children were born and educated. The oldest, Dubios, became an accomplished scholar and a popular preacher. William, a lawyer, was corporation attorney of the city of Buffalo when he died in 1890. Another son is a carpenter (the trade of his father).

Amos Wright came from Genesee county to Freedom in 1824, settling on 160 acres of land near Elton. There he cleared a farm and worked at his trade of carpenter and millwright, and removed to this town in 1838, locating on the place now owned by Henry Little, where he was killed by a falling tree. He had ten children, of whom four are living: Amos, Jr., Orin, Harriet, and Sally. Orin Wright, a native of Freedom, was born Feb. 23, 1829. Dec. 5, 1852, he married Angeline C. Wakefield, who has borne him eight children, six of whom are living: Samuel, Charles E., Albert B., Irving P., Orin S., and Katie D. His wife died in June, 1888, and for his second wife Mr. Wright married Mrs. Mary J. Law. He is a farmer and a carpenter.

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## CHAPTER XXVIII.\*

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FRANKLINVILLE.

**F**RANKLINVILLE lies northeast of the center of the county in lat. 42° 20' and long. 1° 30', and embraces within its limits township four in the fifth range and three tiers of lots from the west side of township four in the fourth range of the Holland survey, and is bounded on the north by Machias and Farmersville, on the east by Lyndon, on the south by Ischua

\* Contributed mostly by George C. Storrs.

and Humphrey, and on the west by Ellicottville. It contains 31,804 acres, of which 20,200 are improved. It is watered by Ischua creek, which flows south through the east part of the town; Great Valley creek, which passes through the northwest corner; Chamberlain creek and Cold Spring brook, which unite in Morgan hollow, flowing in a southerly direction until Crosby run empties into and forms Sugartown creek, which flows in a southwesterly direction into the Allegheny river; Rockwell creek, which rises on lot 61 and flows northeasterly and west of north into Great Valley creek west of Devereux Station; Simonds run, which flows northwesterly into Great Valley creek east of Devereux Station; Storrs creek, which flows east into Ischua creek south of Cadiz; Boyce run, which rises on Boyce hill and flows easterly into Ischua creek near Franklinville village; and Gates creek, which rises in the eastern part of the town and flows northeast and southwest into Ischua creek at Cadiz.

The western part of the town is undulated and hilly, traversed by narrow valleys along the streams. From the northeast corner broad flats extend down the Ischua valley to below Cadiz, whence to the south boundary of the town they are considerably narrower. The soil along the Ischua valley is largely composed of alluvium and is remarkably fertile. The timber is principally maple, beech, basswood, birch, cherry, and white ash, with occasional groves of hemlock, and originally a sprinkling of pine on the hills and elm and butternut in the valleys. The early fauna consisted of the elk, deer, bear, wolf, panther, wild-cat, lynx, otter, beaver, mink, muskrat, coon, fox, sable, hedgehog, groundhog, and black, gray, red, striped, and flying squirrels. Many of these species have retired before the march of civilization. Among the feathered tribes was the raven, whose hoarse croak and slowly flapping wings distinguished it from other birds; but it, too, has sought deeper solitude.

Eighty-eight years ago the town of Franklinville was a primeval forest: the home of wild beasts and of the untutored savage. The oppressive stillness of its hills and valleys was unbroken save by the halloo of some dusky hunter, the hoot of an owl, or the scream of a wild animal. But in 1805 new echoes were heard in these vast solitudes—sounds which caused the savage occupants to dimly realize the dark foreshadowings of an inevitable doom. They were the sounds of a party of surveyors dividing the vast wilderness into townships and lots. The Indian had already retired before the advancing tread of the Saxon race.

In March, 1806, Gen. Joseph McCluer, the pioneer of pioneers, arrived at Franklinville with his wife and five children and began housekeeping in a log cabin on the site now occupied by the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Myers. Gen. McCluer was born in Belchertown, Mass., May 14, 1775. About the period of his majority he married Betsey Grice, an accomplished young lady. In 1804 he removed to Angelica with his wife and family. His skill and accuracy in surveying soon attracted the attention of Joseph Ellicott, the principal agent of the Holland Land Company. This led to negotiations which ended

in an agreement, and Mr. McCluer was sent into the wilderness with compass and chain, accompanied by Solomon Curtis and Ira Pratt as axemen. Beginning at the eastern boundary of the Holland Land Company's purchase, and proceeding westward, they came to the beautiful Ischua valley. Here nature had scattered charms with a lavish hand. The broad, beautiful valley, covered with a wealth of green succulent herbage, stretching out on either side of Ischua creek; the majestic denizens of the forest rearing aloft their venerable heads, crowned with emerald green, intertwining their dark moss-covered branches as if in loving embrace; the evident fertility of the soil; and the natural advantages the location presented for building up a thriving business town—all challenged the admiration of the young surveyor and he determined to make the site of what is now the village of Franklinville his future home. In 1805 he selected lot 39, township four, range four, and built a log cabin on the premises. The next spring he removed from Angelica with his wife and five children, and after a wearisome journey of three days, cutting his own road through the wilderness, a distance of thirty miles, he set his family down at the door of his new home in the Ischua valley in March, 1806. The same summer he put up a log barn where Ely & Ferris's drug store now stands. He became the leading man of the town and held several of the town offices.

Mr. McCluer erected the first frame barn in the Ischua valley. In those days it was a serious matter to build. Settlers were so scarce that he was obliged to go to Angelica to get help to raise it. In those primitive times men were ready at call to go thirty miles to help a neighbor put up a barn, even if it did, as in this case, occupy three days. At a later date he built a saw-mill on Gates creek a short distance east of Franklinville village.

It would scarcely be possible to portray in these pages the toils and privations, the anxieties and dangers, the victories and defeats, the hopes and fears, incident to pioneer life. The sufferings and endurance, the weary days and sleepless nights of the pioneer, can never be fully realized until experienced.

In the growth of the town there have been three periods of rapid increase of its population: From 1806 to 1809-10, from 1817 to 1833, and from 1850 to 1870. Immediately following the survey of the Holland Company's lands in 1805, by Joseph Ellicott accompanied by Joseph McCluer, a tide of immigration set in which rapidly filled up the Ischua valley in the immediate vicinity of Franklinville, and which continued until about the beginning of the year 1810. It was then quite generally understood that a war with Great Britain was imminent, which meant innumerable Indian atrocities. Very few indeed came into the town from this time until after the war closed and the fear of trouble with the Indians had subsided. No open hostile demonstrations were made here by the savages during the conflict, yet their increased boldness in begging or stealing kept the unprotected inhabitants in constant fear. They dared not refuse their demands, yet to give was to deprive themselves and little ones of absolute necessities. Between fear and



privation those early settlers led anything but agreeable lives during those two or three years of war excitement. The cold season of 1816 operated against the new settlement. Many became discouraged and left their farms to find homes in other places. Others who had settled in the villages removed to the hills to get away from the frost. This gave the county the name of "Cold Cattaraugus," which clung to it for many years. Franklinville (or McCluer Settlement, as it was then called) was very nearly the center of several surrounding tribes of Indians: The Alleghanies on the southwest, the Cattaraugus on the west and northwest, the Tonawandas on the north, and the Squakie Hill, Gardow, and Canadeas on the north and east.

From about 1817 there were new impulses given which again called the attention of people to this section. The land was sold to settlers at a low figure, and many who had small farms in eastern counties exchanged them for a larger number of acres here. Another consideration which attracted immigrants was the plan adopted by the Holland Land Company of giving "articles." To obtain an article it was necessary to pay enough down to cover the expense of issuing the proper papers; and many a landless wight started for the land office in the morning with two dollars in his pocket and came back at night a freeholder. This easy method of getting possession of land tended to create an unsteady and shifting population. Settlers often desired to change and would sell their improvements for what they would bring and remove to other neighborhoods. This state of things often brought about some novel and amusing sales. In some instances a farm was purchased for a gun or other piece of property. Uncle Robert Scott, as he was called, bought fifty acres in Sugartown for a dog—a hound at that. The abundance of wild game, too, proved a great aid in procuring food for the table.

After about 1820 it was generally reported in the east that the climate of this new region was mild, with early seasons and plenty of pure water, together with a fertile soil and valuable timber; these reports brought settlers quite rapidly. In 1826 Moses Essex, Stephen Seward, and Thomas D. Storrs made a trip from Otsego county to locate land here. This resulted in quite an addition to the population of the town from that section in 1827 and 1828 and later. About 1830 for three or four years a number came to the western part of the town from Genesee county. Afterward and up to about 1836 settlers no longer came in groups and the growth of the town was less rapid. During this whole period a class of men came in who made permanent citizens and many of their sons and daughters still remain. Many possessed means to pay for their farms and thus escaped the privations the pioneers endured. This brought together a set of resolute, athletic men. Their sports were of the athletic type. Almost every raising, logging-bee, town meeting, and election was hailed as a day of recreation. Jumping, wrestling, and ball playing were the usual sports engaged in. General training and Fourth of July were anticipated as legitimate days for all manly and innocent games. One in-

dividual, Sela Burlingame, a perfect gentleman, would never bet, never refused a challenge to wrestle, and was never vanquished. We are not aware that a wager was ever laid on one of these contests.

The third period of rapid settlement of the town was brought about by John C. Devereux, son of Nicholas Devereux, the leading proprietor of the lands purchased from the Holland Company known as the Devereux purchase. About 1843 he came to Ellicottville to take charge of his father's interests. Mr. Devereux was an Irishman by birth, and soon after his arrival at Ellicottville he conceived the idea of disposing of their lands to his countrymen, who, about 1850, began to arrive in large numbers. He sold farms on liberal terms and rapidly disposed of his lands to actual settlers. A considerable portion of this property was in Franklinville, which gave a new impetus to the improvement of the town. These new arrivals quickly paid for their farms and surrounded themselves with the comforts of life. When the Irish first began to settle here there was a strong prejudice against them, which was outspoken and quite as annoying as it was undeserved. They were in a manner ostracized. This treatment induced them to lead a clanish life for some years. But they were prompt and honest in discharging their obligations, which gradually won the entire confidence of the community at large. In 1866, the arrivals of this class having considerably diminished, Mr. Devereux moved to Utica, leaving his business here in the hands of John McMahon.

Soon after the first settlers began to raise stock the bears and wolves became so troublesome that measures were taken to protect the inhabitants from their predatory encroachments and bounties were offered for their destruction. Prior to 1822 the Legislature had passed acts authorizing Boards of Supervisors to offer bounties for killing wolves and to levy and collect taxes to pay them. In some instances county treasurers had become involved in consequence of the large amounts of bounty certificates presented for payment, and they applied to the Legislature for relief. As an example the following act, passed February 4, 1822, is quoted:

*"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to draw his warrant on the treasurer of this State in favor of Moses Vancampen, treasurer of Allegany County, for the sum of ninety two dollars and fifty cents: which sum the said treasurer of this State is hereby required to pay: the same being for wolf bounties."*

Sections 8 and 9 of an act passed February 9, 1822, read as follows:

*"And be it further enacted, That the County treasurer shall charge the State treasurer the one half of all bounties credited and allowed by the board of Supervisors for wolves taken and killed in their respective Counties, which account the comptroller is hereby directed to allow."*

*"And be it further enacted, That all laws heretofore made, authorizing any bounty to be paid by any county or town in this State, for the destruction of wolves, bears, panthers, wild cats, foxes, noxious animals, and birds, be and the same are hereby repealed."*

The following resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county on November 10, 1820:

*"Resolved, That the County pay a bounty of twenty dollars for every full grown wolf killed in the county and seven dollars and fifty cents for each and every wolf whelp killed in the County of Cattaraugus for one year from this 10th day of November, 1820."*

This resolution had been passed year by year for several years prior to 1820, and was passed again in 1821 for the last time. The effect of these bounties is shown by the town audits of the town of Ischua for 1820. As that document contains several items of interest aside from bounties it is given in full:

## TOWN OF ISCHUA TO SUNDRY PERSONS, DR.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	AMT.	WHAT SERVICES.
OCT. 4, 1820.	CHARGED.	
John Burget.....	\$20.00	Wolf certificate.
Ashbel Freeman.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Jacob Delong.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Solomon Curtis.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Chas Button.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Ashbel Freeman.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Samuel Kickor.....	20.00	Wolf certificate.
Joseph McCluer.....	18.00	Clerk of election.
Moses Warner.....	4.00	Town clerk.
Moses Warner.....	4.00	Town clerk.
Isaac Searl.....	4.00	
Enoch Howlet.....	25.50	Assessor.
Samuel G. Sutton.....	26.75	Assessor.
Elijah Rice.....	22.25	Assessor.
Isaac Carpenter.....	8.00	Clerk of election.
Orange Powell.....	5.00	School commissioner.
Sam'l G. Sutton.....	11.25	Surveyor.
Nathan Cole.....	20.50	Com'r of highways.
Samuel Kickor.....	10.00	Bear scalp.
Nathan King.....	10.00	Bear scalp.
Richard Tozer.....	5.00	Com'r of highways.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	AMT.	WHAT SERVICES.
OCT. 4, 1820.	CHARGED.	
Thomas Morris.....	\$ 4.00	Supervisor.
David Barrows.....	10.00	Bear scalp.
Ashbel Freeman.....	20.00	Wolf scalp.
William Price.....	14.00	Justice of the peace.
Sands Bouton.....	2.00	Town clerk.
Joseph McCluer.....	10.00	Damage to house at town meeting.
Isaac Carpenter.....	4.00	Com. common schools
David Vaughan.....	50.00	5 Bear scalps.
Thomas Morris.....	20.00	Copying tax roll.
Thomas Morris.....	3.00	Footing tax roll.
James Adkins.....	3.00	Justice of the peace.
SEPT. 26, 1820.		
James Reynolds.....	3.00	Justice of the peace.
Israel Curtis.....	1.00	Justice of the peace.
James Brooks.....	1.00	Justice of the peace.
Benjamin Waterman.....	1.00	
Ira Norton.....	1.00	Justice of the peace.
James Reynolds.....	1.00	
Richard Tozer.....	1.00	Com. of highways.

In 1820 the county treasurer charged the State of New York with bounty money \$972.50 and in 1821 with \$1,476.50. The State paid bounties in 1822 of \$200, in 1822 \$90, in 1824 \$120, in 1825 \$67. After this bounties received little attention. After 1827 stock was rarely killed by wolves or bears.

In 1820 the total valuation of real and personal property in the town of Ischua was \$450,818. Ischua then embraced the present towns of Franklinville, Farmersville, Lyndon, Ellicottville, Freedom, and Yorkshshire. In 1892 the total valuation of these towns was as follows: Franklinville, \$1,314,510; Farmersville, \$702,315; Lyndon, \$389,627; Ellicottville, \$754,611; Freedom, \$720,608; Yorkshshire, \$661,014: a total of \$4,542,685. Ellicottville, Freedom, and Yorkshshire were set off from Ischua in 1820. The town audit of Franklinville for 1824 was as follows:

## TOWN OF FRANKLINVILLE TO SUNDRY PERSONS, DR.

NAMES.	AMOUNT ALLOWED.	SERVICES RENDERED.
Elijah Sill.....	\$ 7.50	Assessor.
John Morris.....	15.00	Com'r highways.
John Morris.....	3.50	Com'r highways.
Thomas Morris.....	1.50	Surveyor.
S. Rawson.....	5.00	Assessor.
Moses Chamberlain.....	7.00	Com'r of highways.
Ezra Brockway.....	17.00	Com'r of highways.
Elias Hopkins.....	6.50	Chairman.
Chas. Howell.....	13.50	Surveyor.
J. D. Older.....	7.00	Surveyor.
Arba Richards.....	6.50	Axman.
Manly McCluer.....	3.00	Axman.
A. C. Boon.....	2.00	Chairman.
John Reynolds.....	2.84	School commissioner.

NAMES.	AMOUNT ALLOWED.	SERVICES RENDERED.
Joseph McCluer.....	\$ 1.50	School commissioner.
Moses Warner, Jr.....	3.00	School commissioner.
Isaac Searl.....	4.00	Supervisor.
Moses Warner.....	.75	School inspector.
Jonathan H. Lyon.....	16.25	Assessor.
Solomon Curtis.....	2.25	School com'r.
Flavel Patridge.....	21.02	Town clerk.
J. H. Lyon.....	8.00	J. P.
J. H. Lyon.....	1.00	J. P.
Isaac Searl.....	1.00	Supervisor.
Isaac Searl.....	3.00	Supervisor.
Year 1824.....	\$159.11	

In 1892 the town audit was.....\$712.45  
 Levied by resolution of the board and added.....50.43  
 A total of.....\$762.88

Lyndon was set off from this town in 1829, leaving Franklinville with its present boundaries. The total valuation in 1829 was \$61,681 and in 1892 \$1,314,510. In 1829 the total tax levy of the town was \$1,057.32; the ratio of tax on the dollar was .01713. In 1892 the total tax levy was \$7,197.28; the ratio of tax on the dollar was .00533.

The first school taught within the present limits of the town of Franklinville was in 1808 or '09 by Dr. John McCluer in a house built by Benjamin Hotchkiss, who had moved out and settled on the east part of lot 38. The first frame school house was built in 1813 on the farm then owned by Henry Conrad and now owned by Thomas Grierson. Its size was 16x20, and Henry L. Kingsley was the first teacher. In 1820 a log school house was built about a half-mile north of the village of Franklinville and William Older, Solomon Curtis, and William Stillwell were elected trustees. In 1820-21 Louie Moore taught this school. In the winter of 1821-22 Benjamin McCluer and in 1824-25 Pardon T. Jewell taught. In 1828 the first school house in the village of Franklinville was erected. Since the first school houses were built, as the districts were formed and numbered, the new buildings, in point of comfort and convenience, have fully kept pace with the growth and prosperity of the town. The first settlers clustered around the village and district No. 1 was organized. Later, from 1817 to 1821, the settlement extended down the Ischua valley below Cadiz and No. 2 was formed. About 1825 Cadiz received a number of settlers, a carding-mill was built by Tilly Gilbert, a store was opened, a saw-mill put up, a tavern and a blacksmith shop established, and No. 3 was organized. There are now twelve school districts in town.

There has been some misapprehension in regard to the formation of the town of Franklinville. It has been difficult to obtain the successive legislative acts which gave the town its present name and form, but they were finally secured through the courtesy of Hon. B. B. Lewis. In the *State Gazetteer* of 1861 and *County Gazetteer* of 1874 appears the following: "Franklinville was formed from Olean, June 16, 1812, as '*Hebe*.' Its name was changed to *Ischua*, April 17, 1816, and to Franklinville, March 3, 1824." The latter statement only proves to be correct. March 11, 1808, the Legislature passed an act dividing the county of Genesee, a part of which reads as follows:

"XXI. *And be it further enacted*, That the county of Cattaraugus be erected into a town by the name of Olean, and that the first town meeting in the said town of Olean be held at the dwelling house of Joseph McCluer, in said town.

"XXII. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of this act as relates to the forming of new towns shall take effect from and after the day preceding the first Tuesday of April next."

The following is found among the early records of the town of Olean:

"At a special town meeting held at the house of Wyllys Thrall, on Saturday the 16 day of May, 1812, for the purpose of dividing the town of Olean, the following votes were passed:

"1st. That the town of Olean shall be divided.

"2d. That the division line shall be the line between the third and fourth towns, running east and west.

"3d. That the south part of said line shall retain the name of Olean.

"4th. That the north part of said line shall be called Ischua.

- "5th. That the first town meeting in the town of Olean shall be held at the house of Sylvanus Russell.
- "6th. That the first town meeting in the town of Ischua shall be held at the house of Joseph McCluer.
- "7th. That the postage for to send the same to Albany shall be paid out of the contingent money in the town of Olean."

This resulted in the passage of the following act by the Legislature on the 16th of June, 1812:

"SECTION I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the day preceding the 1st Tuesday of March next, all that part of the town of Olean aforesaid, lying on the north side of the line running east and west between the third and fourth tiers of townships of the Holland Land Company's land in said county of Cattaraugus, shall be erected into a separate town, by the name of Ischua, and the first town meeting in said town shall be held at the house of Joseph McCluer in said town.

"II. And be it further enacted, That all the remaining part of said town of Olean shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Olean, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Sylvanus Russell in said town."

Again Ischua and Olean were declared separate towns by the following act passed April 12, 1813:

"I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That all that part of the county of Cattaraugus lying on the north side of the line running east and west between the third and fourth tiers of townships of the land of the Holland Company, shall be and continue a town by the name of Ischua. And that all the remaining part of the county of Cattaraugus shall be and continue a town by the name of Olean."

The towns of Olean and Ischua were still further recognized by the act passed April 13, 1814, annexing a part of the county of Cattaraugus to Allegany, erecting the town of Perry (now Perrysburg), directing the use of monies, and regulating town meetings, etc.:

"III. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the towns of Olean and Ischua, in the said county of Cattaraugus, hereby annexed to the said county of Allegany, shall be and remain separate towns, by the name of Olean and Ischua."

The name of the town of Ischua was changed to Franklinville by an act of the Legislature passed March 3, 1824, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the first day of April next, the town of Ischua, in the County of Cattaraugus, shall be called and known by the name of Franklinville."

The foregoing legislative acts establish the fact that the northern part of the town of Olean was erected into a town by the name of Ischua and remained so until 1824, when it was changed to Franklinville. During the period between 1812 and 1824 towns had been erected from Ischua until only township four in the fifth range, township four in the fourth range, and township four in the third range remained of the original town, and these townships were erected into the town of Franklinville by the act last quoted. Lyndon was set off from Franklinville on January 24, 1829, which left Franklinville with the same territory that it now contains. The town of Ischua was properly represented in the Board of Supervisors from 1818 to 1824. The town of Hebe nowhere appears in the records of Cattaraugus county, and positively there never was a town of Hebe in this county.

Since the town of "*Hebe*" has in some way got mixed up with the history of Franklinville and Ischua it seems proper to outline its very brief existence. On page 27, laws of 1814, appears the following act passed by the Legislature on February 25th:



"I. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this act, all that part of the said county of Genesee, comprehending township number eight in the first range of the lands of the Holland Company, shall be erected into a separate town by the name of Hebe; and that the first town meeting thereafter shall be held at the dwelling house of Charles Bristol; and that from and after the passing of this act, all the remaining part of the said town of Warsaw shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Warsaw; and that the first town meeting thereafter shall be held at the dwelling house of Elizur Webster.*"

Hebe in Genesee county, now in Wyoming, was changed to Gainesville on April 17, 1816, and this is the act referred to as changing the town of Hebe to the town of Ischua:

"*Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the first Tuesday of May next the town of Hebe, in the County of Genesee, shall be called and known by the name of Gainesville.*"

The town officers of Ischua in 1820 were Thomas Morris, supervisor; Moses Warner, town clerk; William Price, James Adkins, Ira Norton, justices of the peace; Enoch Howlet, Samuel G. Sutton, Elijah Rice, assessors; Joseph McCluer, Isaac Carpenter, clerks of election; Nathan Cole, Richard Tozer, commissioners of highways; Orange Powell, Isaac Carpenter, commissioners of schools. There was paid for bounties on wolf certificates and wolfs' scalps \$160 and on bears' scalps \$80. The Ischua town officers in 1821 were Peter Ten Broeck, supervisor; Elijah Rice, town clerk; William Sill, James Green, justices of the peace; Moses Warner, Elijah Sill, Isaac Searl, Sr., Robert R. Blackmon, Henry Conrad, Joseph Cole, commissioners of highways; Isaac Searl, school commissioner; Solomon Curtis, Richard Tozer, assessors.

The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace of the old town of Ischua, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Thomas Morris, 1818-20; Peter Ten Broeck, 1821; David McCluer, 1822; Isaac Searl, 1823. *Town Clerks.*—Moses Warner, 1820; Elijah Rice, 1821; Flavel Patridge, 1822-23. *Justices of the Peace.*—William Sill and James Green, 1821; Isaac Searl and Jonathan H. Lyon, 1823.

Franklinville was erected March 3, 1824, and the first officers elected were as follows: Isaac Searl, supervisor; Flavel Patridge, town clerk; Jonathan H. Lyon, justice of the peace; Elijah Sill, S. Rawson, Jonathan H. Lyon, assessors; John Morris, Moses Chamberlain, commissioner of highways; Joseph McCluer, Solomon Curtis, John Reynolds, school commissioners; Moses Warner, school inspector; John Patterson, collector and constable.

The town has furnished its full share of members of Assembly: 1814-15, Joseph McCluer; 1829, Flavel Patridge; 1837, Tilly Gilbert; 1844, James Burt; 1846, Gideon Searl; 1858, Henry Van Aernam; 1866, William McVey; and 1868, Jonas K. Button. Henry Van Aernam was member of Congress from 1865 to 1869 and from 1879 to 1883. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Isaac Searl, Sr., 1824-27, 1831, 1836-37, 1840, 1845; Flavel Patridge, 1828; Joseph McCluer, 1829; John Patterson, 1830; Tilly Gilbert, 1832-35; Hiram W. McCluer, 1838-39; Thomas Seward, 1841-42; James Burt, 1843; Otis W. Phillips, 1844; David McCluer, 1846-48; William Smith, 1849-50; Alanson Crosby, 1851-52; Jonas K. Button, 1853-54, 1857, 1860; O. M. Seward, 1855; Lewis J. Mason, 1856; Samuel Searl, 1858; John Johnson, 1859; Isaac Searl, Jr., 1861-62, 1868-72; William F. Weed, 1863-66; Nathan F. Weed, 1867, 1880-81; William A. Day, 1873-74; Solomon Cummings, 1875; Alfred Spring, 1876; Cyrus W. Fay, 1877-79; Peter T. B. Button, 1882-83; Frank D. Smith, 1884-85; William Ely, 1886-87; Stephen McNall, 1888; S. C. Hayden, 1889; D. W. Dean, 1890; Thomas Davis, 1891-92; J. K. Button, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—Flavel Patridge, 1824-26; William Phoenix, 1827-29; Tilly Gilbert, 1830, 1851, 1854; Elijah C. Hyde, 1831, 1833-38; Lorentus Salisbury, 1832; Warren Kingsley, 1839, 1841; Francis G. Clark (P. N. Bradford), 1840; Hiram W. McCluer, 1842; John R. Pollard, 1843-44; Le Roy Burlingame, 1845, 1855, 1858; James J. McCluer, 1846-48, 1850; Merlin Mead, 1849, 1859-60; Henry E. Green, 1852; Francis G. Clark, 1853; Robert Reed, 1856; Joseph Lawrence, 1857; Dexter C. Weed, 1861-63; Sylvester Curtis, 1864; David Phetepiece, 1865-66; Marcus Smith, 1867; Wallace Howard, 1868; J. W. Howard, 1869; Andrew Chandler, 1870; John Sherry, 1871; Delos E. Graves, 1872-75; Avery W. Kingsley, 1876; Christopher Whitney, 1877, 1880-86; Ira T. Gleason, 1878-79; William F. Weed, 1887; John C. Clements, 1888-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1824, Jonathan H. Lyon; 1829, Ezra Brockway, James L. Bishop; 1830, Tilly Gilbert; 1831, Jonathan H. Lyon, Isaac Searl; 1832, Joseph McCluer, Flavel Patridge, James L. Bishop; 1833, Tilly Gilbert; 1834, Pardon T. Jewell; 1835, Israel Day; 1835-37, William Elliot; 1838, Tilly Gilbert; 1840, F. G. Clark, Tilly Gilbert, P. T. Jewell, William Elliot; 1841, Tilly Gilbert; 1842, Manly McClure; 1843, Francis G. Clark; 1844, William Elliot; 1845, Merlin Mead; 1846, Manly McClure; 1847, Francis G. Clark; 1848, Lewis J. Mason; 1849, William F. Weed; 1850, Manly McClure; 1851, Francis G. Clark; 1852, Lewis J. Mason; 1853, William F. Weed; 1854, Ira L. Burlingame, John Little; 1855, Solomon Curtis; 1856, Elathan Wing; 1857, William F. Weed; 1858, William Smith, Nathan P. Williams; 1859, Le Roy Burlingame; 1860, John Burlingame; 1861, Solomon Cummings; 1862, Peter Carr; 1863, Edward Shearn; 1864, Pardon Jewell, N. P. Williams; 1865, Solomon Cummings; 1866, Peter Carr; 1867, John Burlingame; 1868, Le Roy Burlingame; 1870, Pardon Jewell, Solomon Cummings; 1871, William F. Weed; 1872, Marcus Smith; 1873, Pardon Jewell; 1874, Solomon Cummings; 1875, Merlin Mead; 1876, Delos E. Graves; 1877, Pardon Jewell; 1878, George H. Chandler; 1879, Dexter C. Weed; 1880, W. W. Waring; 1881, John Burlingame; 1882, Charles D. Van Aernam, Pardon Jewell; 1883, Henry R. Curtis, John D. McMahon; 1884, John Burlingame; 1885, Pardon Jewell; 1886, Dexter C. Weed, W. W. Waring; 1887, Henry R. Curtis; 1888, Thomas Davis; 1889, Stephen C. Andrews, W. W. Waring; 1890, Pardon Jewell; 1891, Henry Curtis, W. W. Waring; 1892, Charles T. Mason; 1893, James L. Clements.

In consequence of some sinister fatality which pursued the earliest records of Franklinville but little can be ascertained concerning the officers of the town until about 1833, since when there seems to be no break in the records. In one of the county treasurer's books are the following entries:

"John Patterson, collector of the town of Franklinville, in account current with the treasurer of Cattaraugus county.

Feb. 4th, 1825.

"To amount of tax roll as pr. warrant and directions:

To poor masters.....	\$ 50.00
To town clerk.....	250.00
To school commissioners.....	26.64
To supervisor.....	226.11
To county treasurer.....	466.91

Amount of fees retained.....  
50.98

To cash paid collector.....  
26.40

Total.....  
—\$965.08"

All of which was credited as follows:

"By Holland Company's tax.....	\$ 366.15
By com. schools rec'd in full.....	26.64
By supervisors rec'ts in part.....	39.22
By poor master rec'd in full.....	50.00
By sundry orders.....	241.57
By transcript returns.....	271.50
Total.....	—\$965.08"

The above is the first tax made out and collected in the town of Franklinville, and is for the year 1824. In the year 1892 the taxes on corporations alone amounted to \$655.45. The county treasurer's report for the year ending November 14, 1892, states that he received from the collector of the town of Franklinville taxes to the amount of \$4,713.09. From the journal of the Board of Supervisors for 1892 it is found that the claims against the town as audited and allowed by the Town Board, and added thereto by resolution of

the supervisors, amounted to \$762.88. In 1825 the population of the town of Franklinville was 523; in 1890 it was 2,224. In 1825 the town received school money from the State \$32.35 and for the year ending 1893 \$1,876.14.

Two lines of railroad, with stations on each, afford to the town excellent communication with Rochester, Buffalo, and other points. The Western New York & Pennsylvania traverses the eastern part of the town, running through the villages of Franklinville and Cadiz, the first train going over the road on June 10, 1872. The Rochester branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg crosses the northeast corner, the station in this town being Devereux Station. For the first named road the town, on September 5, 1868, issued bonds to the amount of \$30,000, and on October 6th Jonas K. Button was authorized to subscribe for 300 shares of the company's stock. On February 1, 1878, the balance of the bonded indebtedness was paid.

There are six cheese factories in the town, five of which turned out 699,407 pounds of cheese in 1892, as follows: Rock Stream factory, No. 4, J. R. Holden, proprietor, 71,102; Franklinville factory, No. 1, E. H. Farrington, proprietor, 188,677; No. 2, E. H. Farrington, proprietor, 180,000; No. 3, E. H. Farrington, proprietor, 143,628; Claire factory, 116,000. The Laidlaw factory was built the past spring by its patrons.

The following is a letter from the Postoffice Department at Washington relative to the early postoffices in Cattaraugus county:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1891.

"Sir: In answer to your letter to Hon. W. G. Laidlaw, M. C., (herewith returned,) you are informed that the postoffice at Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., was established July 5, 1820, Joseph McCluer, P. M. Olean was established May 23, 1816, Philo Cleveland, P. M. Cattaraugus established July 19, 1814, discontinued December 4, 1817, re-established June 17, 1851. West Hinsdale established October 2, 1828, name changed to Rice, April 28, 1848, and Rice changed to Ischua, July 31, 1855. There never was a Hebe office in Cattaraugus county. Respectfully,

"To G. C. Storrs, Esq.,

S. A. WHITFIELD,

"Franklinville, N. Y.

*First Asst. P. M.-Gen'l."*

Since the establishment of the Franklinville postoffice July 5, 1820, the successive postmasters have been Gen. Joseph McCluer, David McCluer (son of General Joseph), Maj. Flavel Patridge, David McCluer (re-appointed), Silas Adams, Gideon Searl, J. R. Salisbury, David McCluer (re-appointed second time), John Little, Christopher Whitney, Stephen C. Andrews, and Margaret Andrews, the present incumbent. About 1830 there was a postoffice established by the name of Canning with James L. Bishop as postmaster. The office was discontinued about 1833 or '34.

Cadiz postoffice was established October 23, 1851, with John H. Aylesworth as postmaster. From the most reliable information at hand the postmasters have been John H. Aylesworth, Robert Reed, Joseph Lawrence, Le Roy Burlingame, Charles Seward, and Eddy Mead.

Previous to the establishment of the Franklinville postoffice in 1820 the manner in which mails were received and sent out is involved in uncertainty. Prior to 1816 it appears that there was a horseback route from Moscow to Olean which brought the mail to be distributed along the Ischua valley. About the year 1816 there was a mail route opened from Centerville through to Franklinville and the mail carried on horseback, and this continued until July 5, 1820. Among those who carried the mails from 1816 to 1820 were William M. and Marvin Older, sons of William Older, one of the first who settled near the western boundary of what is now Farmersville. The point where he located has since been known as Older hill. The first person who made a contract with the government to carry the mails after the establishment of the postoffice in 1820 is believed to be a Mr. Moore, who carried them only a short time. His trips were made on horseback. He was succeeded by Thomas B. Walker, who held the position for a number of years. He was the first to drive a 'buss for the accommodation of passengers, and his route was from Gainesville to Ellicottville. Reuben Hurlburt, who also carried the mails for some years, succeeded Mr. Walker. A route was also established a little later from Franklinville to Olean with John Patterson as mail carrier, which continued until the completion of the New York & Erie railway in 1851, after which the route extended to Hinsdale only, and this continued until the completion of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad in 1872. Bony Deibler carried the mails much of the time during this period. The completion of this road completely revolutionized the mail service through the eastern part of the county.

On the site of the village of Franklinville, which lies in the northeast part of the town and was first known as Ischua flats, Gen. Joseph McCluer settled in 1806, and from him it took the name of McCluer's Settlement, which it retained until 1824, when it was changed to Franklinville in honor of Benjamin Franklin. From 1808 to 1812 it was in the town of Olean and was the center of population of the entire county of Cattaraugus. From 1812 to 1824 it was in the town of Ischua, during which period it was that town's business center, and this fact makes the history of the old town of Ischua (the present town of Ischua was never included in the old town) and the town of Franklinville nearly identical. The first goods sold here were sold by Thomas Morris in 1808; Isaac Carpenter sold goods in 1816 and Flavel Patridge in 1821; the latter built the first store. About 1825 Lorentus Salisbury came to the village and entered the service of Flavel Patridge as clerk. He soon afterward opened a store in company with Jonathan H. Lyon; a few years later he entered into partnership with Jabez Morgan. In 1835 he commenced business alone and in 1837 his brother, J. R. Salisbury, came to the village and became his clerk for one year, when he became a partner in the business, and some members of the Salisbury family has represented some branch of mercantile business up to the present time. Cook & Day had a store which was

burned in 1825 or '26. E. C. Hyde sold goods in 1828. The physicians and the lawyers who have practiced their professions in Franklinville have received extended notices in their respective chapters. Joseph McCluer kept the first inn. On the road leading from Franklinville to Ellicottville there were four taverns within the limits of this town in 1829: John Patterson, about a mile west of the village, afterward owned by Jarvis Stone; Samuel McCluer, on the place now owned by Frederick McCluer; Moses Chamberlain, on the place now owned by Peter Carr; and John Andrews, on the Mary Foot farm. About 1828 a tavern was built where the Globe Hotel now stands. In 1825 Pardon T. Jewell rented the McCluer tavern and kept it three years. Jonathan H. Lyon built the first tannery in 1819. About the same time Israel Day started a deerskin tannery and manufactured gloves and mittens. In 1828-29 Jonathan H. Lyon carried on a shoe shop in the village. Jasper M. Bosworth built a blacksmith shop in 1824.

In accordance with the general statutes providing for the incorporation of villages notices were issued, signed by many of the citizens of the village, calling a meeting to determine whether the territory described below should be incorporated into a village to be known as Franklinville:

Beginning at the southeast corner of lot 39, township four, and range four of the Holland Land Company's survey; thence west along the south bounds of said lot 39, 74 chains and 50 links, to the southwest corner of lot 39; thence north along the township line, between the fourth and fifth ranges of townships of said survey, 94 chains, to a point 34 chains north of the southwest corner of lot 40, township four, and range four; thence east through the Riggs farm to the west bounds of the Buffalo road; thence northerly along the west bounds of said road to a point opposite to the northwest corner of land now owned by N. F. Weed & Co. on said lot 40; thence southeasterly across the said road and along said Weed's line to the east bounds of the Rushford or Farmersville road at the Bridge across the Saunders creek; thence southerly along the east bounds of said road to the north line of B. Howard's land on said lot 40; thence easterly on said Howard's north line to the east bounds of said lot 40; thence south on the east line of said lot 40, 17 chains, to the south corner thereof; thence south on the east line of lot 39, 59 chains and 10 links, to the southeast corner thereof, being the place of beginning, containing 647 acres of land.

At the meeting eighty-nine ballots were cast, of which sixty-five were for and twenty-four against the incorporation. A meeting was held on June 17, 1874, which elected these village officers: Samuel S. Spring, president; Jonas K. Button, Andrew C. Adams, and Henry Van Aernam, trustees; Andrew B. Chandler, collector; Solomon Cummings, treasurer; and Alfred Spring (appointed), clerk. The officers elected in 1893 are W. A. Day, president; S. C. Hayden, trustee; James McStay, collector; R. S. Litchfield, treasurer; and Pardon Jewell, police justice. The village contains three dry goods stores, a clothing store, six groceries, two hotels, five lawyers, five physicians, two weekly newspapers, an academy, a union graded school, two marble and granite shops, two hardware stores, two jewelry stores, two drug stores, two wagon and four blacksmith shops, two harness and three shoe shops, two meat markets, a bakery, three millinery stores, three dressmaking and four tailor establishments, two feed stores, a shoe store, one coal office, two livery stables, two insurance offices, two undertakers, a furniture establishment, two photograph galleries, two barber shops, telephone, telegraph, and express offices, a number of carpenter shops, etc., and a population of about 1,100.



The first fire company formed in Franklinville was the "Eagle Engine Fire Company," organized June 30, 1876, with twenty members. The engine was an eighty-gallon Babcock chemical fire extinguisher and cost \$704.83. The officers were Ira C. Worthington, foreman, and Andrew B. Chandler, assistant foreman. After the water works were completed in 1891 three new companies were formed: The Alert Hook and Ladder Company, the Union Hose Company, and the Exempt Hose Company. The Union Hose Company was organized from the old Union Fire Company in 1891. The old Eagle Company exists only in memory. The Alert Hook and Ladder Company organized in 1879 with these officers: L. S. Ely, president; W. H. Ferris, secretary; R. S. Litchfield, treasurer; H. K. Fisher, foreman; Walter Whitcomb, assistant foreman. The Alert Company has an elegant suit of rooms furnished at a cost of over \$1,000. The Union Fire Company was organized in 1886 and was changed to Union Hose Company in 1891. A new hose company was formed in July of this year. The present officers of the Franklinville Fire Department are: M. J. Waring, chief; L. S. Ely, assistant chief; F. M. Naughton, president; A. J. Smith, vice-president; A. Clark Adams, secretary; R. S. Litchfield, treasurer.

The system of water works is owned by the corporation and the village trustees are its officers. The vote authorizing the trustees to put in the plant was taken July 31, 1890, and the works were completed December 20th following. Water was taken from springs in Lyndon, six miles east, and from Farmersville, two miles north. The works cost \$33,000 and have a capacity of 3,500 barrels per day. There is a fall of 181 feet. The work of supplying the village with pure and sufficient water was undoubtedly accelerated by a series of incendiary fires which terrorized the citizens and the whole community.

Mount Prospect Cemetery is situated east of the village, about a quarter of a mile, on the slope of the hill overlooking the Ischua valley from below Cadiz to some distance upward into Machias and Farmersville and some distance to the west. For a number of years previous to 1877 the question of establishing a new cemetery had been agitated, meetings had been held, resolutions passed, committees appointed, and reports made. In July, 1877, a paper was drawn up for the purpose of forming a cemetery association under the laws of the State and about fifty names were secured. On the 28th of July a meeting was held in the Baptist church and a corporation was organized under the name of the "Franklinville Cemetery Association." It was then determined to hold the annual election of officers on the last Saturday of July and the number of trustees was fixed at nine. The first officers were Henry Van Aernam, president; William F. Weed, vice-president; James H. Waring, secretary; Jason D. Case, treasurer; trustees: William F. Weed, A. O. Holmes, James Ferris, first class; Solomon Cummings, Warren Carpenter, J. H. Waring, second class; Henry Van Aernam, Jason D. Case, John E. Robeson, third class. On the 30th of July the certificate of incorporation was

recorded in the county clerk's office and the association thereby became a corporate body with full power to purchase land and lay out into lots, ornament, and sell the same for cemetery purposes. The trustees on the 5th of September, 1877, purchased of Tryphena and Luman Howard twelve and twelve-hundredths acres of land for \$2,000; as a matter of convenience they later bought one and seventy-one one-hundredths acres for \$350, so that the plat contains thirteen and eighty-three one-hundredths acres. The grounds received the name of "Mount Prospect Cemetery" and were dedicated to the sacred purpose of burial places for the dead on the 6th of June, 1878, by appropriate exercises. Rev. F. W. Fisher delivered the dedicatory address.

Morgan hall is a commodious building and cost about \$15,000, \$9,000 of which was willed to the town by the late Henry Morgan, for the purpose of erecting a town hall, in whose honor the building received its name. It was completed and dedicated in 1885; Marvin Older delivered the dedicatory address. The remaining \$6,000 was raised by a tax on the inhabitants of the town. The building is conveniently located near the center of the village, south of the park and across the road, and is 120 by 54 feet in size. The auditorium will seat 550 persons—360 below and 190 in the gallery. One room on the ground floor is set apart for transacting town business and another for the postoffice. The basement is for the use of the fire companies.

The Franklinville Electric Light Company owes its existence to the push and energy of two young men, Will H. Ferris and Samuel Arthur Spring, who called a meeting of the citizens at Morgan hall in November, 1892, at which a committee of five was appointed, consisting of Dr. J. W. Kales, L. S. Ely, Fayette Searl, C. D. Van Aernam, and P. T. B. Button, to investigate different electric light plants. This committee visited several different plants, and at a meeting held some two weeks later it reported in favor of arc lamps, and accordingly the trustees of the village called a special election for January 31, 1893, which decided on electric lighting by a handsome majority. The trustees advertised for bids for lighting the streets with sixteen 2,000 candle-power arc lamps and the contract was awarded to S. A. Spring and Will H. Ferris, who subsequently received orders for over 700 incandescent lights for buildings. A company was formed with a capital of \$12,000, Messrs. Ferris and Spring taking one-half of the stock, the balance being taken by Dr. H. D. Walker, J. C. Bowen, A. & G. E. Spring, S. C. Hayden, J. K. Button, and Avery Kingsley, and these officers were elected: H. D. Walker, president; E. E. McNall, vice-president; Samuel A. Spring, treasurer; Will H. Ferris, secretary; H. D. Walker, E. E. McNall, George E. Spring, S. A. Spring, Will H. Ferris, Board of Managers. A site for the plant near the Dean & Spring casket factory was purchased and a brick building erected. Up to August 1, 1893, there were seventeen arc street lamps, eleven commercial arc lamps, and 500 incandescent lamps in operation.

The inception of banking transactions in Franklinville dates from January

1, 1867, when N. F. Weed & Co. started an exchange office for the business accommodation of the village and town. This led to the organization of the Bank of Franklinville on December 24, 1872, with a capital of \$26,000 and these stockholders: Asher W. Miner, William F. Weed, Thomas Case, A. A. Morgan, Samuel Morgan, Jason D. Case, L. F. Lawton, Horatio Stillwell, H. E. Green, James O. Jordan, Simeon R. Williams, and Nathan F. Weed. William F. Weed was president and J. D. Case was cashier. This bank commenced business February 3, 1873, and until January, 1876, occupied quarters in the second story of the Wasson store; on that date it moved to its new two-story brick banking house on the site where once stood D. Claflin's dwelling. On January 1, 1877, the institution became the First National Bank of Franklinville with a paid-up capital stock of \$55,000; this was the second national bank in the county. The charter was dated January 15, 1877, and the first officers were William F. Weed, president; H. Stillwell, vice-president; Jason D. Case, cashier; directors, W. F. Weed, A. W. Miner, H. Stillwell, T. Case, H. E. Green, N. F. Weed, and J. D. Case. On May 1, 1882, W. F. Weed and H. E. Green resigned, and H. Stillwell was elected president and Thomas Case vice-president. Mr. Stillwell died about September, 1883, and Mr. Case became president and James H. Ferris vice-president. The latter died January 12, 1885, and was succeeded by John R. Holden. Thus the present officers are Thomas Case, president; J. R. Holden, vice-president; J. D. Case, cashier; E. D. Scott, assistant cashier; directors, J. R. Holden, J. D. Case, A. W. Kingsley, B. S. Colwell, E. D. Scott, R. B. Griffin.

The Farmers National Bank of Franklinville was organized August, 1882. The capital stock is \$52,000; surplus, \$5,500. The first officers were John Napier, president; William F. Weed, vice-president; and W. J. Weed, cashier. April 1, 1885, W. J. Weed resigned as cashier and A. P. Adams was elected to the position. Upon the death of William F. Weed on August 1, 1888, his son, Nathan F. Weed became vice-president. With these changes the present officers are John Napier, president; N. F. Weed, vice-president; A. P. Adams, cashier; R. S. Litchfield, teller; directors, A. O. Holmes, Alfred Spring, William Ely, J. E. Robeson, W. A. Day, N. F. Weed, John Napier, J. E. Euchner, and A. P. Adams.

The Franklinville Canning Company was organized January 10, 1882, with a capital stock of \$18,700, and with these officers: Alfred Spring, president; William M. Benton, vice-president; Ira T. Gleason, secretary; A. W. Kingsley, treasurer; Ira T. Gleason, William Ely, Jason D. Case, executive committee. The factory was completed and commenced operations the same year and packed of all kinds of fruit a total of 314,447 cans. The factory was burned in October, 1887, and rebuilt in 1887-88. The main building is two stories high and 50 by 108 feet in size; attached are two ells each 75 feet long. A brick boiler house, in which is an eighty horse-power boiler and forty horse-power engine, a two-story warehouse 50 by 175 feet, and a one-story

building for husking corn, etc., completes the plant. The whole is equipped with modern and convenient machinery, and both fruit and vegetables are packed. In the can shop large numbers of fruit and syrup cans, paint pails, etc., are manufactured; this department is kept running nearly the entire year. During the packing season from 200 to 250 hands are employed. The total pack of all kinds during 1892 was 1,237,270 cans, of which 208,570 or more were gallon cans. The company also made 227,000 syrup cans and 33,000 sap buckets for market. The present officers of the concern are Alfred Spring, president; Dr. H. D. Walker, vice-president; W. A. Day, bondholder; A. O. Holmes, secretary; P. T. B. Button, William Ely, A. O. Holmes, executive committee.

The Dean & Spring Manufacturing Company was incorporated September 22, 1888, with the following officers: P. T. B. Button, president; William Ely, vice-president; Samuel A. Spring, treasurer; D. W. Dean, secretary; P. T. B. Button, William Ely, Albo Holmes, Lewis H. Stilwell, D. W. Dean, Samuel A. Spring, Board of Managers. The capital stock is \$48,000. The company deals in feed, lumber, and burial supplies, and grinds all its feed and manufactures its burial supplies except trimmings; it simply deals in lumber. The sales in 1889, the first year after the organization, aggregated about \$100,000; in 1892 they amounted to \$200,000. They employ 40 or 50 hands.

The Grierson flour and feed-mill derives its motive power from Ischua creek. It is owned by Thomas Grierson, who purchased it of James Grierson in 1876. It has three runs of stone with a good capacity.

The Franklinville machine and foundry shop in the village manufactures a general line of castings and small agricultural implements. H. S. Crossman is proprietor and five or six hands are employed.

The Ten Broeck Free Academy is one of the two leading educational institutions in Cattaraugus county, and in point of advantages ranks high among the prominent seats of learning of the kind in western New York. It occupies a pleasant location in the northern part of the village of Franklinville. The institution was incorporated April 19, 1862, and in the following year was endowed by the founder, Hon. Peter Ten Broeck, for fifteen years associate judge of the county, after whom the academy is named. In 1867 a commodious cut-stone building was erected on a campus of four acres at a cost of \$21,000. The school was opened in December of that year under the control of three trustees named in the act of incorporation, viz.: Jonas K. Button, Heman G. Button, and John T. Cummings, representing respectively the towns of Franklinville, Machias, and Farmersville. Mr. Cummings, however, declined to serve and Andrew C. Adams was appointed in his place. Upon the removal of Mr. Adams from the town in 1873 James H. Day was appointed his successor and vice-president of the board. In 1884, at the resignation of Jonas K. Button from the presidency of the Board of Trustees, Heman G. Button succeeded to that office and Dr. Henry Van Aernam was appointed

to fill the vacancy in the board, both of whom continue to act in their respective capacities as president and secretary. Since 1884 no treasurer has been appointed. The First National Bank and the Farmers National Bank are the financial agents of the board, through whom all the monetary affairs of the academy are conducted. The school began under the principalship of William M. Benson, A.M., and remained under his supervision until 1882, when he was followed by Theodore F. Chapin, A.M., who retained the position during the next five years. At his resignation in 1887 Professor Chapin was in turn followed by the present principal, Hamilton Terry, A.B. The first class was graduated in the classical course in June, 1870, and consisted of Alfred Spring, Joel H. Greene, James H. Waring, Emily M. Adams, Ida M. Adams, Mary T. B. Button, and Ida A. Gibbs.

The current expenses of the school are met by the income from an endowment of nearly \$47,000 made by the founder, by receipts from tuition, and by an annual apportionment from the State literature fund. The institution is furnished with suitable apparatus for experiments and illustrations in the sciences, with a well-selected library of books covering all branches of knowledge, and with a free reading room supplied with educational and political papers and magazines. Students are admitted at any time and special classes are formed when necessary. There are three courses of study: (1) An English course designed to give a thorough practical knowledge of the English language, but in which a large number of subjects are elective, an arrangement which allows the student great freedom of choice in selecting his studies; (2) a German-French course for those who wish to become versed in the modern languages; and (3) a Latin-Greek course for those who intend to pursue a classical collegiate course. Graduates of this academy from the full Latin-Greek course have uniformly succeeded in securing an appointment to a Cornell free scholarship at competitive examinations. Candidates for graduation from any of the courses are required to have a Regents' preliminary certificate, and must have pursued at least three studies, exclusive of the preliminary branches, each term, and are entitled to a Regents' diploma. The income from a fund of \$600 given by Caleb G. Hall for this purpose is annually distributed in prizes to the successful contestants in competitive examinations on past and current political subjects. The academy has been uniformly successful in carrying out the designs of its founder, imparting knowledge to a large number of young men and women, and qualifying them to successfully engage in the arduous duties of life. It has been a potent factor in developing the educational resources of Cattaraugus county as well as advancing the cause of learning in adjacent counties and States. Since its inception its patronage has steadily increased, and its students and graduates have gone forth well trained and mentally equipped. Its various teachers have admirably sustained a good reputation in the line of instruction, and have uniformly imparted to the school a high degree of thoroughness and efficiency.



Cadiz is a post village one and a half miles south from Franklinville, and is located on the west side of Ischua creek and on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. It contains one church edifice, a cheese-box and barrel factory, a saw-mill, blacksmith shop, a broom factory, one store, a cheese factory, school house, and about thirty-five dwellings. Tilly Gilbert settled here in 1825 and erected the first store and a carding-mill. Elijah Hyde became a merchant here in 1830. John McNall built a saw-mill on the creek in 1818 and a tavern in the village in 1826. The first settler on this site is said to have been John Warner about 1809. The Cadiz steam saw-mill, operated by Samuel P. Bard, has a capacity of 6,000 feet of lumber daily. The Cadiz cheese-box and barrel manufactory was built by Davison, Hinkley & Allen about 1870, and was purchased by its present proprietor, L. J. B. Goo, in 1882. He makes about 75,000 cheese boxes and 5,000 apple barrels annually.

Devereux Station is a postoffice on the Rochester branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, in the northwest part of the town.

Fitch is a postal hamlet near the southeast corner of Franklinville, in the Ischua valley, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. It contains two stores, a saw and feed-mill, a cheese factory, and a half-dozen dwellings. The saw-mill here was built in 1882 and the feed-mill added in 1889.

It was some three or four years after the first settlement was made in Franklinville that a minister of the gospel appeared among the pioneers. The first preacher in this region was Rev. John Spencer, a Congregationalist who was sent out by the Connecticut Mission Society as early as 1807. He traveled on horseback and preached wherever he could find a half-dozen listeners. He organized the first religious body in town, but the exact date can not be ascertained. There was a church here, however, in 1813, and the locality being then without a name the society was designated "No. 4—4th range" in the minister's reports. Mr. Spencer's labors ceased in 1825. The first religious meeting in the west part of the town was held at the house of T. D. Storrs in the spring of 1828. Barnet Windsor, a Freewill Baptist clergyman, preached, and as a preacher there he was followed by Joseph Vining and he by Ira Burlingame.

In 1828 Rev. William J. Wilcox, a Presbyterian, held meetings in the red school house on "North East street," and on the 2d of November of this year the old (Congregational) society was re-organized under the name of the First Presbyterian church of Franklinville. At this organization three members of the old church were living, viz.: Mrs. Betsey McCluer, Mrs. Aurelia McCluer, and John Warner, who, with Youngs E. Benton, Mary Ann Benton, Parma Dennison, Mary Ely, Seth Ely, and Laura Ely, constituted the membership of the new organization. The Presbyterian form of government was adopted November 28, 1829, and it was also voted to unite with the Presbytery of Angelica, and on February 24, 1830, at Angelica, the church was received into the convention. On August 31st following the society had thirty-five mem-

bers. The first resident pastor was Rev. John T. Baldwin, who began his pastorate about January 1, 1831, receiving a salary of \$100 a year and remaining until 1834. In 1832 a building committee was appointed which was succeeded on February 2, 1833, by a new committee, which reported February 1, 1834, that Gen. Joseph McCluer had given the society a lot and that a church edifice had been erected thereon. This was the first building erected in town for church purposes and was dedicated August 13, 1835, by Rev. Sylvester Cowles. The first bell was purchased in 1850 at a cost of \$100. The pastors to 1876 were Revs. John T. Baldwin, 1831-34; William J. Wilcox, 1834-35; J. T. Baldwin, 1835-36; William Howden, 1836-37; C. W. Gillam, 1837-42; H. A. Sackett, 1842-47; Joshua Lane, 1847-49; C. H. Baldwin, 1849-52; Mr. Jerome, 1852-53; E. J. Stewart, 1854-55; J. T. Baldwin, 1860; J. E. Tinker, 1868-70; W. C. Gaylord, 1871-72; J. L. Landis, 1873-76. The present pastor is Rev. R. R. Watkins. The first house of worship was the one erected in 1834, and for over fifty years it was used for the sacred purpose for which it was designed. It was repaired in 1868 at a cost of \$1,962, and again in 1878, and was refurnished in 1876. This edifice gave place to the handsome new structure which was dedicated March 22, 1893. The new building was planned by Capt. E. A. Curtis, architect, of Fredonia, N. Y. It is of Gothic architecture, the material being of brick and frame. It contains several memorial windows and is beautifully decorated and furnished. The structure cost \$12,000 and will seat about 600 people. To this society was given in 1830 a communion set, the gift of three young men of New York city. On July 8, 1831, the Holland Land Company, in accordance with the usual custom, deeded the church 100 acres of land "as the first church organized in town," the trustees at that time being Flavel Patridge, James L. Bishop, and Seth Ely.

The First Baptist church of Franklinville was organized October 20, 1825, with seven members, of whom Caleb Barber was the last survivor. Rev. Eliab Going was the organizer and the first pastor. He was a licentiate of the Rushford Baptist church and held services of his denomination in this locality as early as 1816, being preceded, however, by Rev. Mr. Beckwith, a missionary, in 1814. The early meetings of this society were convened in private dwellings or in school houses until 1832, when a wooden edifice was erected. This was replaced by another in 1853 which was burned March 12, 1869. The next year the present house of worship was built at a cost of \$10,000, the entire church property being now valued at \$8,000. It will seat about 700 people. The society has a membership of 180 under the pastoral care of Rev. A. S. Thompson. A union Sunday school was maintained during the early years, or until May, 1868, when a distinct organization was effected, the present members numbering about 170. This Baptist church was the first religious body regularly organized in the town of Franklinville and under the rules governing the Holland Company it was entitled to the gospel lot, but on the day the application was made the gift went to the Presbyterian

society. One of the most eminent pastors of this congregation was Rev. G. W. Varnum, still living, a retired life, in the town.

The Free Methodist church of Franklinville was formed at a school house on East hill in 1863, and had an original membership of fifteen. The first pastor was Rev. O. O. Bacon. Services were held alternately at this place and in Cadiz until 1875, when a church edifice was erected, of wood, in the village of Franklinville, at a cost of \$2,275, and dedicated January 6, 1876, by Rev. R. W. Hawkins, of Oil City, Pa. The building will seat 300 people and is valued, including all other church property, at \$2,200. The present pastor is Rev. W. Manning and the membership numbers about twenty-five. The Sunday school has about the same number of scholars.

The First United Presbyterian church of Franklinville was organized June 25, 1867, by Rev. D. C. McVean, with twenty-six members, who belonged mainly to the Lyndon congregation. The sermon on this occasion was delivered by Rev. Mr. Galbraith, and Charles Thompson, John Johnston, and Daniel McKinley were chosen elders. Services were held at first in the churches of other societies and in halls, by various ministers, and Rev. William Donaldson was the first pastor, assuming charge November 1st and being installed December 7, 1870. On November 14, 1867, the society purchased a lot on which a neat wooden edifice was erected at a cost of about \$5,000 and dedicated in the fall of 1870. The present house of worship, a brick structure, was built in 1882 at a cost of \$12,000, and with other church property is now valued at \$14,000. It will comfortably seat about 400 persons. The society has nearly 200 members with Rev. J. B. Lee, D.D., pastor. The Sunday school has a membership of 200 scholars.

The St. Philipmenia Catholic church, in the village of Franklinville, was organized in 1873 by Rev. J. Brady, of Ellicottville, who became the first pastor, and consisted originally of twenty members, the present number being forty. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1873 and dedicated August 1, 1875, and will seat about 150 people. The present value of church property is \$1,500, and the pastor is Rev. J. D. Biden, of Ellicottville, in which charge this parish is located.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Franklinville was organized in July, 1878, by Rev. F. D. Goodrich, with fifteen members, over whom Rev. C. S. Daley had the first pastoral care. Their house of worship, a neat wooden edifice, was built the following year at a cost of \$3,000, the present value of the entire church property being about \$6,000. The building will seat 350 people; and the society has 125 members with Rev. F. M. Cole, pastor. The Sunday school has a membership of about one hundred scholars and twelve officers and teachers.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Cadiz was organized in 1840 by Rev. Thomas B. Hudson, who was installed the first pastor. The original membership was fifty, the present number being thirty-five. The present house

of worship was erected of wood in 1840, at a cost of \$1,800, and will comfortably seat about 200 persons. This society is under the pastorate of Rev. E. C. Swartz, and has a Sunday school of fifty scholars connected. The present value of their church property is \$2,000. From this society a number withdrew in 1863 and formed the Free Methodist church, leaving the membership of the parent organization less than ten.

It would seem from reliable sources that the first Masonic organization in the county was started in Franklinville, for on October 25, 1824, Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M., was instituted by Rt. W. G. M. Joseph Enos. The first evidence that meetings were held are dated November 16th and 30th of that year, and they convened in the lodge room in the McCluer tavern. On June 24, 1825, the festival of St. John the Baptist was publicly observed, and on December 30th of that year a Royal Arch Chapter was petitioned for and granted, A. F. Hayden being the first high priest. The masters of Cattaraugus Lodge were Joseph McCluer, Thomas Morris, James L. Bishop, Pardon T. Jewell, Isaac Searl, and David McCluer, the last incumbent. It ceased to work in 1830 and its worthy master, David McCluer, is said to have refused to surrender the charter. The first death in the lodge occurred in 1827, the deceased being Edward Swales, who was buried with Masonic honors. The last regular communication was November 23, 1830.

Franklinville Lodge, No. 626, F. & A. M., was organized June 1, 1867, with seventeen charter members, and with David M. Phetteplace, W. M.; John Burlingame, S. W.; W. A. Day, J. W.; Horatio Stillwell, treasurer; J. R. Salisbury, secretary; George W. Phetteplace, S. D.; Joseph Deibler, J. D. There are now sixty-seven members with these officers: M. J. Waring, W. M.; Milo Farwell, P. M.; B. R. Van Hoesen, S. W.; G. G. Williams, J. W.; J. D. Case, treasurer; W. S. Hovey, secretary.

Ischua Lodge, No. 409, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 3, 1849. Its number was changed to 192 on December 1, 1850, with Silas Adams, N. G., and Jasper Adams, V. G. The lodge disbanded in the fall of 1854 and was reorganized February 23, 1892, by Millard N. Allen, D. D. G. M. The first officers of the new lodge were Charles Munger, N. G.; H. R. Fisher, V. G.; James Clements, secretary; and James Turnball, treasurer. There are 45 members.

Alanson Crosby Post, No. 508, G. A. R., was organized April 6, 1891, with twenty-eight charter members, the present number being fifty. The first officers were A. P. Adams, P. C.; M. F. Thompson, S. V. C.; Henry C. Farwell, J. V. C.; William Ely, adjutant; C. E. Manwaring, quartermaster; Henry Van Aernam, surgeon; William Storrs, chaplain. The post was named in honor of Capt. Alanson Crosby, who went into the service in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

Henry Van Aernam Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized April 3, 1893, by Charles H. Rafferty and M. J. Burke. The first officers were Charles Pelton, captain; R. O. Williams, lieutenant; E. J. Reiman, second lieutenant;

Guy C. Ames, chaplain; John F. Andrews, first sergeant; James McStay, second sergeant; C. D. Van Aernam, W. G. Kerr, and M. H. Wade, camp council.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1883 with about twenty charter members and the following officers: Mrs. William Swinton, president; Mrs. M. R. Findlay, vice-president; Miss Hattie Watkins, secretary; Mrs. Julian Orr, treasurer. There are now about forty members.

A lodge of the A. O. U. W. was organized March 3, 1877, with eleven members, the present number being thirty-three. The first officers were W. S. Hovey, P. M. W.; James D. McVey, M. W.; George Clark, recorder.

A branch of the E. A. U. was instituted December 15, 1879, with thirty-five members. The present membership is sixty-nine.

A lodge of the I. O. of G. T. was formed in February, 1891, with about thirty members, the present number being 100.

Among the town's pioneers was Buel Dunbar, who early settled on the east part of lot 14, and after occupying the premises a few years sold to Aaron Whitney. Mr. Whitney built a saw-mill. Moses Warner, a brother of Roswell Warner, settled on lot 14 and occupied it for some years. Samuel Rickor came about 1821 and made a beginning on lot 55. John Redmond was the first to settle on lot 23. He remained on the place but a short time. The farm was afterwards owned by Marcus Smith. Martin Francis came from Ireland to Franklinville about 1853 or 1854 and went on to a wild lot where he resided over fifteen years. Zadoc Whipple settled in the west part of the town prior to 1821. Boon and Brant occupied part of lot 23 previous to 1827.

About 1817 Caleb Barber came from Chenango county and purchased the lot now occupied by Orvil Willard. He married Lovina Lyon, of Norwich, Chenango county. Mrs. Barber was the sister of Mrs. Ira Burlingame. Of their eleven children these are living: Augusta, Henry, Caroline, Alvira, Celestia, and Lucina. Seth Wheeler married Alvira, and they now live in the village of Franklinville. Moses Chamberlin came from Ellicottville about 1842 and settled on lot 47, where Peter Carr now resides. He built a frame house, the first one built in the west part of the town. He kept a tavern for a number of years up to about 1836.

In 1813 Jacob Ford came from Rutland county, Vt., with an ox-team. He took a piece of land near where John McPherson now lives. A few years later he moved to Ellicottville. Several of his sons reside on East hill. John Reynolds came about the same time and located below Cadiz. Ely Rockwell settled on lot 61 and resided there a number of years. Nathaniel Bryant established himself in the extreme west part of the town about 1820. He took an active part in town affairs. About 1840 he moved to Great Valley.

On the road proceeding west from the school house in district No. 9 the first settlers were Nathan Kingsley, Duty Buck, Abram and Joseph Purdy, and Ivy Buck. Ivy Buck came about 1821; the others about 1830. Purdy became a permanent settler, the others selling out after a few years. Samuel and Elijah Silliman and Henry Huyck settled early in the northeast part of the town, and Ephraim Fitch, Edward E. Smith, and Ashbul Church on East hill. Nehemiah Rogers and John McNall settled at Cadiz in 1817. John McNall kept a hotel at there for a number of years. His son William married Sybil, daughter of Col. Stephen Seward. His son Levi married Mandana, daughter of Francis G. Clark. One of the daughters married Warren Kings-



ley. Howland Washburn located below Cadiz in 1817. Daniel Huntley came from Cortland county in the same spring and purchased of Levi Gregory three lots of 100 acres each, which were somewhat improved. The location was near the place where Wilson Hogg lives. In 1821 he moved to the town of Ellicottville.

About 1818 William Sill, Deodatus Sill, and Elijah Sill settled in the Ischua valley below Cadiz. William Sill was elected justice of the peace within a few years after his arrival, and it is said that he issued the first warrant ever issued within the present limits of the town. An amusing anecdote is told in regard to it. Mr. Conrad had a man working for him by the name of Abial Rolf, who had by some means overdrawn on Mr. Conrad \$1.50, the price of a vest, which Conrad had furnished him. Rolf started to go home before he had worked out the sum. That was a little too much for "Uncle Henry," and he at once took Henry Gross (constable) and went to Mr. Sill for a warrant. Form books in those days were scarce, but the squire proved himself equal to the occasion. He took up his pen and after a few moments' reflection wrote the following:

"Here, Henry Gross, take this, catch Abial Rolf, and bring him before me quickly, for Henry Conrad says he owes him.

"WILLIAM SILL, J. P."

This proved sufficient. Henry Gross brought the delinquent before Mr. Sill and the matter was arranged satisfactorily. Mr. Sill married Harriet McNitt. Deodatus and Elijah both filled responsible town offices. Isaac and Jacob Searl, Aaron Osgood, and Eleazer Densmore came during the same period and established themselves below Conrad's mill on Ischua creek.

About 1823 James L. Bishop, from Connecticut, came in and after several changes gained possession of the west part of lot 38 in 1828. He organized the first Sunday school in the west part of the town. He was captain of militia and was one of the early justices of the peace. He was postmaster and kept the Canning postoffice, which was established through his influence. His office was in his own dwelling. When he sold and moved west in 1838 the office was discontinued. There is a letter before us dated July 20, 1831, and directed to "Mr. Thomas D. Storrs, Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, Canning post-office, N. Y." This letter bears the postmaster's endorsement at Cherry Valley, N. Y.: "PAID 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ," which was the price of letter postage 250 miles in the "good old times."

About 1821 John Andrews came to Franklinville. He put up a log house and barn on lot 53 and kept a tavern known as the Half-way House about twelve years. Children: William, Marshall, John, Melissa, and Minerva. Marshall was the first settler on lot 63.

There was in 1806, a few months after General McCluer had settled on lot 39, a log shanty standing on or near the site where the First National Bank now stands, covered with halves of hollow logs, the lower tier laid touching each other with the hollow side up, forming troughs to carry off the water, the second or upper tier with the hollow sides down, thus forming a watertight roof; but who was its builder, or when it was built, are items of unknown history. In General McCluer's log cabin and log barn and in Solomon Curtis's house of the same material, and in the shanty above named,—four buildings in all,—we have the nucleus around which the present village of Franklinville has since grown up—then McCluer Settlement.

George Adams was a native of London, England, and came to Humphrey in this county in 1830. He was born Jan. 16, 1805, and died Oct. 27, 1890, residing in Sugartown for sixty years. His wife was Mary Bunting, also a native of England; she died March 28, 1874. Of their five children two, Sarah (Mrs. Warren S. Root) and George W., are living.

Moses Antisdale came to Franklinville from Cherry Valley, N. Y., in 1829, and settled on lot 45, previously purchased. He finally sold out and moved into Morgan hollow, where he resided until his wife's death in 1860. He married Nancy Coon, of Cherry Valley, previous to coming to this town. Children: Mary J. (Mrs. G. C. Storrs), Diantha (Mrs. Walter Lindsay), Willard, Sarah Ann, Louisa (Mrs. William Patterson), Anna (Mrs. John Oakes), and Luther S. Mr. Antisdale and Luther went to Illinois in 1860. In 1861 Luther enlisted in Co. A, 2d Ill. Cav., and was soon promoted orderly, in which capacity he served until General Oglesby was mortally wounded at Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862. After General Oglesby's death he served under Gen. John A. Logan. He was in many battles along the Mississippi, including Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and Vicksburg, through all of which he passed without a wound, but afterward died of intermittent fever in the military hospital at New Orleans in the fall of 1863. Moses Antisdale enlisted a few months later and received an injury on board a gunboat at the siege of Fort Donelson, in consequence of which he was discharged and died aboard the cars on his way home, in April, 1862.

Robert Bard came to Farmersville from Herkimer county in November, 1816, and settled on what is now known as the Freeman farm. He married a daughter of Ashbel Freeman and had four children. Mr. Bard came to the village of Franklinville in 1829, having traded his farm with John Patterson for property where now stands the Globe Hotel, where he kept hotel 26 years.

Marshall O. Bond is a son of Ora and Laura (Carpenter) Bond and was born June 26, 1828. January 1, 1852, he married Hannah Searl, of Franklinville, and settled in the village, where he engaged with his father in harness making. In July, 1862, Mr. Bond enlisted in Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols., as first lieutenant, and resigned in 1863 on account of sickness. A number of years were spent in the oil country and upon returning to this town he engaged in farming. Children: Ida E., Adda M., Hanford S., and Kate G. Ora Bond, the father of Marshall O., was supervisor of Farmersville in 1829-30 and again in 1840.

James F. Boyce, born in Worcester, Mass., March 1, 1795, came to this county in 1823. He kept bachelor's hall in the woods two years and then married Elizabeth Bloodgood, from Herkimer, N. Y., the ceremony being performed by Israel Day, J. P., of Franklinville. The couple located on Bear creek, two miles farther into the forest than any other settlers, and remained there seven years; they then came to this town and settled on lot 32, on Boyce hill, where he resided until his death Jan. 12, 1864. His wife died April 5, 1885. Children: Louisa H. (Mrs. Ezra Buck), David F., Almira C. (Mrs. Harvey Litchfield), Nancy E., Amy L., and Mary A. Z. (Mrs. Joseph Vaughan).

David Burrows, a Vermonter by birth, at the age of eighteen came with his father to Gainesville, N. Y., and in 1840 removed to Franklinville, settling in Cadiz, where he commenced shoemaking. His wife was Orrilla Rockwell, who bore him five children, of whom three are living: Jasper A., Lucinda M. (Mrs. D. Alger), and George W. Mrs. Burrows died July 9, 1855, and Mr. Burrows on March 31, 1885. Jasper A. Burrows was born Oct. 28, 1843, and

married Candace, daughter of Edward C. Squire; two children: Dora A. and Edward C.

Samuel Butler, son of Nathan, came with his wife, Phebe Lyon, from Otsego county to Franklinville in 1820. Two years afterward he bought seventy-five acres of wild land in Farmersville, whither he moved and erected a frame house. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade. A few years later he returned to this town and purchased the farm and built the stone house where John Napier now lives. Of his four children two are living: Eliza A. (Mrs. Howard) and Lewis L.

Jonas K. Button\* was born in Machias on the 3d of May, 1821. His father, Charles, was a pioneer farmer, and the early life of Mr. Button was passed on the farm with a large family of brothers and sisters, and his stalwart frame was inured to the severe toil which was the lot of the "tiller of the soil" in the primitive history of the county. His father died in 1832 and the duties of the farm so occupied the attention of the children that the education of Mr. Button was restricted to a few winter terms of school in the log school house, but that temple of learning has been the source of inspiration to the men who have risen to prominence in western New York. After attaining the age of eighteen years he worked out at farm work by the month during the summer season and taught school during the winter months. He early acquired habits of thrift and economy and was particular to add to his savings each year, knowing that this course was the only one that insured the attainment of a competence. He was never afflicted with the modern mania of becoming suddenly rich, but preferred to acquire his accumulations by ceaseless energy and in business where his ripe judgment could be of service to him. On the 27th of Sept., 1845, he was married to Jane M. Duncan, and together they began life in the employ of Judge Peter Ten Broeck, of Farmersville, and that rare judge of men at once appreciated the merit of the young couple, and their friendship continued unabated until the death of Judge Ten Broeck.

In 1847 Mr. Button purchased and moved onto a farm about three miles south of the village of Franklinville, and which has ever since been known as "the Button farm" and is now owned by his youngest son and namesake, who, at twenty-two, is proving himself a "chip of the old block" in representing the town as supervisor. Mr. Button was early ambitious to excel as a farmer and like his early patron, Judge Ten Broeck, to become a large landed proprietor, and so well was his ambition gratified that at his death he owned 2,100 acres of farming land in the county of Cattaraugus, being the largest owner of tillable land within its borders. This land comprised six farms well stocked and under an excellent state of cultivation. In 1864 he took up his residence in the village of Franklinville and thereafter leased his farms. Mr. Button was the model landlord. He was unerring in his estimate of men, understood well when his farms were properly carried on, and while fair and considerate to his tenants was strict and exacting in requiring them to care for his stock and maintain his farms in good condition. His relations with his tenants were close and kindly, and he seldom was obliged to change them, and his leaseholds were profitable alike to him and his lessees.

When the cheese industry by factory-making first started Mr. Button erected a factory between Franklinville and Cadiz and another west of Cadiz, and they were the nucleus of a combination that has become celebrated. For

\* Contributed by Hon. Alfred Spring.

many years he attended to the financial management of this combination, selling the cheese and distributing the proceeds, and his excellent judgment and methodical habits prevented criticism as to his performance of this trust. Mr. Button early took an interest in politics and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the county. He was an uncompromising Democrat, zealous in defending the principles of his party, and a partisan in practice. He was supervisor of Franklinville for five terms and was elected member of Assembly in 1867, though the district was regarded as safely Republican. He was the candidate of his party for Congress in one or two campaigns. He affiliated with his party during the Civil war, yet believed in the suppression of the Rebellion and the unity of the nation. He contributed liberally for the payment of bounties, and, to induce enlistments, at one time paid \$1,000, at another pledged \$100 to be divided equally among the next four who should enlist, and again personally advanced \$3,000 to enable the town to fill its quota, trusting to future legislation for its re-payment. Western New York has been largely Republican since the inception of that party, so Mr. Button's political preferment was confined to the offices stated, but in the councils of his party and among those in this end of the State who were instrumental in party organization he was a prominent factor.

Judge Ten Broeck appointed him sole executor of his will with plenary power in the management and disposition of his large estate. When it is remembered that his property included about 7,000 acres of land the magnitude of the undertaking can be partly appreciated. This vast area he managed with consummate judgment, making sales from year to year until the entire land was converted into money or securities that were gilt-edged. He was also by the act of incorporation one of the trustees of Ten Broeck Free Academy, and by virtue of his residence in Franklinville and his aggressive individuality was the master spirit of the Board of Trustees until his resignation shortly prior to his death. The academy was erected in the village, which was then remote from a railroad and where education was at a low ebb. Mr. Button assumed the direction of this business with his wonted energy and the academy was soon the potent agency in eastern Cattaraugus for higher education. His zeal in behalf of this institution was irrepressible and he seized every opportunity to advance its influence. When Franklinville became a full-fledged village Mr. Button, though opposed to incorporation, was elected as one of its first trustees, as the taxpayers had implicit faith in his judgment and fairness. He well served his constituents in this capacity, believing thoroughly in public improvements and yet guarding wisely the expenditure of the moneys raised.

In 1879 he united with the First United Presbyterian Church Society of Franklinville, of which his wife was a member. Thenceforth he was a faithful, earnest Christian. He made no parade of his new life. He contributed one-fourth of the \$11,000 used in building the substantial church edifice of this society. He died in Franklinville, Sept. 8, 1884, leaving his widow, four sons, and two daughters, all of whom are still living.

Mr. Button was a man of sterling, positive traits of character. He despised any cant or hypocrisy and asserted his intense convictions confidently and fearlessly. On any matter, either local or of a wider range, he took a decided stand. With little education in his youth, yet, by friction with men, by keen observation, by an aptitude for comprehending the pith of any subject, and by his unflinching common sense, he soon became well informed. He





*J. M. Butler*





made a marked impression on the people of eastern Cattaraugus, was thoroughly respected, and was recognized as one of its leading men. In defining to a young man the cardinal principles leading to success he stated they were "integrity, industry, and perseverance," and they certainly comprised the elements that made his own career so successful.

Reuben C. Button, son of Lyman and Polly (Brown) Button, was born in Machias, Nov. 25, 1839, and removed to this town in 1855, living for a time with his uncle, Jonas K. Button. Nov. 3, 1861, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Little, and was engaged in farming until 1865, when he opened a livery stable in the village. In 1876 his wife died and Nov. 25, 1880, he married, second, Addie V., daughter of Sylvester and Mary Curtis.

Peter T. B. Button has always taken an active interest in the mercantile and political affairs of the town. He has served as supervisor and in other offices, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Franklinville Agricultural and Driving Park Association, of which he has served as treasurer, secretary, and president.

Robert Campbell, a relative of Judge Campbell, of Cherry Valley, Otsego county, N. Y., was born in that place and resided there until after his majority. He married Elizabeth Campbell, and in 1829 he came with his family to Franklinville and settled on a part of lot 29 on the road known as Otsego street, from the fact that every settler thereon was from Otsego county. He remained on the place about thirty years and then, with his son, Andrew J. Campbell, removed to Black Creek and remained there until his death. Children: Samuel, Mary Ann, Albert J., Eleanor, Alanson, Deborah, and Andrew J. Samuel married Eliza Morgan, July 24, 1851, and remained on lot 29 until his death in 1889. Children: Dewitt, Sarah, and Amenzo. Amenzo now resides on the place with his mother. Albert J. married Permelia daughter of John W. Dickinson, Feb. 2, 1841, and settled on a farm in upper Sugartown, where he resided until his health failed, when he moved to Franklinville village and kept a hotel twenty-five years. Children: Mary and Devillo. Devillo went to Mazo Manie, Wis., where he is a druggist. Mary, at the age of twenty-four, met with an accident in a collision on the Great Western railroad at Komoka, Ontario, which rendered her a cripple.

Warren Carpenter, son of Zenas (see Farmersville), was born Jan. 17, 1827, and Dec. 18, 1849, married Catherine J., daughter of Thomas De Kay, of New Hudson, Allegany county; children: Zenas, Thomas, Elroy V., Samuel, and Julia A. (Mrs. E. D. Scott), who died Nov. 7, 1890. Mr. Carpenter lived with his parents until their deaths and in Lyndon until 1880, when he came to Franklinville village. He has taken an active interest in laying out and beautifying Mt. Prospect Cemetery. Besides this he has been called upon to plan and adorn several other burial places.

Peter Carr, a postmaster under the British government, came to Franklinville in 1849 and purchased the farm belonging to Moses Chamberlin, which he made his permanent home until his death in 1873. He was justice of the peace several years. He left Peter Carr, Jr., his only heir, in possession of his estate, who still resides upon it. In 1857 Peter, Jr., married Katharine, daughter of Patrick Power. Children: Mary, Rose (Mrs. Wilson Hogg), Josephine (Mrs. Charles Weed), Katie, Anna (Mrs. J. G. Jolly), and Joseph.

Thomas Case, born in Berkshire, Tioga county, Jan. 14, 1818, came in Feb., 1838, with his father, Phineas Case, from Candor, N. Y., to Lyndon, where he resided until March, 1884, when he moved to Franklinville. On

Jan. 14, 1845, he married Betsey, daughter of Nicholas Melrose, of Lyndon. She was born Sept. 20, 1826, in Delhi, Delaware county. Children, all born in Lyndon: Jason Daniel, Oct. 3, 1847; Edward Nelson, Dec. 9, 1849; Charles Arbuckle, Oct. 25, 1851; and Eben Leicester, Aug. 19, 1859. Edward N. is a successful farmer; the other three are bankers. In Sept., 1865, Thomas Case assisted in organizing the Cuba Banking Company, of Cuba, N. Y., and later in changing the company to the succeeding organization, now the First National Bank of Cuba. In Oct., 1870, he assisted in starting the Bank of Olean, which in 1871 was re-organized into the First National Bank. In Aug., 1878, he assisted in organizing the Bank of Ellicottville, of which his son, C. A. Case, has been the cashier. In Nov., 1883, with others, he started the Citizens' Bank of Arcade, N. Y., of which he is now a director, his son, J. D. Case, being the president. In Dec., 1872, Mr. Case proposed and with others organized the Bank of Franklinville, which was subsequently merged into the First National Bank of Franklinville, and has always been an active director and for several years its efficient president. His son, J. D. Case, is the cashier. Mr. Case has been a fortunate financier, honest and punctual in his business affairs, cheerful, social, and temperate. With a free hand and open purse he aids everything beneficial to society.

Jason D. Case, son of Thomas, was born in Lyndon, Oct. 3, 1847, attended school in the Hayden district and two terms at the Rushford Academy, and assisted in the farm duties at home and his father in buying eggs, butter, etc. In the fall of 1868 he taught the Morgan district school near Cuba reservoir, and the following summer he was engaged as superintendent of the Cherry Run and Pithole Oil Company, making a satisfactory sale of their property in 1872, when he bought a third-interest in some valuable oil property near Parker's Landing, Pa. Mr. Case was active in the organization of the first bank in Franklinville and later of its successor, the First National; of the Bank of Ellicottville, of which he is a director; of the Citizens' Bank of Arcade, of which he was the first president; of the canning company in Franklinville, being for some time a member of its executive committee; and of the Franklinville Cemetery Association, of which he has been trustee and treasurer since its foundation. Jan. 29, 1873, Mr. Case married Helen C., daughter of Samuel and Catharine Morgan, of Cuba. Children: Nellie and Gertrude A.

Moses Chamberlin came from Dutchess county to Ellicottville in 1816 and thence he moved to Franklinville, settling on the farm now owned by Peter Carr, where he lived about thirty years. He then moved to Allegany, where he died in 1869. Mr. Chamberlin married Anna Platt, of Caledonia, N. Y. Children: Mary (Mrs. Sylvester Curtis), Dr. William, Dr. Harry, Ann E. (Mrs. John Knox), Laura, Charles (died in 1880), Eliza (died in 1887), Henry (died in 1865), Lucy (Mrs. E. N. Babbitt) died in 1884, and George S. (died in 1884).

James Clements came here from Ireland in 1859. In March, 1859, he married Margaret Lochard. He purchased and moved onto the farm he still occupies. Children living: James, Mary, Thomas, Margaret, John, William, Timothy, George, Robert, Alexander, and Samuel. James and John are partners in a grocery in Franklinville. John has been town clerk several terms.

James Collie, a native of Morayshire, Scotland, and a son of James and Barbara (Mitchell) Collie, was born March 10, 1821, and at the age of twenty-six married Elizabeth Watson. In 1853 he came with his wife to America and settled in Franklinville, moving to his present farm in 1857. Of his eleven

children eight are living : Peter, William, James, Jessie, Mary, Elizabeth, Mima, and Louisa.

Milton N. Colvin was born March 28, 1870, on Chappel hill in Humphrey. He was the son of Royal and Mary Colvin and the second child of a family of seven children : Charles, Milton N., Carrie, Lucia, Agnes, Hattie, and Welcome. Sickness and other dire misfortunes pursued the family until it was broken up and its members scattered. Milton was adopted into the family of Walter Whitcomb, of Humphrey, and came to this town with Mr. Whitcomb in 1883, with whom he resided until 1891, when he began life in earnest.

Henry Conrad, from Tompkins county, during the summer of 1807 located on the north half of lot 37 and commenced the erection of a mill, which he completed in the summer of 1808. The mill was in keeping with its surroundings, primitive indeed, but it would grind wheat into flour which did not always resemble the "beautiful snow." That useful old mill more properly belonged to the "Tuscan Order" of architecture than to any other. In the early part of 1807 John, Nicholas, and Daniel Kortwright, from Tompkins county, settled upon the north part of lot 36 and south part of lot 37. They were millwrights and superintended the building of Henry Conrad's grist-mill, and instructed "Uncle Hank" (as he was commonly called) in the art of grinding grain and taking toll. Owing to some defect in its construction the mill was not uniform in its mechanical behavior. There is one anecdote in relation to Uncle Hank and his mill which illustrates the fun-loving propensities of the Warner family. Parley Warner, who lived near the mill, on observing some customer emerge from the forest with a bag of grain across his brawny shoulders, would stealthily approach the rear of the mill and seize the arms of the wheel in his herculean grip, and, with muscles firmly set, await the coming ordeal. The gate would be raised, but the wheel would not move; it was as firmly bound as the nymphs had bound Andromeda. After uttering a few words not admissable in Sunday school Uncle Hank, armed with the necessary tools, would go around to the rear of the mill to see "vat vas der ail mit der tam veel." By the time he reached the wheel Parley would be snugly concealed in the alders. Mr. Conrad was a kind-hearted man. He had four children by his first wife : Elizabeth, Margaret, Catharine, and Samuel. Margaret married Elijah Sill; Elizabeth married Thaddeus Farwell; Catharine and Samuel were mutes and were never married. One of the granddaughters of Mr. Conrad, Fanny Farwell, is the wife of D. J. Morris. By his second marriage Mr. Conrad had six children : Peter, Henry, Joseph, John, Henrietta, and Fanny. About 1820 he sent Samuel and Catharine to New York, where they received an education. When they came back they could read and write fluently and converse by means of the hand alphabet. Samuel died of small-pox at his brother-in-law's, Elijah Sill, about 1830. Lyman Searl, Thomas M. Sill, Fayette Searl, and Robert E. Gardner also married granddaughters of Henry Conrad.

Samuel A., Alanson, Jedediah W., and Lot C. Crosby came to Franklinville in 1830 and settled on Crosby hill, the place taking its name from the four brothers. Alanson and Jedediah purchased portions of lot 28, while S. A. (known here as Austin Crosby) made his home on lot 36 and Lot C. on lot 35. They were sons of Col. Jedediah Crosby, who was born near Boston, Mass., in 1776. At an early period he removed to Gorham, N. Y., where he married Mabel Austin, a native of Connecticut. She was born May 1, 1782. In 1805 the couple moved to Bergen, N. Y., then known as the Triangle, where they

made a permanent home. Colonel Crosby was a volunteer in the War of 1812 and commanded a regiment at the battle of Fort Erie, where one-third of his soldiers were left on the field. Both Colonel Crosby and his wife were of English descent. He died in Bergen, August 18, 1830; she died May 21, 1866. They had five sons and four daughters, the latter being Polly, Lou-anny, Harriet, and Lovina. S. Austin Crosby married and had sons Christopher C., Jedediah W., and Luther V. Christopher C. married Helen Starr. Jedediah married Viola Kenyon and resided on the homestead until his death. Luther married Mary Wenrick. Newton A. and Ora B. are deceased. Alanson Crosby married Cornelia Wright; children: Mabel, Manley, and Alanson, Jr. Mabel married George Baillet. Manley (see Bench and Bar, page 363) is a practicing attorney in Corry, Pa. Alanson enlisted in 1862 in the 154th N. Y. Vol. Inf. and was killed before Atlanta, Ga. He was a young man of rare promise. As a well-deserved tribute to his memory the Grand Army Post in Franklinville received his name. Jedediah Crosby, Jr., married a daughter of Roswell Warner, a granddaughter of Gen. Joseph McCluer. He still resides on Crosby hill, occupying the place on which he settled when he first came to this town. One of his daughters married Dudley Kenyon and a second married Thomas Wheeler.

Solomon Cummings came to Farmersville in 1829 and a few years later married Jonathan Graves's eldest daughter, Mariette. He became a merchant, was successful, represented Farmersville as supervisor in 1843, 1844, 1846, and 1848 and Franklinville in 1875, was a very exact business man, and always performed his duties with ability and fidelity. For many years he has resided in Franklinville. He sold his property in 1850 to his father and brother, John T. Cummings, who continued the mercantile business until his sudden death in 1876. J. T. Cummings left an excellent record behind him for ability and integrity. He was supervisor of Farmersville in 1863. By consulting him and his library almost any matter of history, law, politics, religion, or science could be learned. From tinkering clocks to making or repairing any article of the house or tool on the farm he was an expert, and he had a great variety of tools that he persistently refused to lend. He was a Congregationalist, a cultivated scholar, and a valuable friend. The Cummingses emigrated to this town from Warren, Mass., and are direct descendants of the Puritans.

Solomon Curtis, from Lanesboro, Mass., located on a large tract of land where the village of Franklinville now stands in 1806 and removed thither with the first settlers, erecting his log house a few rods west of the center stake in the village plat in 1808. It is said that hunting and trapping were his primary and agriculture his secondary pursuits. Mr. Curtis married Abigail Rose, of Rushford, Allegany county; children: Azur, Rensselaer, Polly, and Sylvester. He died in 1840 and his wife in 1837. Rensselaer Curtis was born in Franklinville, Feb. 8, 1818, and Feb. 8, 1848, married Ruth M., daughter of Ezekiel and Polly (Foot) Foster. Locating in Machias in 1850 he returned to Franklinville nine years later, and in 1863 settled on the farm he now occupies. His son Henry R. is an attorney in the village. Sylvester Curtis, born April 1, 1819, married, in 1844, Mary, daughter of Moses and Anna Chamberlin, and for eighteen years lived on the farm where his father died; he then sold out and moved to his present farm. His daughter is the wife of Reuben Button.

Thomas Davis, son of John and a native of Wales, England, came to America with his father when ten years old and settled in Litchfield, Herkimer county. In 1857 Mr. Davis married Sarah M., daughter of Jacob Klock, and



in 1865 located in Lyndon, of which town he was supervisor in 1873 and 1874. In 1882 he came to this town and settled as a farmer at Cadiz, being elected supervisor of Franklinville in 1891 and 1892. Mr. Davis in public and private is an exemplary citizen, serving his constituents with honor and credit, and in all matters of importance to the town and county he takes a deep interest.

Danforth W. Dean, son of Tower J. and Esther E. (Young) Dean, was born in Centerville, Allegany county, Feb. 8, 1853. In 1877 he removed to Franklinville, where he has since followed the carpenter's trade, engaging in 1878 with Richard Little in the contracting and building business; he is also at the head of the Dean & Spring Manufacturing Company. He was supervisor of Franklinville in 1890, and served in that position with honor and credit. Feb. 8, 1882, Mr. Dean married Jennie, daughter of John Conners.

Willard Drewry removed from Genesee county to this town in 1831 and settled with his wife on a wild lot on Genesee street. In 1865 he sold to Mr. Simonds and went west. His son Ebenezer enlisted in 1861 for three years, and served his full time; he was mustered into the service in the 105th Regt. in Oct., 1861, and was honorably discharged. He died in 1878.

James Duncan and his wife Annie came from Scotland in 1833 and the next year settled in Franklinville, first at what is now the village and subsequently on East hill. He finally removed to the village and died. They had nine children.

William Elmer was born in Hartford, Conn., May 14, 1807, and came with his father to Genesee county in 1815. He married Harriet Crosby, March 27, 1835, and they had four daughters and two sons. He moved to Franklinville, March 16, 1855, and his wife died June 4, 1860. He married his second wife, Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, Nov. 27, 1862. Austin W. Elmer, the eldest son, was mustered into the navy in Sept., 1864, for one year, and died of disease contracted in the service. Crosby L. Elmer resides on the homestead, with his father, on Crosby hill. The family influence has been exemplary.

William Ely, son of C. C. Ely, of Rushford, Allegany county, was born July 27, 1841, and obtained his education in the common schools and in Rushford Academy. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. D, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was in all the engagements with his regiment from Antietam to Cold Harbor, where he was wounded by a minie-ball in the ankle. Being discharged in 1865 he returned home and in 1866 came to Franklinville, where he started a drug store in the village under the firm name of Walker & Ely, which two years later was changed to Ely & Day by Walker disposing of his interest to W. A. Day. Day subsequently sold out to H. D. Smith and the firm became Ely & Smith. In 1884 Smith sold to W. H. Ferris and the style was changed to Ely & Ferris. In 1867 Mr. Ely married Caroline S., daughter of Marcus and Susan (Stillwell) Smith. Mr. Ely was supervisor of Franklinville in 1886 and 1887.

Moses Essex came from Decatur, N. Y., in 1827, and settled on the west part of lot 13, which he had previously purchased from James O. Morse and Benjamin Rathbun. He soon erected an ashery, which he operated over twenty years. He purchased all the ashes and black-salts that he could from those who were clearing up their farms and worked them into potash, which he shipped to New York city. In those early times about the only way the settlers had to raise money to pay taxes and buy bread was by making ashes and black-salts, which were jocosely called "legal tender." Essex remained on the place about 23 years. His daughter resides on a part of the farm.

Aleanzor M. Farrar is a son of Wiggin M. and Betsey (Loomis) Farrar, of

Machias (q. v.). He was born in that town Sept. 15, 1829, and Jan. 1, 1854, married Lydia Carver. Until 1884 Mr. Farrar was a resident of Machias, on the old homestead, where he served as justice of the peace twelve years and as assessor. In 1884 he came to Franklinville. He has in his possession a sword used by John Farrar, his grandfather, on the field of Bunker Hill.

Edward H. Farrington, son of Harvey, was born in Newport, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1848. His father was an early cheese maker, in which business the son was educated. In 1873 Edward H. came to Franklinville and began manufacturing cheese, being interested in 1890 in nine factories producing several hundred thousand pounds of cheese annually. In 1872 Mr. Farrington married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel McAfee, of Canada. Children: Irvin A., Howard P., Harry, and Ellen.

Henry C. Farwell, son of Thaddeus (see Ischua), was born Feb. 19, 1832. In 1854 he engaged in lumbering in the great lumber woods of Wisconsin, and June 1, 1861, enlisted in Co. K, 4th Wis. Vols., fighting in the battles of Williamsburg, Second Bull Run, Seven Days' Fight, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg (both engagements), Gettysburg, and Rappahannock Station, where he was wounded by a ball passing through the leg. He was promoted captain of his company and was discharged Oct. 14, 1864. Returning to Ischua he married, March 28, 1866, Anna, daughter of Henry and Betsey Cook, of Mansfield. He was a farmer in Ischua, which town he served as supervisor in 1873 and again in 1875 and as assessor several years. Mr. Farwell moved to the village of Franklinville in 1885. Children: Lettie C. and Arthur M.

James Fay, son of Cyrus, was born in Sturbridge, Mass., married Olive Rice, of Brookfield, Mass., and came to Cattaraugus county in 1829, in 1830 settling on the farm now owned by Cyrus M. Fay, his son. He was a man highly respected, held several town offices, and was a member and deacon of the Presbyterian church. He died in 1882, aged ninety-two years. Of his five children four are living: William G., Sarah J. (Mrs. I. L. Cole), J. C., and Cyrus M. Cyrus M. Fay, living on the homestead, was born Nov. 13, 1833. In 1858 he married Ellen I., daughter of William M. Pierce, of this town. Children: Sarah O. (Mrs. B. J. Greene) and Elsie M. (Mrs. E. E. Litchfield). He was supervisor from 1877 to 1879 and assessor nine years.

J. B. Goo, son of Hiram, was born in Ashford, Sept. 29, 1829, and in Jan., 1855, married Lucy J., daughter of Samuel Brand, of Ellicottville. By trade he was a carpenter. About 1860 he moved to Yorkshire Center, where he carried on cheese-box manufacturing. In 1882 he came to Cadiz. He has two sons and three daughters.

Allen M. Green, born in Cazenovia, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1812, came with his father, Allen Green, to Cattaraugus county in 1826. In 1838 he married Mary Jennings, of Fort Madison, Iowa, where he lived and followed his trade of blacksmith. Upon the death of his wife in 1840 Mr. Green returned to Cattaraugus county, and in 1845 he married Julia J., daughter of Arnold Holden, of Ashford. He settled in Franklinville in 1869. Of his six children three are living: Emma (Mrs. Eugene Rust), Burnett J., and Perry W.

James Grierson, son of Thomas and Agnes (McQuenn), was born in Dumfries, Scotland, May 27, 1832, and came to Franklinville in 1854, where he resided for one year, when he went to Otto, where he worked at his trade as miller for Selleck St. John. There he married Melissa, daughter of Sylvester and Harriet (Fuller) Skeels. He also lived in East Otto and in Ellicottville. In 1870 he returned to Franklinville and purchased the grist-mill below Cadiz

known as the Conrad mill, which he conducted until 1876, when he moved to the village of Franklinville, where he now resides. Children: Luni C., Mina C., Harriet A. (deceased), Nettie O., Grace M., and Edgar J.

George S. Hackett, son of Stephen K. (see Ischua), was born Feb. 20, 1844, in the town of Ischua, and at the age of seven years, his mother dying, he was bound out to D. H. Woods, of Rushford, Allegany county, where he lived until Dec. 22, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. B, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles. He was actively engaged in the battles of Shady Grove, North Anna River, Tolopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Gaines's Farm, siege of Petersburg, and Pegram Farm, and was discharged at White Hall Run on June 18, 1865. Returning to Rushford Mr. Hackett married, July 4, 1866, Fannie M., daughter of John W. and Caroline (Searle) Sill, and in 1867 settled on Buzzard hill in Humphrey. He followed cheese making for a number of years, residing in various places, and in 1881 located in Franklinville village, where on Jan. 10, 1891, his wife died. She was born April 1, 1846, and bore him two children, Willie B. (deceased) and Lewis A.

Squire C. Hayden has been prominent in the industrial and political interests of the town and county, and in various capacities has represented his constituents with eminent ability and unswerving integrity. He is trustee of the village and was supervisor of Farmersville in 1879 and Franklinville in 1889.

James A. Haynes, a native of Yorkshire and a son of Daniel B. and Amanda (Stewart) Haynes, was born March 7, 1839, and Feb. 24, 1861, married Isadore Busecker, of Ischua, who died Jan. 20, 1868. May 19, 1869, Mr. Haynes married for his second wife Mary A., daughter of S. J. Smith, of Ischua. The same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Smith in the mercantile trade under the firm name of S. J. Smith & Co., which business was continued until 1873, when Mr. Haynes sold his interest to A. J. Morris. He then purchased a farm, which he sold in 1885, and in 1886 moved to Franklinville village, where he handled sewing machines until 1890, when he started with Thomas Grierson a flour and feed store. Soon afterward Mr. Grierson sold to F. P. Willard. Mr. Haynes was supervisor of Ischua in 1872.

John R. Holden was born July 30, 1843, in Ashford, and is a son of Arnold and Patience Holden. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged from the Patent Office Hospital in April, 1862, for sickness. He re-enlisted in October, 1864, in Co. A, 9th N. Y. Cav., and was mustered out in June, 1865. Jan. 18, 1863, he married Melvina, daughter of Poltuz and Elizabeth Rush, of East Otto, and in 1867 settled in Farmersville, whence he removed in 1885 to the village of Franklinville, where he has been engaged largely in the cheese trade, a business he has successfully followed for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Holden has been prominent in town affairs and is vice-president of the First National Bank of Franklinville. His father, Arnold Holden, was supervisor of Ashford in 1831.

Samuel L. Hollister was born in Cairo, Greene county, Oct. 29, 1788. In 1806 he came to this town and in 1812 married Sibyl Norton, who was born in Litchfield county, Conn., May 24, 1791, and moved to Franklinville in 1811. In 1816 he removed to Great Valley and in March, 1821, went to Mansfield, where he died June 29, 1849.

Hosea T. Holmes, son of Peter Holmes, an early settler in Farmersville, was born in that town Dec. 28, 1821. In Jan., 1843, he married Eliza A., daughter of Harvey Butler, and until 1871 was a farmer. He then came to Franklinville and died June 13, 1889. Children: A. O., Clark L., and L. M.

Joseph Holmes, a native of Leeds, England, came to America and to Franklinville in 1830, settling in Cadiz, where he followed his trade of gunsmith and kept also a dry goods and grocery store. He was born March 6, 1817, and died June 9, 1882; he married Amantha, daughter of Eli A. and Finetta Sprague, of Ischua, and had born to him seven children, five of whom are living: John T., Alfie F., Jennie G., Mary E. (Mrs. R. Stone), Reuben B.

Benjamin Hotchkiss, about 1817, came from Whitehall, N. Y., and after a brief residence in the Ischua valley located on lot 38. His son Hiram settled on the same lot a little farther west. One of his daughters was the wife of Isaac Searl and another became Mrs. Aaron Osgood. Hiram Hotchkiss was a soldier in the War of 1812. Simeon Hotchkiss located on lot 38. He married Lucretia, daughter of Stephen Platt, from Plattsburgh, N. Y. Children: Benjamin, Sarah, Alexander, Mary, Stephen, Orange, and Charles. Stephen and Orange enlisted in the 154th Regiment in Aug., 1862, and both died in the service. Alexander served in the artillery.

Simeon Ingalls came from Otsego, N. Y., in 1828, with his wife and family, and settled on lot 29. He married Martha, daughter of T. D. Storrs. He finally sold his place and moved to Tennessee, where he was at the breaking out of the Rebellion. With several others from the north he was forced to leave the State, barely escaping with their lives.

John Johnston was a Scotchman by birth. He came to this county in 1833 and bought a farm of Elijah Sill; in June, 1834, his family joined him, and in September following he died. He had four sons and three daughters; two sons, James and John, reside on the homestead. John Johnston, Jr., born in May, 1818, married Agnes Penman, by whom he had seven children. He was a popular citizen and a respected gentleman; he represented the town of Franklinville on the Board of Supervisors in 1859.

William W. Kingsbury, son of Benjamin, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county. In 1830 or 1831 his father came to Rushford, Allegany county, where he now resides. He is a carpenter and farmer. He married Betsey Bassett and has three children. Frank D. Kingsbury, his son, was born Sept. 25, 1849, and in 1880 married Arlouine L. Smith, of Rushford. In 1882 he came to this town and purchased the Dell Zell farm; children: Harry and Willie.

Warren Kingsley, son of Nathan, came from Otsego county to Franklinville in 1825, he being at that time seventeen years of age. For five years he worked on the farm and for eight years was a clerk in the employ of Tilly Gilbert in Cadiz. February 22, 1838, he married Augusta, daughter of John McNall, who died Dec. 26, 1889. Mr. Kingsley was thoroughly identified with the best interests of the town, holding for twelve years the office of assessor and for a number of terms the position of town clerk. With the exception of some fifteen years, which were spent in Machias, Mr. Kingsley made the town of Franklinville his home from the date of his settlement until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son, Avery W. Kingsley, Feb. 25, 1891.

Gilbert Laidlaw and his wife Margaret and their three sons and two daughters emigrated to America from Scotland in 1851. They first settled in Rochester and in 1852 removed to this town, locating on a farm in what has since been known as the Laidlaw district. His wife died soon after their arrival and his death occurred in 1863. One son, Hon. William G., is a prominent lawyer in Ellicottville; the other children were Robert, James, Agnes, and Betsey (Mrs. A. Duncan).

The Latham family trace their ancestry back to Mary Chilton, the first



female to land on Plymouth Rock from the *Mayflower*. The *American Messenger* for 1850 says: "Chancellor Walworth, an eminent jurist of this State, traces his ancestry to Mary Chilton. John Winslow, brother of Edward Winslow, one of the first governors of the Plymouth colony, married her, and their daughter became the wife of Robert Latham, from England, who came to this country some twenty years after the arrival of the *Mayflower*. From Robert Latham and his wife all the Lathams in this country, so far as known, have descended." A branch of the family early moved to Vermont and at about the same time David Latham settled at Lyme, Conn. His grandson, Joseph Latham, born Dec. 12, 1787, came thence to Le-Roy, Genesee county, in 1808, commencing the journey on his birthday, crossing the Hudson river on the ice opposite the city of Albany and the Genesee river where the city of Rochester now stands. He volunteered in the War of 1812 with the rank of sergeant-major and participated in the storming of Fort Erie with unloaded muskets and fixed bayonets. May 2, 1818, he married Polly, daughter of Col. Jedediah Crosby, came to Franklinville in the spring of 1834, settled on Crosby hill on the farm now owned by his son, Joseph Latham, and died June 7, 1865; his wife died Dec. 9, 1870. Children: Joseph, William, Russel, and Helen. Russel Latham enlisted in the Rebellion, served on board the U. S. gunboat *Towa*, and after that vessel was destroyed in action with the rebel forts on Cumberland river he died at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 23, 1864.

Joseph Latham, Jr., born Dec. 12, 1819, has been a minister in the Genesee Conference of the M. E. church for over forty years. He married, Sept. 4, 1851, Lydia R., daughter of Hon. Lyman Nelson, county judge of Potter county, Pa.; children: Franklin (died Nov. 4, 1874), Orry N., William H., Russel M. (died August 28, 1867), Lyman R., Joseph C., Minnie M., and Josephine Eugenie (died Jan. 22, 1878). Orry N. is a physician at Bolivar, N. Y.; William H. is a lawyer in Nebraska and county judge of Frontier county; Minnie M. married Rev. F. S. Parkhurst, of the Genesee Conference, Aug. 25, 1880. The Latham family has represented California as collector of the port of San Francisco, as governor, and as U. S. senator.

Teneyck Low was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1789. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and served in the militia under Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer; he was one of the brave little band who volunteered to cross the Niagara and attack the British at Queenstown Heights, where he received a slight wound in the shoulder. Some years after the war he married Abigail Buchanan and came to Franklinville in 1825, settling on lot 21, where he resided until his death May 15, 1870. Children: Charlotte, Margaret, Anna, Amanda, Marvin, Judson, Mary, and Clarinda. Marvin-married, Feb. 8, 1851, Lucy Puddy, and resided on the homestead until his death Aug. 25, 1886. Children: Alvin A., Lluwellyn, and Judson M. Alvin now lives on the place with his widowed mother. Judson was born Jan. 22, 1839, and remained on the farm with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav., as orderly-sergeant. He went to the front and for gallantry in the service was soon promoted to second lieutenant. His indomitable courage and readiness to undertake dangerous duties often led him into hand to hand encounters with the enemy. On one occasion he and his company were sent forward to ascertain the position of the rebels. Their course led them into a piece of woods where they found a considerable force of cavalry drawn up ready to receive them. The rebels were so vastly superior in numbers that instant retreat was their only course, during which he became slightly detached from



his company and was at once surrounded by five Confederates, the foremost of whom exclaimed: "Now, you d—d Yank, surrender!" After shooting one rebel through the head and unhorsing two with his sabre a fourth rode up behind and struck him across the neck with a carbine, which knocked Judson from his horse, and while he laid on the ground a horse struck him in the side, from the effects of which he died Nov. 9, 1863.

Robert Lowden was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and fitted himself for the ministry at a college in Edinburgh. His father, a sea captain having a daughter and five sons, emigrated to America and settled in Pictou, Nova Scotia, where the family became largely interested in mercantile business and ship building, in which Robert continued, and thus relinquished the idea of entering the ministry. He married a widow, Mrs. Wallace, *née* Abigail Dickson, and had eight children. Charles Thomas, the third, was born in Merigomish, Nova Scotia, Aug. 22, 1815, and by his half-brother, Alexander Wallace, was instructed in blacksmithing, a trade he followed for many years. At the age of twenty-one he came to the States and on Oct. 22, 1837, arrived at Yorkshire Center, where he set up as a blacksmith and continued for thirty-five years. In Nov., 1838, he married Pamey B. Woolley, who died Nov. 4, 1877; in the fall of 1878 he married Mrs. Martha J., widow of John Ten Broeck, of Franklinville, to which village he at once removed. Mr. Lowden, after his settlement in Yorkshire, took an active interest in politics, and after becoming a legalized citizen he was chosen delegate to several Republican conventions, including the one at Ellicottville for organizing that party in Cattaraugus county. He was several times town clerk, justice of the peace, and justice of sessions; was supervisor of Yorkshire in 1861; was for five years loan commissioner; was postmaster at Yorkshire Center for twelve years; and from 1872 until Dec. 31, 1878, held the office of county superintendent of the poor. In all these positions he served with marked ability. He had six children; his two sons became blacksmiths.

Jonathan H. Lyon came to this town in 1816 from Troy, N. Y. He married Harriet Perkins, from Otsego county, in 1819. He was a man of some influence among the early settlers. About 1830 he was doing business in the dry goods line, tanning, shoemaking, etc. Children: Russell, Reuben, Delos, Amanda, and Clara. Clara is now living on the homestead lot in the village.

Charles T. Mason was born in East Otto, April 30, 1840. His father was David T. Mason, a pioneer of that town. In 1858 Charles married Jennie E., daughter of John and Sally Dudley, and in 1864 he purchased the Mason homestead in East Otto. He followed carpentering and farming, and in 1881 removed to the village of Franklinville. Children: Charles H., of East Otto; Rosa M., who died March 4, 1889; and Lois A. Lewis J. Mason was supervisor of this town in 1856.

Gen. Joseph McCluer\* (or McLure), the first settler in the town of Franklinville, was born in Belchertown, Worcester county, Mass., May 14, 1775, and at about the age of twenty married Betsey Grice. He came to this town and located on the site of the village in March, 1806, with his wife and five children. He was an agent and surveyor of the Holland Land Company. He served as captain on the Niagara frontier in the War of 1812 and was the soldier who rescued the bugler Burns after he had deserted from the British and swam the

\*The original orthography of this name in Franklinville was *McLure*, though the pronunciation was identical with *McCluer* or *McClure*. Gen. Joseph McCluer used, it is said, the ancient form, but his descendants have many of them adopted the present spelling, *McCluer*.—Editor.

Niagara river to reach the American lines. Mr. McCluer represented the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Niagara in the Assembly of 1814-15, the three counties forming one district. He was county clerk in 1821 and was a general in the State militia. After an active and eventful life he died of heart disease Sept. 11, 1833. His wife survived him eleven years, and was buried by his side in the family burying ground a few rods south of their former habitation. The remains of both were subsequently removed to the present cemetery. The family of Joseph and Betsey McCluer consisted of five sons and three daughters: Samuel, Manly, Joseph, David, Freeman, Emily, Harriet, and Caroline. Samuel married Lucy Carpenter and settled on the hill road on lot 30. He kept a hotel until his death. He was born Dec. 4, 1795, and died in July, 1829. He built the first frame barn between Franklinville and Ellicottville. He had nine children. Frederick, his son, was born Aug. 5, 1825, married Permelia Nichols, and occupies the old homestead. Of their six children four are living: Dell, James H., Frank D., and John H. Manly married Emily Wightman and settled on the west part of lot 30. He filled several town offices, one of which was justice of the peace for several years. He was born June 26, 1800, and died May 1, 1853. Joseph occupied the west part of lot 23 prior to 1827, and resided on it until he removed to Canada in 1830. He was born June 1, 1802. He gave a bushel of wheat for four pounds of nails, which were used in building his barn. He married Patty Long. Emily married Roswell Warner, a farmer and a man of influence. One of their daughters married Jedediah Crosby and settled on Crosby hill. Harriet married Pardon T. Jewell in 1825. Mr. Jewell was one of the early teachers and took a lively interest in our common schools. He was superintendent of schools for several years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1834 and again in 1840. Caroline married John G. Mathewson in 1826 and settled upon the north part of lot 4. After a few years Mr. Mathewson removed to Michigan with his family, where his wife died several years ago. Freeman McCluer first located on the south part of the old homestead and afterward on the south part of lot 38. He was in the U. S. service from Nov., 1861, to about 1863, when he was discharged on account of ill health. Returning to Franklinville he was granted a pension, and soon disposed of his interests here and removed to Iowa. David always resided within a few rods of the old log cabin in which he was reared. He lived in the town about seventy-five years. He received a fair education, studied law, and became an attorney of some note. In 1817, at the age of ten, he drove a team once a week to Ellicottville to supply Baker Leonard with provisions while he was building the first hotel erected in that place. He represented the town on the Board of Supervisors and filled other offices of trust. In Feb., 1825, he married the daughter of Thomas Morris. Of their children Leonard D. McCluer enlisted in 1861 in the 21st N. Y. Regt. and served until 1865. John, the youngest son, enlisted in Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav., and fell in battle in 1864.

Benjamin McCluer, a brother of Gen. Joseph McCluer, was born in Belchertown, Mass., in 1775. He married Elizabeth Barber in 1814, came to this town about 1821, and purchased a farm on lot 7, where he died in 1832. The farm was occupied by members of the family for many years afterward. Children: Elizabeth (Mrs. James Mallory and later Mrs. William M. Older), Dr. Benjamin, and Mary J. (Mrs. Allen Briggs and afterward Mrs. Alanson Campbell). Porter McCluer and Abner Hoyt owned parts of lot 7.

David McCluer, a cousin of Joseph McCluer, arrived in this town from

Vermont in April, 1806, and selected the north part of lot 5, a few rods below the village of Cadiz, where Hiram Warner McCluer was born April 30, 1806, being the first child of Saxon origin born within the limits of Cattaraugus county. Mr. McCluer removed from Franklinville to Allegany with his family about 1836 and resided there until his death. He was supervisor of Ischua in 1822. Hiram W. McCluer still resides in Allegany.

Thomas McKernan, son of Thomas, was born in County Caven, Ireland, in 1823, and came with his son Hugh to Scottsville, N. Y., in 1848, where he was engaged in manufacturing barrel hoops. His wife, Ann Phillips, whom he had married in Ireland, came to join her husband in 1849, bringing with her their children James and Mary. After residing in Scottsville, Holley, and Eagle for brief periods the family moved to Ellicottville in 1866 and settled on a farm, where he died Oct. 18, 1879; his wife died Nov. 5, 1880. Children: a daughter who died in infancy, Hugh, Joseph, Frank, Thomas, John, Michael and James. James McKernan was born Nov. 12, 1846, and Oct. 6, 1867, married Susan M., daughter of S. R. and Prudence Williams. Children: William, Joseph, John, Thomas, Catherine, Simeon, Helen, James, and Josephine.

William McNall, oldest son of John and Mellison (Washburn) McNall, was born Feb. 23, 1806, at Stafford Springs, Conn., and died Dec. 20, 1870, in this town, whither he had removed with his parents in 1816. The family settled in Cadiz. Dec. 17, 1829, he married Sibyl, daughter of Stephen Seward. Children: Charles (deceased), William, Jr. (deceased), Nathan (died March 5, 1857), Thomas E. (killed at Morton's Ford, Va., in 1864), Stephen E., and four daughters. Stephen McNall was supervisor of this town in 1888.

Rev. D. C. McVean was born Oct. 10, 1818, in Caledonia, N. Y. His parents settled on the farm where he was raised in 1816; his twin brother, John C. McVean, still resides on the homestead. After receiving the usual drill of a village school D. C. studied at Cambridge, N. Y., and Cleveland, Ohio. In after years he said that while a boy working on a farm a premonition sometimes came over him that he should preach the gospel. His mother was left a widow and his labor was needed at home. At the age of seventeen, on profession of faith in his Master, he united with the U. P. church of Caledonia. He graduated at Union College in 1844 and was licensed to preach in June, 1847. After laboring as a licentiate in the New England States and in the south he accepted a call from the Lyndon church in this county and was ordained and installed pastor Jan. 29, 1850. During the sixteen years he labored there the church grew and prospered. The membership was scattered, yet he was indefatigable in his work. After the resignation of his charge at Lyndon his labors were mostly confined to Franklinville, where he resided, and where by his efforts a nucleus was formed around which gathered those who afterward formed the membership of the First United Presbyterian church of Franklinville, which was organized by Mr. McVean on June 25, 1867, with forty members, and now there 214 communicants. An epidemic soon afterward broke out in the community and during his visits he became the victim of the disease, and while he was preaching on the last Sabbath before his death he was stricken with this malady and died the following Saturday. Mr. McVean married M. J., daughter of Abram Gillespie, of Orange county, N. Y. Their only son, Creighton, died at the age of seventeen. In 1848 Mr. McVean, Dr. Henry Van Aernam, and Hon. S. S. Spring located in Franklinville. To the united efforts of these three men, aided by Hon. J. K. Button,

the citizens of Franklinville and adjacent towns and indebted for the endowment of Ten Broeck Free Academy.

The Mead family.—Tradition has it that three brothers came from England before the Revolutionary war and settled in Greenwich, Conn.; most of their descendants settled elsewhere in New England. Merlin Mead, son of Clark; was born in South Salem (now Lewisboro), Westchester county, Aug. 18, 1794, and at seventeen began teaching district school in the winter, working on his father's farm summers. After his marriage, Nov. 14, 1820, to Polly, eldest daughter of Eli Clark, of Waterbury, Conn., he removed to New York city and in connection with Mrs. Mead continued teaching about ten years with the subsequently famous Mr. McKean. They opened an evening school, teaching two hours each evening, charging simply for light and fuel. Richard and Robert Hoe, the inventors of the celebrated printing press, were among his pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Mead united with the Cedar Street Presbyterian church under the pastorate of Dr. J. B. Romeyn. Owing to Mrs. Mead's failing health they removed to Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1830, settling in the village of Franklinville. With his brother-in-law, the late Seth Ely, who preceded him by two years, he kept tavern in a building erected for the purpose (standing near where W. A. Day's buildings now are). Mr. Mead taught the district school in the old red school house two winters. As Mr. and Mrs. Mead came with a "gift"\* in their hand to the Presbyterian church of Franklinville they esteemed it their greatest joy to unite with that church, which they did by letter on the first Sunday after their arrival, and Mr. Mead was elected and ordained an elder, remaining such till his death, being also elected clerk of the session, trustee, clerk of the society, etc. Nov. 14, 1870, they celebrated their golden wedding. In politics Mr. Mead was in early days a Whig, becoming afterward an Abolitionist. He died at his home in Cadiz, Dec. 23, 1874; Mrs. Mead died May 19, 1882. Children: Thomas Ely, born Aug. 10, 1821, died Aug. 28, 1822; Maria S., born July 30, 1824, married J. C. Giddings on July 4, 1849, and now lives in Venango, Pa.; Romeyn, born March 22, 1827, married Mrs. Jane B. McGuire on Oct. 12, 1871, and now lives in McMinnville, Tenn.; Lois Rebecca, born Sept. 16, 1830, married Aaron Treadwell, settled in Redding, Fairfield county, Conn., and she died Oct. 16, 1888; Rhoda Ely, born Dec. 17, 1833; Eli Clark, born Aug. 1, 1836, died Jan. 3, 1839; Aaron Benedict, born Nov. 7, 1838, married Mary E. Packard on Sept. 2, 1868, and now lives in Chicago, Ill.; and Merlin Edward, born Aug. 18, 1842, married Isabella W. Johnston, March 7, 1877, and resides in Cadiz.

William Mitchell, with his wife and sons Alexander, Thomas, and John and daughters Janet and Agnes, emigrated from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1834, and settled on a part of lot 6 in the town of Freedom. Respected by his neighbors for his moral and religious worth his house was the ministers' home, and through his influence a branch of the United Presbyterian church of Lyndon was formed and sustained during his life. He died in 1860, aged seventy-six; his widow died in 1874, aged eighty-five. Alexander, after living in York, N. Y., a number of years, returned to Freedom and was elected justice of the peace in 1857, which office he held until his death in 1875. He was largely identified with all the public affairs of the town, settled satisfactorily many family estates, and always used his influence to prevent litigation. Janet married James Yule and settled in Eagle, Wyoming county, where their family still remains. Agnes married Andrew Currie, of Lyndon, where she lives with

\* A communion plate, still in use, presented by three young men of New York city.



her sons. John was elected justice of the peace in Freedom in 1876 and held that office until his removal to Franklinville, where he and Thomas now reside.

Henry Morgan, son of Samuel and Sarah Morgan, was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, April 2, 1806. It is a noteworthy coincidence that while Gen. Joseph McCluer was taking the initiatory steps toward developing the future town of Franklinville a child should be born in a distant part of the State destined to play such a conspicuous part in its history. Of Mr. Morgan's early life but little is known, except that he received a common school education that was scarcely up to the standard even of those early times. But what he failed to acquire from teachers was amply-compensated for by his strong, vigorous intellect and his instinctive love of knowledge. After he fully developed into manhood many of the intricate problems in the sciences were solved as if by intuition, especially so in the mathematics. He was kind hearted and sympathetic, and easily moved by the misfortunes of those about him, yet he was eccentric in his modes of charity. He was ready in case of need to do what he could by his own labor, or to furnish a team, or himself and team, or supply food such as he had to spare; but it is not known that he ever bestowed money. When property was turned into cash it was carefully laid by. He was no miser, yet he was not a spendthrift; he was industrious and frugal. In 1833, in company with his parents and three sisters, he removed to this town and settled on lot 51, town four, range five, a tract of land then known as the Big Elm flats, since known as Morgan hollow. Here during the succeeding four years he underwent the toils and privations of pioneer life. In 1837 he rented what was then known as the "Half-way House," and with the family left, for the time being, his home in the "Hollow." For about four years he acted as host, hostler, and farmer. In 1841 he returned with the family to his home on the "Elm flats." Soon after his father died and two of his sisters married, and thus he became the head of a family consisting of himself, his aged mother, and a sister, for whom he ever provided with a bountiful hand. Thus situated he continued to reside on his farm in Morgan hollow twenty-five years. In 1866 he sold his farm in the hollow and purchased of Robert Campbell a farm of fifty acres, on which he resided a few years. Soon after his mother's death he removed with his sister Almira to Cadiz, where her death occurred a few years later. Afterward his sister, Mrs. Eliza Campbell, and her husband remained with him until his death, which occurred at Cadiz after a brief illness Oct. 8, 1881.

A few years prior to his death Mr. Morgan held consultation with some of his friends concerning the propriety of having a town hall. After a few interviews of this nature the subject was not again mentioned by him to any one except to his attorney. His mind was of the argumentative type; he reasoned from cause and effect, and his beliefs were mainly based on such propositions as could be demonstrated. He regarded all phenomena as the effect of natural, though often either of obscure or invisible, causes. His intellect was adapted to deal with the physical sciences rather than with those of the metaphysical and psychological. He believed in the existence of God and in the immortality of the soul, and derived his belief from the material universe. Near the close of his life, and after those who had affectionately clung to him to the last had passed to the palace of rest, he decided to bequeath to the town of Franklinville the larger portion of his property for the purpose of erecting a town hall. After Henry Morgan's munificent bequest of about \$8,000 a magnificent building was erected, on which, in bas-relief, are two words, MORGAN HALL.



There are three names that will ever remain green in the hearts of the people of Franklinville: Gen. Jos. McCluer, Peter Ten Broeck, and Henry Morgan.

John Morris and his father, Thomas, came to Franklinville from New Jersey in 1807. Thomas Morris selected lot 38 and erected a dwelling house upon it. During the same summer he opened a store on the ground now occupied by the residence of the late Horatio Stillwell. Mr. Morris was supervisor of the town of Ischua (now Franklinville) in 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1822 and of Franklinville in 1846, 1847, and 1848. John was born in 1802 and in 1823 married Lovina, daughter of John Patterson, and had ten children.

Samuel B. Myers was born in Portage, N. Y., June 30, 1842. Feb. 14, 1865, he enlisted in Co. B, 154th Ill. Vols., and was mustered out May 22d following. Nov. 15, 1880, he married Mary E., daughter of Albert J. and Pernelia C. Campbell, of Franklinville.

Elijah Oakes is a son of Elijah, who served in the Revolutionary war. At an early day the father settled in Rochester and moved thence in 1839 to Franklinville, where he located a farm of fifty acres, which he cleared. He married Joannah Leonard, who bore him twelve children, of whom Elijah, Jr., was born Feb. 10, 1835, and Oct. 20, 1856, married Sarah C., daughter of Hiram and Harriet C. Morgan, of Franklinville. In Sept., 1864, Mr. Oakes enlisted in Co. A, 187th N. Y. Vols., participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, and was discharged in March, 1865. Returning to his farm he resided there until 1880, when he moved to Cadiz. Mrs. Oakes died Oct. 24, 1881, and he married, second, Katie, daughter of Freeman and Maryette Cleveland. His children are Manley C., Willie V., and Ella E. (Mrs. B. Crosby).

Marvin Older was born in Middletown, Delaware county, Aug. 22, 1810. A few days after his birth the Hon. Dudley Marvin called at the house of his parents and suggested that the tiny specimen of humanity before him be christened Marvin. The name was agreed to by common consent, and ever since he has answered to it. His parents, William and Hannah Older, raised sixteen children, Marvin being the sixth son and eighth child. In 1815 his parents with their family removed to Otisco, Onondago county, where they remained three years. Mr. Older has jocosely remarked that, during that time, there was nothing pertaining to the narration of his life "except that I invariably stood at the head of my class in district school, from the fact that there were but two in the class, and one of them at least was lamentably underwitted," which of course was the other fellow. On the 16th of July, 1818, William Older unloaded his household appendages from an emigrant wagon by the side of an excellent spring on the northeast corner of lot 25, township five, range four, of the Holland Land Company's purchase. This location was then in the original town of Ischua, which at that date included the entire north half of the county of Cattaraugus; it is now in the town of Farmersville, one and one-half miles northeast from the village of Franklinville. The location for the last seventy-three years has been known as Older hill. At that time there was but one school house in the whole country. Marvin's father was a cooper, and the shop became the school room of the young student. His library consisted of a Bible and psalm book, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, Young's Night Thoughts, Hervy's Meditations, an antiquated dictionary whose first pages contained a condensed synopsis of English grammar in its most incomprehensible and mysterious form, Dwight's Geography, Dilworth's and Daboll's Arithmetics, the American Preceptor, Webster's Spelling Book, Esop's Fables, Robinson Crusoe, and Charlotte Temple. Such were the

surroundings of the mere stripling when he commenced the struggle for intellectual development. Without the privilege of attending school, and with an unquenchable desire to obtain knowledge, home study became a passion as well as a necessity. In that cooper shop, with the shavings that fell from his father's drawing-knife for a light, a barrel-head for a slate, and a piece of coal for a pencil, many a knotty problem yielded to his persevering efforts.

From the age of thirteen to fifteen years Marvin attended the district school in the old log school house which stood a short distance north of the village of Franklinville; two months to Miss Louie Moore (since Mrs. Smith, of Hinsdale) and about the same length of time to Pardon T. Jewell; and afterward eleven and a half days to Eleazer Perkins. This rounded him up and polished him off as an accomplished scholar of the period. In the autumn of 1828 he entered upon his first term as a teacher, and at intervals, both summer and winter, has followed the profession through a period of forty years, having in all taught what is equal to fifteen years without recess or vacation. It is balm of Gilead to the heart of Mr. Older at this time, when the shadows of life are lengthening, to know that he has no warmer or more faithful friends than those old-time pupils who received the first rudiments of an English education from him. Of the nine sons in his father's family Marvin alone remains; of the daughters three survive and reside in the west.

On the 17th of July, 1836, Marvin married Diantha T. Reynolds, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, who was born in Sullivan, Madison county, Feb. 23, 1816. There have been born to them four sons and six daughters. Their oldest child (a son) died in infancy; of the other sons, Robert E. and William M. served in the army during the Rebellion—Robert E. was killed near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; William M. was wounded and captured in the valley of the Shenandoah and died of starvation in Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864. The remaining son, Wallis M., died at Franklinville, Dec. 24, 1878. Of the daughters five are or have been teachers and all are married.

Oct. 24, 1861, Mr. Older enlisted in Co. I, 6th N. Y. Vol. Cav., and after a brief period of camp drill at Staten Island, N. Y., the regiment was sent to the front early in the summer of 1862, and was successively under command of Generals Pleasanton, Averill, Custer, and Sheridan. Soon after the organization of the regiment he was detailed on extra duty as clerk in the quartermaster's and commissary's departments in the field, which positions gave additional comforts and duties. This relieved him from ordinary duties of the rank and file, yet he participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and came out free from bruise or scratch. On the night of the last day of April, 1863, he was one of a squad of seventy, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McVicker, who, being on a reconnoissance, suddenly found themselves in the darkness of a foggy night, surrounded on all sides by the enemy *en route* for the historic heights of Chancellorsville. Mr. Older says of this adventure:

"To stay and fight would be sheer madness; to tamely submit would be cowardice; and the only way was to hew a road with the sabre in a desperate charge. The latter alternative was adopted; some succeeded and reached the main body, and some fell in the encounter. I was among the latter, and when I had, after a severe effort, collected the scattered fragments of what little intellect I once possessed I found myself half buried in mud, with my head sadly battered by a sabre-stroke and a dead horse across my legs. I drew myself from beneath my dead horse and crawled to a little mound beneath

some dwarf pines and communed with myself in sober, almost in dead, earnest. There was nothing to disturb or vary my gloomy forebodings except the groans of the wounded, the twinges of acute pain, the moaning of the chill night wind, and the heavy rumble of artillery trains on the distant pikes *en route* for the bloody scenes of the coming morrow. I had dragged from my saddle two blankets, an overcoat, and a haversack of provisions, but of these, as soon as it was light, the vandal hounds relieved me. We were then taken to some farm buildings hard by, and suffered to sun ourselves and nurse our wrath on the south side of an old out-house. Toward night we were taken to Spotsylvania Court House and our wounds dressed, and the next day I, with two others who were unable to walk, was loaded into a dump-cart drawn by a dilapidated mule, and started on our triumphal march to the city of Richmond! After much fatigue, many delays, privations, and starvations we arrived at our destination, and were at once escorted to that historic watering place, Belle Isle, and subsequently to that fashionable resort, the 'Hotel de Libby,' where we were treated to rebel hospitality by way of the naked floor for a bed, the grimmy old roof for a covering, gray-backs for recreation, mule soup for refreshment, and river water for a beverage. But all things have an end, and so did my imprisonment. I was returned on parol by way of Petersburg, City Point, James River, Fortress Monroe, and Annapolis to convalescent camp near the city of Washington, where we arrived in July, 1863. \* \* \* I was immediately detailed as a clerk in the ordnance department, and for merit was promoted to the first rank in the office, and the order of detail was made permanent by the endorsement of the secretary of war, in which position I remained until the close of the term of my enlistment, when I returned to my family a poor, battered, time-worn veteran of the war."

Mr. Older's life has been one of changes. He has labored in the field and has held official positions; he has taught common schools, and has been at the head of polite literary circles. For ten years he held the chairmanship of the Regents' Board of Examiners in Ten Broeck Free Academy, and filled the position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In disposition he is unobtrusive and retiring, and the positions he has held are those in which his services have been next to indispensable.

Maj. Flavel Patridge was a native of Wilbraham, Mass. His wife was Azubah Ellis, of Stafford Springs, Conn., and with one child, Frances C., they came to Franklinville in 1820, living in a small house where the Morgan block now stands, where he carried on shoemaking and conducted a store. Major Patridge was a prominent man in politics and held several positions of honor and responsibility. He was town supervisor in 1828, was postmaster a number of years, and a member of Assembly in 1829. He was a strong temperance advocate and an active member of the Presbyterian church. Of his nine children only one, Eliza A. (Mrs. James Waring), is living in town.

John Patterson came from Onondaga county to the county of Wyoming in 1805, and moved thence to Franklinville in 1820. A few years later he purchased and settled on a farm. Mr. Patterson was well known in the county as well as in his town. He was supervisor of Franklinville in 1830. He built a hotel about 1830 which he kept for several years and sold to Jarvis Stone, who kept it until his death. Between 1860 and 1870 the property was sold by the heirs and has since acquired the name of "Brown Eagle." Mr. Stone left three children: George, William, and Mary (Mrs. Russell Adams). John Patterson was the first collector in Franklinville after its organization in 1824.

Peter Phillips, from Kinderhook, this State, came to Franklinville about 1831 and married Mrs. Samuel McCluer. Children: William W., born March 9, 1835; Charles W., born March 17, 1837; and David L., born June 9, 1839.

Otis W. Phillips, son of John, came from Chenango county to the town of Franklinville in 1833 and settled on what is now South Main street in the village, where he died May 19, 1888. His wife was Phebe Garlick, who bore him eight daughters and three sons. He was a carpenter and built many of the best houses in the town. As a citizen he was highly respected and as a politician he became very popular, being supervisor of his town in 1844. Five of his children are living: Sarah M. (Mrs. James Laidlaw); Phebe M. (Mrs. Charles Schutz); L. A. (Mrs. Egbert Van Slyke), of Great Valley; Delia M. (Mrs. Truman Harrison); and Otis H.

William Pierce came to Franklinville in 1832, from Genesee county, and settled on Genesee street. There were four children: Harriet, John, Ellen (Mrs. Cyrus Fay), and Lorette. He sold to Mr. Simonds in 1839 and removed.

Ira Pratt, one of the axemen who accompanied Joseph McCluer while surveying the Holland Land Company's land, settled in the Ischua valley, but just when and where can not be ascertained. A grandson of Joseph McCluer states that Mr. Pratt married one of the general's sisters and resided in the town from 1806 to about 1836. They had three children: Orvil, Lucy, and a second son. Orvil went to California and became a Supreme Court judge. There was a vein of dry humor in Ira Pratt's composition which often proved amusing, but sometimes rather annoying to those of whom he made a target. In 1831 Austin Cowles had come into possession of the Conrad grist-mill below Cadiz. His occupation was preaching the gospel and grinding the grists. On one occasion Ira Pratt had taken a grist to mill, but in some mysterious way the grain was lost and Cowles refused to pay for it. Pratt sued and recovered judgment, whereupon Cowles put up this notice:

"FRANKLINVILLE, March 26, 1831.

"WHEREAS, Ira Pratt has commenced a prosecution against the firm of the Franklinville mills for property left thereat, and pretended to be lost by said Pratt; this is therefore to forbid any person leaving grain or other property at said mills on his account, as the subscriber Gives this Notice that he will not hereafter Receive Said Ira Pratt's property in safe Keeping.

"AUSTIN COWLES."

To which Pratt replied:

"The Publick are hereby requested to take notice that I forbid Austin Cowles (late miller) preaching or attempting to preach, and all persons are forbid to permit the said Cowles to preach in their houses, out-houses, sheds, or yards any where in my Diocese on pain of my displeasure. Dated at Franklinville this 25th day of March A. D. 1831.

"ELDER BLOSS."

"P. S. I also forbid Austin Cowles, late miller of Franklinville, taking extra tole from me, or from any of my church, on pain of my displeasure.

"E. B."

Noah Pratt, son of John, was born June 12, 1832, in Ashford, and when twenty-one married Jane M., daughter of Arnold Holden. In 1866 he moved to Franklinville on the farm where B. J. Green now resides, where he lived until 1870, when he purchased his present farm. Children: Edwin H., Albert L., Alice B., and Edith M.

John Reynolds and his wife, Permelia Searl, and one child, Marilla, came from Washington county to Franklinville in 1819 or '20 and settled on the farm now occupied by their son Dennis. Five of their eight children are living: Henry, Dennis, Maria, Marietta, and Marilla. Mr. Reynolds died Feb. 6, 1865, and his wife July 29, 1884. Dennis Reynolds, born Aug. 1, 1824, married, in 1849, Wealthy, daughter of Jeremiah and Roxey H. (Gladding) Ryther, and until 1865 was a farmer on East hill. In that year he removed to the Reynolds homestead. Children: Stewart, Dwight, Millard, and Fred,



of whom only the last named is living. Henry Reynolds was born March 4, 1822, and married, in 1850, Harriet J., daughter of Nathaniel Ransbury, who came to this town in 1844 and settled on East hill. Mr. Reynolds was also a farmer on East hill, but in 1887 moved to Cadiz. He has one son, Melvin L.

Lewis C. Riggs, son of Dr. Lewis Riggs (see page 130), was born July 14, 1845. On Sept. 21, 1868, he married Martha J., daughter of Matthew and Louisa (Brooks) McGeorge, and in 1872 assumed charge of the Riggs homestead in Franklinville. Mr. Riggs, like his father, is well posted in agricultural matters and devotes his time solely to the care of the paternal farm. He is a breeder of Hambletonian horses, Holstein cattle, and Cotswold sheep.

Nathaniel Rogers, a native of Massachusetts, came to Franklinville in 1850, settling on a farm on East hill, where he died. He was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church, and had born to him seven children, of whom two are living in this county, viz.: Levi, of Humphrey, and Mrs. S. S. Searl.

Oliver Root came from York, Livingston county, about the year 1818 and located on lot 41. He married Zulama Merrill. He built a saw-mill, the first one in that locality. An incident characteristic of those hardy pioneers occurred at the raising of this mill. After the frame was up they all repaired to the log house, where Oliver snugly seated his guests in as nearly a semi-circle as the stools, chairs, and benches at his command would permit. He then mixed a quantity of whisky and sugar in a tin pan, and with a large spoon commenced at one end of the half circle, giving the first a spoonful, then the next, and so on to the end of the line. The operation was continued until that crowd was as jolly a set of fellows as a mixture of whisky, sugar, and good nature ever make. Mr. Root lived on the place until his death Feb. 18, 1872; his wife died Feb. 18, 1875. They had twelve children, two of whom are now living on the homestead. Warren S. married Sarah, daughter of George Adams; children: Alice C., Charles D., and George W. Clarinda married Mark Harrison, resides in the south part of the town, and has one son, Truman. Noah M. Root, another son of Oliver, was born Nov. 16, 1820, and married Betsey, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Barron, of Franklinville. He settled and cleared a farm and died Aug. 9, 1877. His widow married J. D. Frank and resides in Great Valley. Children: Sabra M. (Mrs. Benjamin Pierson), Huldah E. (Mrs. B. C. Cleaveland), and Loren F. The latter was born Sept. 29, 1850, and married Laura J., daughter of Calvin C. Bowen. He resided on the old homestead until 1886, when he moved to the village of Franklinville, where he engaged in the insurance business with J. C. Bowen.

Isaac Searl was the second son of fifteen children of Gideon and Hannah Searl, and was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1789. Of this large family six brothers and five sisters of Isaac have resided in Cattaraugus county. In July, 1811, Mr. Searl married Martha Hotchkiss, of Washington county, and in 1816 moved with his family to Warsaw, N. Y., coming thence in the fall of 1817 to Franklinville, where he died April 11, 1860. His first settlement in this town was on land occupied by the Globe Hotel, but from this he soon removed to a farm, where he erected a log house, and where he dispensed for many years a generous hospitality. Mr. Searl united with the Baptist church in April, 1837, and from then until the close of his life he was an exemplary member of that society. He had nine children, some of whom survive. Mr. Searl was supervisor of Ischua in 1823 and of Franklinville in 1824-27, 1831, 1836-37, 1840, and 1845—ten terms in all.

Isaac Searl, Jr., son of Isaac, was born Sept. 22, 1820, and has always lived



in Franklinville. He has been a life-long farmer, at the present time being one of the most extensive agriculturists in the town. Like his respected father he has taken a lively interest in town affairs, serving as supervisor in 1861 and 1862 and again from 1868 to 1872 inclusive, and as assessor and poormaster. He married Jane, daughter of John Johnson. She died Jan. 11, 1883.

Orange Searl, son of Isaac, Sr., was born Jan. 8, 1816, and came with the family to Franklinville, where he has always been a farmer. He removed to Cadiz in 1875, and is now one of the oldest pioneers in the town. He married Elizabeth A., daughter of Nathaniel Ransbury.

Lyman Searl, son of Isaac, Sr., was born May 22, 1818, and occupies the homestead farm of his father, having been almost a life-long resident of a single school district, and following since his boyhood the avocation of a farmer. He married Hannah M., daughter of Elijah Sill (q. v.); children: Lucian H., Viola E., and Henriette (Mrs. Luther M. Holmes).

Samuel Searl was born Jan. 13, 1812. He was a son of Isaac and Martha (Hotchkiss) Searl, and he married, Sept. 19, 1835, Sophronia, daughter of Ira and Elizabeth Burlingame. Settling first on East hill he removed thence in 1851 to the farm now occupied by his son Fayette. Mr. Searl held several positions of trust, was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1858, and was an exemplary member and deacon of the Baptist church. Of his two children, Fayette and Hanford, the latter, born June 25, 1837, enlisted in June, 1861, in Co. K, 83th N. Y. Vols., was promoted orderly-sergeant, was taken sick in front of Yorktown, and was taken to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he died May 3, 1862. Samuel Searl died Feb. 17, 1865; his wife died July 25, 1857. Fayette Searl, born March 7, 1846, married, March 18, 1867, Susan C. Farwell, of Ischua, and lives on the homestead.

Jeriah Searl, born in Hampton, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1788, died in Franklinville in April, 1863. He married in 1815 Rachel Saries, and carried on farming and manufactured chairs. In 1835, with his wife and four children, he moved to Franklinville, settling on a farm of 115 acres on East hill. For fifty years Mr. Searl was an active member of the M. E. church of Cadiz and for thirty years was class-leader. His wife was born May 28, 1787, and died Sept. 4, 1867. Children: Almond D., Caroline C. (Mrs. J. W. Sill), Lucy B., and Samuel S. The latter was born May 23, 1824, and in 1858 married Lucretia, daughter of Nathaniel Rogers. Settling on a farm on East hill, which he cultivated a number of years, he moved to Franklinville village in 1885. Children: Cora M. (Mrs. Clarence Morris), Clifton R., Marshall J., and Arthur J. Almond D. Searl was born Dec. 4, 1815, and came with his parents to this town in 1835. He married Jane, daughter of Edward and Lucinda Scott, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son E. E. He died in 1882. Children: Dolson B., Emily, Covil J., Walter H., Julia C., Electa M., Lucy L., Frank E., Elmer E., Ellen J., and Agnes S.

Gideon Searl, a native of Washington county, came to Cadiz at an early day and engaged in mercantile trade. He subsequently removed to Ischua, where he followed the same business and was elected a member of Assembly in 1846 upon the Whig ticket. He finally returned to Franklinville and became postmaster, and was accidentally killed by the cars. His wife was Loranía Howard, by whom he had seven children, four of whom are living: Cynthia A. (Mrs. S. P. Bard), Gideon, O. S., and Roxanna (Mrs. J. H. McCluer). Mr. Searl was much respected, and the positions he filled he honored with a noble manliness and a strict integrity.

Stephen Seward came from Decatur, N. Y., in April, 1827, and put up a double log house, which was considered aristocratic in those days. He settled on the east part of lot 21. He was a man of much decision of character and manifested a good deal of public spirit. James Seward, son of Stephen, came to Franklinville with his father in 1827 and settled on lot 21. He was a man of some ability and perseverance; he became captain of militia, and his influence in society was good. Orrin M. Seward served as supervisor of this town in 1855 and Thomas held the same office in 1841 and 1842.

David C. Sexton, a native of Rhode Island, came to Cazenovia, N. Y., where he resided until 1825, when he came to Rushford, Allegany county, with his family. There he followed the trade of carpenter and builder until his death in 1843. Hezekiah C. Sexton, his son, born April 28, 1804, came to Rushford with his father, and Dec. 16, 1824, married Maria, daughter of Elisha Babcock, of Cazenovia, who was born in 1807. Mr. Sexton took up a farm where Rushford village now is, and was deputy sheriff of Allegany county for several years. In 1845 he came to Freedom and a few years later to Cadiz, where he kept hotel until about 1870. He died Nov. 14, 1885, and his wife Jan. 16, 1890. Children: Melinda D. (Mrs. Starkweather), of Buffalo; Emily E. (adopted), wife of Dr. T. F. Frank, of Pittsburg, Pa.; and Elisha D., born June 26, 1830. For six years Elisha was employed by Beach, Wheeler & Co., of Buffalo, as traveling solicitor. June 15, 1857, he married Eliza H., daughter of Bela Norton, of Hinsdale, and soon after settled on a farm near Cadiz, where he lived till 1885, when he moved to Franklinville. He has one daughter, Belle D. Mr. Sexton is a member of the M. E. church.

William Sill was born in Connecticut, Sept. 25, 1786; his wife, Harriet Arnold, was born May 10, 1796; they were married in Victor, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1815. With three brothers—Deodatus, Elijah, and Alonzo—he came to Franklinville about 1820 and settled in the south part of the town. He died Aug. 30, 1839, and his wife Oct. 1, 1859. Children: John W., Caroline H., Elijah B., Thomas M., Chloe A. (drowned), Charlotte A., Phebe A., Andrew J., Alonzo D., and Mark. Thomas M. Sill, born in May, 1822, married, Sept. 13, 1849, Sarah M. Farwell, of Ischua, and settled on a part of the A. J. Sill estate, but subsequently removed to the farm on which his widow now lives, where he died in May, 1886. Children: Elon M., Viletta M. (Mrs. E. E. Searl), Enos K., and Carrie G. (Mrs. Edwin Guthrie, Jr.). Andrew J. Sill was born Oct. 29, 1832, in Franklinville. He married, Jan. 4, 1860, Mary A., daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca Linderman, of Ischua, and settled on the homestead, where he resided until 1884, when he moved to the village of Franklinville, where he died July 4, 1889. His widow and three children—Mrs. H. R. Reynolds, Aggie, and Will N.—reside in Franklinville.

Deodatus Sill, brother of William, settled about 1820 on the farm now owned by Dennis Reynolds, where he died. He had ten children.

Elijah Sill, brother of William, married Margaret, daughter of Henry Conrad. He resided in Franklinville from his settlement in 1820 until about 1833, when he removed to Hinsdale, but four years later returned. Eight years afterward he moved to Hinsdale again, where he died.

O. H. C. Simonds was born in Brownville, N. Y., in 1808. When quite young he came with his father, John Simonds, to Alexander, Genesee county, where he resided until after his majority. He married Laura Kilborn, of Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1830. Coming to this town from Genesee on May 6, 1831, he settled on lot 46, on the road afterward called Genesee street.

He taught school a number of winters and his remarkable powers of explanation rendered him an excellent teacher. He took a great interest in the early Sunday schools and did much to make them successful. He has been town superintendent of common schools and commissioner of highways. Children: Mary, Philo, Ellen, Julia, Sabra, Justin, and Harriet, of whom Philo, Ellen, Julia, and Sabra are living. Mrs. Simonds died May 6, 1889. Julia, the widow of William Jameson, resides on the farm with her father. Justin enlisted in Co. A, 100th N. Y. Vols., and was killed at Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. The following is taken from a letter of his dated "Camp near the Chickahomony, June 13, 1862":

"We crossed the Chickahomony at Bottom's Bridge on the 2d and were kept on constant picket duty for more than a week at Fair Oaks Station. At the battle of the 31st our division, of not more than 600 fighting men, was in the advance, and consequently was the first to receive the attack of the enemy, whose force was not less than 30,000, yet it took them three hours to drive us back a half-mile. By this time the other divisions had come up and all were driven back another half mile before dark. You can judge of the loss of the division by our company: we went in with thirty-six men and left fifteen on the field, including our captain and first lieutenant. Our second lieutenant has since died at Camp Scott, so it leaves our company without an officer. I succeeded in getting near enough to them to take the belt from a Louisiana Tiger, and I have it now."

Thomas Denny Storrs, son of Nathaniel Storrs, was born in Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 11, 1782. When quite young he came with his father's family to Worcester, N. Y. April 8, 1804, he married Katharine, daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Glasgow, Scotland, a brother of Robert Campbell, of the same place. She was born in Rheinbeck, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1787. They resided in Worcester until April, 1827, when they came to Franklinville, arriving on the 25th. He settled on lot 37, which he had previously purchased of James O. Morse and Benjamin Rathbun. In the fall of 1827 he put up the first frame house on the street, clearing a place just a trifle larger than the building. Then the struggle for existence commenced. Not a rod of ground was cleared on which to raise food, and to this wilderness home Mr. Storrs had brought his wife and six children. The principal meat for a time was venison, which was plentiful; corn bread, with now and then flour enough to make a shortcake, comprised the menu in those days. Mr. Storrs was a cooper, and by furnishing the asheries with pot and pearlash barrels and making black-salts he very soon established a comfortable home, where he resided until his death Aug. 19, 1874. Children: Martha (Mrs. Simeon Ingalls), Nirum, Alexander, William, Jehiel, George C., Lester, and Jane (Mrs. James H. Nichols). Nirum, born May 23, 1806, came with the family to Franklinville and settled on lot 29. He married Silva, daughter of James Bradley, of Middlefield, N. Y., at the home of Royal Farrar in Machias, and the two lived together until May 10, 1878, when she died in Hinsdale. Children: Thomas, Barzilla, Phœbe, and Catherine. Alexander was a lawyer in Hinsdale; see page 331. His four children were Emery A., Rosette (Mrs. John A. Grow), Caroline (Mrs. John Adams), and Marshall, who died in infancy. Emery A. became a prominent member of the Chicago bar.

William Storrs was born in Worcester, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1810, and came to Franklinville with his father in 1827. June 1, 1834, he married Lydia, daughter of Edward and Rachel Pindar, of Worcester, and they settled on a part of the homestead. In the autumn of 1840 he and his wife returned to Otsego. In the spring of 1841 he became pastor of the Baptist church in Jefferson, Schoharie county. In the summer of 1842 he became pastor of the Baptist church in the village of Lodi, town of Cherry Valley, N. Y., where he was ordained March 8, 1843. In addition to his ministerial work he has taught several terms of district, academic, and select schools. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. F,

76th N. Y. Vols., and was soon appointed military commander of the mess-room; a few days later he was appointed commissary-sergeant, and held both positions until he was discharged in May, 1862, on account of disability. He returned to his home in Belmont, Allegany county, where his wife died Jan. 20, 1889. He now resides in Hinsdale.

George C. Storrs was born April 5, 1820, and was brought to Franklinville at the age of seven. He early developed a passionate love of books, which were the companions of his leisure moments. He soon turned his attention to mathematics, mastering branch after branch with a rapidity rarely equalled. He also became conversant with other studies. His habits of study led him to adopt teaching as a profession, which he followed for more than twenty years with marked success. In the sciences he was well versed and was also a fair scholar in the languages. He served two winters as clerk of a committee in the Assembly at Albany and over three years as an officer in Clinton prison at Dannemora, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1842, he married Mary J., daughter of Moses and Nancy Antisdale. Children: Mary (Mrs. Edwin Pettengill and later Mrs. Seward Harvey), of Mansfield; Amelia, who died at the age of sixteen; Willard, who died in infancy; Lester; and Ida. (Mrs. Byron Eddy), of Eddyville. Lester resides on the homestead.

Lester Storrs was born May 23, 1822, and was brought with the family to Franklinville at the age of five years. He became a teacher at an early age and died Oct. 26, 1849, of consumption caused by over-study and a severe cold caught in the winter of 1847. In 1848 he taught two terms on Jackson hill in Cuba, N. Y., and one term in the academy at Richburg, Allegany county, in the spring of 1849.

John Ten Broeck was a brother of Hon. Peter Ten Broeck (see page 278) and was born in Otsego county on March 11, 1797. He came to Farmersville in 1821 or 1822. He removed to the village of Franklinville in 1847, and died Sept. 15, 1866, his remains being buried in "Ten Broeck cemetery" under a costly monument prepared by his own direction. John Ten Broeck was a man almost the direct opposite of his honored brother. He was abrupt and eccentric but charitable, unpolished in etiquette and harsh in retort but kind-hearted, and possessed excellent traits of character. From his first wife he obtained a divorce and the second bore him no children.

Joseph M. Vaughan came from Wayne county, Pa., in 1820 and settled in this town on lot 61. With a yoke of oxen he made the journey, bringing his wife, Lydia Rood, to his home in the unbroken wilderness. Joseph M., Jr., their son and one of their nine children, was born May 21, 1808, and married Polly, daughter of Ensign Litchfield, of Ellicottville; children: Abraham, Lucinda, Jessie, Joseph E., Almanza, Laura, Lydia, David G., Fred A., Harriet P., and Charles M. Abraham served in the Rebellion and died in the service.

William Waring and Catharine, his wife, came from Connecticut about 1821 and located on lot 33 on the farm now owned and occupied by their eldest son, John Waring. The family consisted of four sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter, Julia, is the wife of A. F. Bard, of Port Allegany, Pa. The eldest son, John, is a prosperous farmer one mile north of Franklinville. The second son, James, now a dealer in general merchandise in Franklinville, was born in what is now Farmersville, April 6, 1821. In his youth he was apprenticed to a village blacksmith, and after his majority he erected a shop opposite the Globe Hotel, where he commenced business for himself, and soon after married Eliza, daughter of the Hon. Flavel Patridge, and has four



sons and three daughters, all living. The life of a village blacksmith soon became too monotonous for one of Mr. Waring's versatile temperament and he tried farming with indifferent success, the sober realities of the profession oftentimes running counter to his ruling propensities to buy and sell. He has distributed vast sums of money to farmers in this vicinity for principally wool and butter. He has always shared a fair measure of public confidence, having held many offices of trust and emolument, and his life thus far has been financially a success. His friendships are warm and spontaneous, his dislikes and aversions are decisive.

Moses Warner, with his four sons, Moses, Jr., Parley, John, and Roswell, all from Vermont, settled on lot 5, township 4, range 5, in the summer of 1806, and three of the boys, on becoming of age, took parts of the same lot. But little is known concerning the old gentleman except that he was a cooper and worked at his trade. The mother left a legacy of good deeds behind her. She was an excellent nurse, and also possessed considerable skill in combating diseases with roots and herbs. She was often called on to perform the more delicate duties usually assigned to the medical profession, and when such calls were made there was no night too dark or rough, no path too lonesome or obscure, no day too cold or stormy for Mother Warner to hasten to the bedside where her services were needed. She possessed good health and a lithe, wiry frame, and never troubled herself or those around her for horse or carriage to take her to the sufferer's couch. Many a patient had reason to say "God bless you, Mother Warner." She had a strong, well-balanced intellect, and in short might be termed a walking volcano of wit, sarcasm, and good humor. The boys inherited their mother's constitution and many of her characteristics, and were noted for their courage, powers of endurance, and love of fun. John Warner married Naomi Hollister in 1811, theirs being the first marriage in the town.

William Franklin Weed was born in Darien, Conn., June 3, 1811, and was the tenth child and fifth son of Nathan and Mary Weed. Nov. 14, 1831, he married Sarah W. Chandler and in May, 1834, came to this town. Children: Dexter C., Nathan F., and M. Adeline (Mrs. M. J. Crowley). Mrs. Weed died Sept. 10, 1876, and Oct. 9, 1877, Mr. Weed married Miss Ann E. Hogg. He was a leading factor in the material prosperity of the town; himself and sons were long identified with its financial, mercantile, moral, and educational progress. Nathan F., under the firm name of N. F. Weed & Co., started the first banking business in Franklinville and William F. was the first president of the first bank in town in 1872 and of the First National Bank at its organization in 1877. The latter represented Franklinville as supervisor from 1863 to 1866 inclusive and Nathan F. held the same office in 1867, 1880, and 1881.

John Whitney, son of Christopher and Rhoda (Wilder) Whitney, was born in Hinsdale, March 14, 1830. At the age of sixteen he commenced learning the trade of harnessmaker in the employ of Norman Birge and three years later came to Franklinville, where he was employed by Ora Bond, whose harness business he purchased in 1851. Sept. 9, 1851, he married Mandana, daughter of Manly and Nancy McCluer; children: Christopher, Emma (Mrs. Alfred Smith), Fred M., Mandana (Mrs. V. Smith), and Nettie (Mrs. William Showalter). In Oct., 1861, Mr. Whitney enlisted in Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged for disability March 16, 1863.

Sherlock Willard, son of Daniel, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 15, 1786. His wife, Elizabeth B. Reynolds, was born June 27, 1789. They came to this



town in 1828 and settled first upon a farm then owned by Robert Bard and subsequently upon the place now occupied by their son Franklin P., where Mr. Willard died Aug. 31, 1846, and his wife Oct. 29, 1871. Mr. Willard was a merchant before coming to Franklinville, but after his settlement here followed farming. Children: Elisha R., Sherlock B., Orville D., Chas. P., Erasmus P., Augustus T., Franklin P., Sophia A., Louisa E., Hannah M., Mary E.

Simeon R. Williams, son of Sylvester and Lydia (Sterling) Williams, was born in Granville, N. Y., April 23, 1814, and in 1838 came to the town of East Otto, where he purchased a small farm and erected thereon a log house. Nov. 5, 1838, he married Prudenda Morgan, who bore him 16 children, 15 of whom grew to maturity. He moved to this town in 1853, and died March 19, 1885.

Abram Wood is the son of Solomon Wood, who married Anna Shewman, of New Jersey, and settled in Tompkins county, N. Y., where their first child, Abram, was born in 1830. In 1831 they came to Lyndon, where five more children were born: Harriet (Mrs. Sylvester Gray), Halsey S., Horace A., Jane L. (Mrs. Montravill White), and Allena L. The children of Mrs. Jane L. White are Anna, Harry, and Catharine. Abram was reared a farmer, but became a contractor and builder, which he followed till his marriage in 1885 to Adelia B. Seward, when he returned to farming. His wife died in 1890.

Robert J. Woodard, son of Asa and Mary Woodard, was born April 14, 1843, and Aug. 6, 1862, enlisted in Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols. Participating in the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, was confined in Belle Isle and Richmond, and Sept. 10, 1864, was transferred to Florence, S. C. Feb. 18, 1865, he was started for Salisbury, N. C., but upon reaching Wilmington he made his escape on the morning of Feb. 19th, and three days later rejoined the Union army. He was discharged June 23, 1865. May 27, 1867, Mr. Woodard married Atalia, daughter of Hiram and Harriet C. Morgan, and resides on the Morgan homestead. Children: Asa H., Charles., George C., and Floyd.

Harvey Woodworth, a brother-in-law of Moses Chamberlin, came to Franklinville in 1823 and settled on lot 45. He was the first carpenter in the west part of the town, and was a fine workman. His son Arad, it is said, invented the first brick machine in the United States that worked satisfactorily in making pressed brick. The first trial of his machine was made on Moses Chamberlin's farm, near the forks of the road. The right to manufacture, use, and sell it was afterward sold in Boston for \$100,000.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF FREEDOM.

**F**REEDOM is situated in the northeast corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Wyoming county, on the east by Allegany county, on the south by Farmersville, and on the west by Machias and Yorkshire. The town was formed from the original town of Ischua by an act of the Legislature passed April 13, 1820, and comprised all the territory of

townships six in the third and fourth ranges. In 1844 this was reduced by the annexation of the west tier of lots of township four to the town of Yorkshire.

The surface is described as a "rolling moderately hilly upland." It is less broken than in most of the towns in the county, and all of it admits of cultivation to the summits of its hills. The principal streams are the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, which flows northwest across the southwest corner of the town, and Clear creek, the outlet of Fish lake, which flows in a northwest direction through the central part of the town and empties into Cattaraugus creek in Wyoming county. Freedom is further beautified by several pretty lakelets: Fish lake in the east part, Beaver lake in the south part, and Law and Scum lakes in the central part. The soil, composed of gravelly loam and clay, is of good quality and is especially adapted to grazing and dairying, and also to the growing of fruit and all agricultural products. There are several quarries of good building stone.

The first settlers in Freedom were enterprising and sturdy pioneers mainly from New Hampshire and Vermont, who brought with them their habits of persevering industry and economy and their sterling principles of honor and integrity. Their posterity have inherited these qualities and ably represent them in public and private. Quite a colony from the two States named settled in the town in 1811: Warren Stanley, Ezekiel Reynolds, Elihu Daggett, Enoch Howlet, Rufus Metcalf, Earl Sawyer, and Jonas Irish. Stanley, Reynolds, and Daggett removed a few years later and are but little known. It is related that Daggett's family in a time of great scarcity of food, to keep the wolf of starvation from the door, dug up the potatoes that had recently been planted and ate them. Gideon Baker in 1822 made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Joseph Baker. He came from Connecticut. Josiah Mead came to Freedom in 1823 and built in 1824 the first carding and cloth-dressing mill on George Waterman's farm. The water-power being insufficient he erected a similar mill on the site of the present Hayden mills, and for several years continued both establishments.

Freedom, although formed April 13, 1820, remained unorganized and without town officers until the town meeting held at the house of Gillet Hinckley on the first Tuesday in March, 1821. This meeting elected William Price, supervisor; Earl Sawyer, town clerk; Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, and Lot Crowel, assessors; Lot Crowel and Enoch Howlet, overseers of the poor; Daniel Cole, collector; Elihu Daggett, Nathan Holmes, Nathan Cole, commissioners of highways; Daniel Cole, Israel Reynolds, John G. Ensign, constables; Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, Nathan Cole, commissioners of schools; Earl Sawyer, Wycum Clark, Nehemiah Sparks, inspectors of common schools; Gillet Hinckley, Daniel Cole, E. Howlet, poundmasters; Earl Sawyer, Nathan Holmes, Nehemiah Sparks, James D. Sischo, Jonathan Stow, James T. Drew, Charles Beebe, Delinus Daggett, David Hinckley, fence viewers; Willard Law, Earl Sawyer, David Hinckley, Israel Reynolds, Lot Crowel, James T. Drew,

John G. Ensign, Simeon Magoon, Reuben Daggett, James D. Sischo, Jonathan Cook, Oliver Alger, overseers of highways. Following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace since the organization of the town:

*Supervisors.*—William Price, 1821, 1828-30; Enoch Howlet, 1822, 1827; James Parmalee, 1823-26; David Wild, 1831-32; Eber Holmes, 1833-35, 1837-39, 1841-43, 1850; David L. Barrows, 1836; John G. Wood, 1840; Jarvis Leonard, 1844-45; John R. Knowles, 1846; Myron Holmes, 1847; Reuben M. Jameson, 1848, 1858; Henry Crandall, 1849; Daniel Lammie, 1851-52, 1857, 1863-66; William V. Smith, 1853, 1862; Hugh H. Jones, 1854-56; John Higgins, 1859-60; Harrison Cheney, 1861, 1873-74; Warren J. Sawyer, 1867; J. D. Colburn, 1868; Oliver R. Knight, 1869-70; John W. Rees, 1871-72; John Lammie, 1875-79; Omar Crossman, 1880-81; Burton B. Lewis, 1882-89, 1892-93; J. H. Shallice, 1890-91.

*Town Clerks.*—Earl Sawyer, 1821-28; David Wild, 1829; James Sherwood, 1830-31; Lyman Scott, Jr., 1832-34; Albert Seaman, 1835; Thomas White, 1836; Chester W. Williams, 1837-38; Ralph Lewis, 1839-40; Daniel Warner, 1841-44; Benjamin Hillman, 1845-47, 1850, 1857-60; Joseph Hineckley, 1848; Milo Holmes, 1849; William Thomas, 1851-56; Leroy W. Brown, 1861; C. Mason, 1862-63; Martin Hayden, 1864-65; Maynard W. Lanckton, 1866-67; Eugene Haskell, 1868-69; L. W. Baldwin, 1870; T. H. Crandall, 1871-74; M. J. Crandall, 1875-76; Marcus P. Beebe, 1877; Burton B. Lewis, 1878-81; Theodore Hayden, 1882; Frank M. Merrill, 1883-85; Stephen Edwards, 1889; George S. Davis, 1890-91; C. C. Wood, 1892; Alton K. Laird, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1822, Enoch Howlet; 1823, Lot Crowl; 1824, Earl Sawyer; 1825, Amos Wright; 1826, Jonathan Cook; 1827, Eber Holmes; 1828, James Parmalee; 1829, William Price; 1830, Leonard Mason; 1831, W. Price, Stephen Shutt; 1832, Lyman Scott; 1833, Lyman Scott, Jr.; 1834, S. Shutt; 1835, W. Price; 1836, L. Scott, Denison Ashley, Nathaniel Brown; 1837, N. Brown; 1838, S. Shutt; 1839, D. Ashley; 1840, Henry Foot, Thomas White; 1841, Nathaniel Brown; 1842, Henry Foot; 1843, L. Scott; 1844, Luther Cummings; 1845, Ulysses P. Crane; 1846, John G. Wood; 1847, T. White; 1848, S. Shutt; 1849, U. P. Crane; 1850, John G. Wood; 1851, T. White; 1852, David H. Olney; 1853, U. P. Crane; 1854, J. G. Wood; 1855, T. White; 1856, Reuben Brown; 1857, Aaron G. Hovey, Alexander Mitchell; 1858, Isaac T. Wheeler; 1859, Alfred Lewis; 1860, A. G. Hovey; 1861, A. Mitchell; 1862, R. E. Jameson; 1863, A. H. Lewis, T. White; 1864, Daniel Brown, I. T. Wheeler; 1865, A. Mitchell; 1866, Harrison Cheney; 1867, William Charles; 1868, D. Brown, T. White; 1869, A. Mitchell; 1870, T. White; 1871, Reuben Ball; 1872, D. Brown; 1873, A. Mitchell, I. T. Wheeler; 1874, I. T. Wheeler; 1875, David D. Morgan; 1876, D. Brown, John Mitchell; 1877, J. Mitchell; 1878, Perry E. Merrill; 1879, D. D. Morgan; 1880, D. Brown; 1881, J. Mitchell; 1882, George Cheney; 1883, D. D. Morgan; 1884, Sylvester B. Brown; 1885, J. Mitchell; 1886, G. Cheney; 1887, George Haskell, E. J. Cheney, John Lammie; 1888, S. D. Brown, E. J. Cheney; 1889, J. Lammie; 1890, Ellsworth Cheney, Enoch Howlet, William H. Cushman; 1891, G. W. Haskell, Arthur Powell, Martin Cole; 1892, M. Cole; 1893, E. E. Howlet.

Rufus Metcalf, Jr., whose birth occurred December 24, 1812, was the first white child born in Freedom. The first persons married here were Elihu Daggett to Sally McKee and Sylvester Davis to Miss Daggett, the two ceremonies being performed at the same time and place in 1817. Peter Davis died December 17, 1816, his death being the first one in the town. Jemima Clark taught the first school in 1816. Elam Ellithorpe came from Monroe county, accompanied by seven sons, and erected the first tannery, in 1824, on the farm now owned by John Charles. In 1828 he built a second tannery in Sandusky village. The first postoffice was established about 1824; Dr. Warren Coudery, an early physician who resided in the Fish lake neighborhood, was the first postmaster.

Nathan Cole and his brothers Daniel and Asahel, Reuben Brown, and Hazen and Daniel Jaquish were the first settlers in Elton; in early days the neighborhood was known as Cole's settlement. Nathan Cole built the first saw-mill there prior to 1827. In 1830 there were two asheries in the place; one was owned by a Mr. Terrill and the other by a Mr. Buell, and both kept groceries with which, presumably, to pay the pioneers for their ashes. About 1835 Isaac Crawford erected a brewery on the lot now owned by Jonah Thomas, which was burned about 1840 and was never rebuilt.

Daniel Howlet owns an ancient agricultural relic in the form of an old bull

plow, which was made by his father in 1817. This primitive implement is entirely of wood except the point, which is wrought iron. It is well preserved.

In the northwest corner of the town a black lubricating oil was discovered in 1865. A test well was put down by Hope, Converse & Mulligan on the farm of David Morgan. In 1878 E. K. West & Co. put down the second well and in 1890 Scott & Co. drilled another on the same farm. All found oil at a depth of from 150 to 175 feet. Prentiss & Co. sunk a well on the farm of Delos Clough to a depth of 1,400 feet, but no oil was discovered after passing the rock at 150 feet below the surface.

Freedom is an agricultural town, with cheese making the leading industry. Grain is grown successfully, apples are produced in quite large quantities and of good quality, and vegetables are raised in abundance. The manufacture of maple sugar is the source of considerable revenue.

About 1840 several Welsh families from Oneida county settled in Freedom. They were mostly enterprising and industrious farmers, and from that time forward the colony has continued to increase until it now forms a very considerable portion of the population of the town.

The highways of Freedom compare favorably with those of other towns in the county. The first road was "laid out" October 20, 1813, by the commissioners of highways of the town of Ischua, of which Freedom then formed a part. The road lies in and along the valley of Clear creek. The first iron bridge in the town of Freedom was erected in 1877 by Commissioner of Highways D. D. Newman across Clear creek in Sandusky. The town now has thirteen of these substantial structures.

The Rochester branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad enters the town on its eastern border, about two miles south of the northeast corner, traverses in a southwesterly direction through the hamlet of Freedom station, enters Farmersville, and with a curve to the northwest re-enters this town. With a curve to the southwest it again leaves Freedom near the southwest corner. The Tonawanda & Cuba railroad (narrow gauge) was discontinued from Sandusky to Cuba on October 15, 1886. In January, 1892, the name of the road was changed and has since been known as the Attica & Freedom railroad. Its southern terminus is Sandusky.

In harmony with their New England ideas the pioneers were active and energetic in providing for the education of their children. The first school commissioners of the town, Enoch Howlet, Charles Beebe, and Nathan Cole, established two school districts in September after their election in March, 1821. In 1825 the population of the town was 935 and it then contained four whole and three fractional school districts, and \$73.57 was expended for school purposes. In 1890 the town had a population of 1,251, and is divided into eleven school districts with eleven school houses and maintained a school in all of them. The school property was valued at \$4,225. The assessed valuation of the districts is \$671,392. Twelve teachers were employed for the

legal term and 253 children attended school. The amount of public money received from the State was \$1,389.18; raised by local tax \$1,157.80.

Sandusky is a post village situated north of the center of the town on Clear creek and on the Attica & Freedom (narrow gauge) railroad; the village also has stage communication with Freedom station. The village contains three churches, a district graded school house, three general stores, one hotel, a harness shop, an undertaking establishment, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, two saw-mills and a grist-mill, a cheese factory, a woolen-mill, and 325 inhabitants. Situated on Main street, which runs about north and south, is a pleasant public park or common, prized as the bequest of the late David Wild. The park was used in the old training days for military parades, for public meetings, and for a play-ground. The plat is a part of lot 38, township six, in the third range, and is bounded as follows: "Beginning at an iron in the center of the State road, at the northwest corner of the Beebe block lot, and runs thence N. 15° 50' W. along the center of said State road 638 feet 9 inches; thence N. 88° 3' E. 108 feet; thence S. 13° 30' E. 497 feet; thence N. 73° 30' E. 66 feet 4 inches; thence S. 9° 10' E. 56 feet; thence S. 16° 10' E. 36½ feet; thence S. 69½° W. 24½ feet; thence S. 15° E. 25 feet 3 inches; thence S. 74° 10' W. along the said Beebe block lot 119 feet 9 inches, to the place of beginning, containing one and one-half acres of land." Although many of the inhabitants of Sandusky never knew Mr. Wild, yet his memory is revered by them and his bequest is held as a sacred trust.

Freedom is a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, in the east part of the town, and contains a postoffice, one store, a church edifice, and about a dozen dwellings.

Elton is a hamlet in the southwest corner of Freedom and a station on the Buffalo, Rochester, & Pittsburg railroad, and has a postoffice, two church edifices, a school house, two stores, a saw-mill, a feed store, a cheese factory, two blacksmith shops, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

The Arcade signal service station is located in the northern part of Freedom, on the slope of a hill on the south side of the valley of Clear creek, between Sandusky and Arcade. This station was established in April, 1890, and has an elevation of 100 feet above the valley and 1,557 feet above tide-water. It is situated on the farm of James D. Tate, who was appointed observer at the time it was established.

May 19, 1830, Josiah Cheney purchased of David Wild the site where Josiah Mead had a few years before built a carding and cloth-dressing mill, and where the Hayden woolen-mills have since been built. Mr. Cheney continued the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing until 1836, when he sold to a Mr. Waldo. In 1842 the property was owned by Guy C. Mead, who sold it to Harvey Lanckton in 1844. The latter conveyed it to Albert Lanckton in 1847, who conducted the business until 1850 and sold to Martin Hayden, who continued until 1869, when he began the manufacture of yarn. In



1871 he made stocking yarn and flannels for market. In 1868 the firm of M. & T. Hayden was formed and continued until the death of Martin Hayden in 1883. Since then Theodore Hayden has been the sole proprietor. The business has steadily increased. These mills consume 30,000 pounds of wool annually and turn out 30,000 yards of flannel, 5,000 pounds of yarn, and 22,000 shirts. They are run by water-power and employ 15 or 20 operatives.

E. D. Austin's grist-mill in Sandusky is erected on the site of a mill built in 1822 by Elihu Cruttenden. The property has had several proprietors. About 1856 it was owned by David H. Wood, who in 1859 rebuilt the mill and in 1861 the first dam, which had been washed away. Mr. Wood sold to George Wood, who sold out to Thomas Dorman. In March, 1885, E. D. Austin purchased the property, which he has improved by putting in elevators and other new machinery. The motive power is water; the mill contains two runs of stone, one for making flour and the other for grinding provender, and has a capacity of 300 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of feed per day.

Arthur T. & George C. Norton's saw-mills in Sandusky on Clear creek, which furnishes the motive power, were rebuilt by Elon A. Norton in 1866 on the site of the mill erected by Spencer Crowel about 1840. Mr. Norton designed his mill for sawing lumber only, but subsequently built an addition and he and his sons have put in a planer and other machinery. The saw-mill has a capacity of 8,000 feet of lumber per day; three hands are employed.

Lyman Richardson's saw-mill in Elton was built by him in 1843. It was washed out in 1864, but immediately rebuilt, and now has a capacity of 3,000 feet of lumber daily. In 1876 a grist-mill was added capable of grinding 100 bushels of grain per day. Both mills are operated by water-power.

The grist-mill of Fred Gates in Sandusky was built by Eber Holmes in 1845. In 1877 Mr. Gates purchased the property of Jerome Wakerly. The mill is operated by water-power and has two runs of stone.

The saw-mill of Thomas S. Sparks was erected by a Mr. Wood; the property has had several proprietors. In August, 1868, it was purchased by Mr. Sparks, who manufactured lumber and cheese boxes. In 1885 he put in steam-power as auxiliary to water-power. It has one lumber saw, one planer, and one shingle and heading machine.

Religious services were first held in Freedom in April, 1813, at the dwelling of Rufus Metcalf, and were conducted by Elder P. Root. From then until the organization of the Methodist and Baptist societies meetings were doubtless held at private houses or in barns by representatives of different denominations. About 1835 some disciples of the Mormon religion held a series of meetings in Orrin Cheney's barn and various other places which caused much excitement. When they left for Ohio they were followed by ten or fifteen families who became converts to Mormonism, some of whom afterward renounced the faith and returned. The leaders of this movement to obtain proselytes were Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley Pratt, and John Gould,

who made their headquarters with Rufus Metcalf and Dr. Warren Coudery.

The First Baptist church of Freedom is located in Sandusky. The first covenant meeting was held at the house of Stephen Hollister on Saturday, November 4, 1820, when the following named members organized themselves as the South Branch of the First Baptist church in Concord: Deacon Colby, Samuel S. Nichols, Silas Parker, Joseph Pasco, Caleb Calkins, Stephen Hollister, E. R. Wilbur, Sardis Davis, Samuel Upham, Hurlburt Cruttenden, and Isabella Clark. At a council held at the house of Silas Parker in China, February 22, 1821, this branch became an independent church with the name of the "China Baptist church." Caleb Calkins and Deacon Colby were chosen deacons March 27, 1821. July 27, 1826, this organization was changed to the "First Baptist church in Freedom," and retained forty-four of its old members and several were granted dismission to join churches in Sardinia. The society was formed or re-organized in 1844 and contained only sixteen members with Rev. Francis Spears, pastor. That year the present house of worship was erected, of wood, at a cost of \$1,100, and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at \$2,500. The edifice will seat 250 people. The present number of members is about seventy, with Rev. Thomas Seyse, pastor. The Sunday school has fifty-five scholars.

The First Presbyterian church of Freedom was incorporated January 20, 1827, and became extinct after a few years of usefulness. In fact its existence is scarcely remembered at this late day.

The First Universalist church of Sandusky was organized May 24, 1845, with twenty-five members; Rev. G. S. Gowdy was the first pastor. The present house of worship was erected in 1845, at a cost of \$1,500, and will seat 200 people. The society has thirty-five members and is without a pastor.

The First Methodist Episcopal church at Sandusky was re-organized January 12, 1846, with eleven members. In 1890 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,635. The church property is now valued at \$2,500. The edifice has seats for 300 people: the membership numbers twenty, with Rev. Joseph Clark, pastor. The Sunday school has an average attendance of twenty-five scholars. Before the erection of the present house of worship meetings, after the re-organization, were held in the Universalist church. Prior to that time services were held at the Fish lake settlement. Before the Mormon excitement in about 1835 this church was prosperous and strong, but the dissensions caused by the doctrines of the "Latter-day Saints" nearly extinguished its organization for a time. The society evidently had a regular existence in the early history of the town, probably before 1820, for on October 6, 1827, the Holland Land Company deeded it fifty acres of land—a part of lot 28—which was sold in 1867 for \$1,200.

Salem church, near Sandusky, was organized June 30, 1850, as Calvinistic Methodist (Welsh); in September, 1892, the denomination was changed to Welsh Presbyterian. Rev. Edward Rees officiated at the organization, when

the church had only ten members. Rev. John D. Jones, the first pastor, preached in the school house at the "Sand Bank" for two years, or until 1854, when the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$900, and will seat 250 people. The church property is valued at \$1,500. The present number of members is fifty-six, with Rev. John Evans, pastor. The Sunday school is attended by fifty pupils under R. J. Williams as superintendent.

The Ebenezer Baptist church (Welsh), located at Freedom, was organized with twenty members by Rev. John P. Harris on March 2, 1843. Rev. Richard Morris, who was ordained March 16th of that year, was the first pastor. The first church edifice was erected in 1844. In June, 1871, the present house of worship was dedicated, the cost of the structure being \$3,000; the seating capacity is 350 people. Deacon John Lewis donated the lot upon which it stands. The present number of members is 165 with Rev. Joseph M. Lloyd, pastor, who is also superintendent of the Sunday school, having 100 scholars.

The Freewill Baptist church of Elton was organized on May 29, 1837, by Rev. A. H. Andrus, the first pastor, with forty-six members. The first house of worship, a wooden structure, was built the same year. In 1873 the present church edifice, also a wooden building, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, and with the grounds, etc., is now valued at \$1,800. The church has sixty-three members with Rev. A. P. Markham, pastor. The building will seat 250 people. The Sunday school has seventy-two scholars.

The Free Methodist church at Elton was organized in 1880 by Rev. Mr. Burgess. Rev. C. C. Egleston was the first pastor. The present church edifice was erected, of wood, in 1881, has a seating capacity of 225, and cost \$1,200. The present number of members is twenty-eight with Rev. N. B. Martin, pastor. The church property is worth \$2,000. The Sunday school is attended by twenty scholars with C. E. Leonard, superintendent.

In 1840 a number of families in Freedom and Lyndon organized a religious society called the Associate Reformed church, with Rev. William Howden as the first minister. Meetings were held principally in school houses. The name was changed about 1858 to the United Presbyterian church of Freedom and Lyndon; no edifice has ever been erected.

Sandusky Union, No. 95, E. A. U., was organized May 20, 1880, with fifteen members. The first officers were B. B. Grover, chancellor; E. Shuart, advocate; B. B. Holmes, president; Sarah C. Norton, secretary.

Freedom Lodge, No. 127, A. O. U. W., was organized January 25, 1878, by James D. McVey with twenty-five charter members. The first officers were Harrison Cheney, P. M. W.; J. D. Colburn, M. W.; R. O. Jones, F.; M. D. Scobey, O.; B. B. Lewis, R.; E. W. Earl, financier; P. E. Merrill, receiver. The present membership is thirty-eight.

Sandusky Council, No. 103, R. T. of T., was organized in 1879 with fifteen members, the first officers being Harrison Cheney, C. C.; M. C. Freeman, secretary.

David Austin came from Taunton, Mass., in 1823 and settled on the farm now owned by Alonzo Wyman. He was a shoemaker and a farmer. David Austin, Jr., who came to Freedom with his parents, married Matilda, daughter of Elihu Daggett, who came from North Attleboro, Mass., in 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by David James. Mr. and Mrs. Austin had eleven children, of whom six are living: Melvin J., Caroline (Mrs. Andrew Jackson), Almira (Mrs. Sylvester Jackson), Elroy D., Louisa (Mrs. Lysander Baldwin), and Edgar Austin. Elroy D. Austin, born in Arcade, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1836, was a farmer until 1885, when he purchased the grist-mill at Sandusky which he still owns. He married Janette, a daughter of Stephen Findlay, who came from Scotland in 1833. Children: Sarah (Mrs. George Norton), Arthur E., Elizabeth (Mrs. John E. Peck), William F., and Burton.

Charles Beebe, from Vermont, came to Arcade with his family about 1815, making the journey with an ox-team. In 1818 he moved to Freedom and settled on the farm now owned by his youngest son, Wellington, who resides at Aurora. Mr. Beebe had eleven children. Charles Beebe, Jr., born in Arcade, was one year old when his parents came to Freedom. He married Harriet Mead; children: Marion (Mrs. C. S. Pinney), Frank, Verlette C., Ella, Earl, and Mabel (Mrs. Elmer Gould). Frank Beebe was born in Freedom, and for his first wife married Mary, daughter of Joshua Edwards; children: Lura and Alice. He married, second, Alida A., daughter of Albert and Melvina Dawley, and they have one daughter, Emma.

Frederick Beekman, a Revolutionary soldier and a man of Dutch descent, came to this town in 1820, where he died at the age of 109 years, 6 months, and 5 days. His wife Susan died two years prior aged 105 years, 8 months, and 8 days. Their son Christopher came with them and spent most of his life here. Of Frederick Beekman many interesting stories are related. He was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of '76, and early on Fourth of July mornings, with his old "howling-piece" on his shoulder, he would sally forth and rouse his neighbors with a grand salute, following it with a "Hurrah for Washington, Gates, Putnam, and Lee, und all der brave men who fought for libertee!" He was patriotic and became a sage for Dutch wit and repartee.

Barnes Bixby came from New Hampshire in 1817 and settled on the farm now owned by David R. Phillips, where he encountered all the hardships of a pioneer. He married Hannah Bixby; children: Daniel, William, Ann, and Lucy. Daniel Bixby, born in 1816, was not quite one year old when the family came to Freedom; he was a farmer, and married Vastia Root. Children: Anson E. and Anna J. (Mrs. A. Woodley). Anson E. Bixby, a farmer, married Margaret Woodley; children: David E., Harry J., and Carl A.

The Cheney family is an early and reputable one in New England, and is of English descent. As early as 1680 the Cheney family were residents of Roxbury (Boston Highlands), Mass. Subsequently some of them settled in New Hampshire, and their descendants are among the prominent people of that State. Josiah Cheney, son of Ebenezer, came from Chesterfield, N. H., to Livingston county, N. Y., in 1820. In 1823 he removed to Freedom, where he built the first woolen-mill in the town in 1824 and operated it until 1836, when he engaged in farming, and continued in this vocation the remainder of his life. He died in October, 1865. He was a member of the militia and held town offices. Mr. Cheney married Harriet, daughter of Lyman Scott, of Chesterfield, N. H. Their children were Harriet (Mrs. Myron Holmes), deceased; George, deceased; Jane (Mrs. Darius Beebe), deceased; Harrison; Wallace, of



Java, N. Y.; Walter L.; and Wellington M., a physician of Dansville, N. Y.

Lt.-Col. Harrison Cheney was born in Freedom, Jan. 3, 1830. After receiving his education in common schools and in Arcade Seminary he taught nine winter terms of district school and labored on his father's farm in summer. But this quiet farmer's life was not to continue. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was too true a patriot not to be aroused to action, and in Aug, 1862, he recruited every man of Co. D, 154th N. Y. Vols., and had more applicants than he could receive. It is said that "he was the only man who recruited, personally, every man of a company in this State." He was commissioned captain of the company at its organization. He was engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville and was captured by the enemy at Gettysburg. On the ninth day after his capture, while marching under guard through a piece of woods near Martinsburg, he broke from the ranks and ran, was hotly pursued into the woods, but escaped, and was a fugitive for twenty-two days before he reached the Union army. Captain Cheney was promoted major in Feb., 1865, and lieutenant-colonel in March, 1865, and was mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865. Colonel Cheney married, first, Mary J., daughter of Harvey Foote, of Deerfield, N. Y. Mrs. Cheney died in 1891. Their children were Ella M. (Mrs. Cassius C. Wood), Mary E. (Mrs. Walter L. Knight), and Harry F. He married, second, Frances D. James, of Freedom.

Colonel Cheney has been prominent in his town and his district, which he represented in the Assembly in 1876 and 1888. How well he performed his duties can best be told by quoting from the "Review of the Assembly." He is spoken of among the most earnest working members, and "as a man of tone and character he had no superior. Far above the wily machinations of bad men, he had the interests of the people at heart, ever watching and working for sound legislation and good government. With this class of men in our legislative halls we should soon feel a welcome relief from the sad depression into which incompetent and dishonest men have plunged us; and we could once more enjoy the privileges and blessings of an honest prosperity." Colonel Cheney made agriculture his vocation after the war, and since 1881, with the exception of three years, he has held the position of railway mail clerk. Courteous, affable, kind-hearted, and dominated by strong Christian principles, he has ever been a popular citizen and official, and holds a high place in the regards of his numerous friends. He rightly stands among the representative men of Cattaraugus county, and in the written words of Dr. Van Aernam to him: "You helped in clearing the forests of Cattaraugus, helped in opening up its roads, aided in establishing its schools and churches, aided in crushing out the Rebellion, and I think it is due to yourself and your special friends as well as the public that your memory should be perpetuated in its history."

Walter L. Cheney was born in Freedom and has always been a farmer. He married, first, Frances, daughter of Charles Beebe, Sr., and had one son, Willie T., of Pike, N. Y. After her death he married Jane, widow of Capt. Alfred H. Lewis, by whom he has two children, Hattie E. and John W.

William Crossman and two brothers came from England to Connecticut at an early day and subsequently settled in the town of Williamsport, Pa. He married Sally Workman and just before the War of 1812 removed to Pavilion, N. Y., where he died. Amos Crossman, his son, was born in 1788, married Alice Stoddard, and in Nov., 1828, came to Freedom, where he bought 244 acres of land, on which there was a log house. He died in 1870 and his



wife in 1868. Of their seven children six are living: Joel, Lurena (Mrs. Lyman Richardson), Amos, Oren, Alice L., and Omar. Amos Crossman married Olive E. Wait and has two children: Homer S. and Lettie A. (Mrs. A. B. Childs). He lives in Cadiz in the town of Franklinville. Omar Crossman was supervisor of Freedom in 1880 and 1881.

Elbert Cummings, son of Luther, who came from Herkimer county to Yorkshire and soon afterward settled in Freedom, was born on the farm where he now lives Oct. 5, 1844. In 1877 he started a market garden and now has a little more than thirty acres annually in garden truck. He married Cora, daughter of Gardner Sheldon; children: Nat. G., Della A., and Howard L.

William Edwards, son of Thomas, was born in Wales, emigrated to America in 1855, and resided at Centerville, where he followed farming until 1867. He then removed to Sandusky and was a merchant's clerk until 1878, when he opened a general store. He married Sarah A. Evans; children: Stephen A., George F., Cary T., and Lois M. Stephen A. is engaged in the insurance business at Sandusky. He married Mallie E., daughter of Miles and Amanda Lewis, and has one daughter, M. Eleanor.

Edward Gibbin was born in Wales and came to America in 1851, locating in Farmersville. He married Phebe Williams; children: Hattie (Mrs. R. G. Lewis), Sarah (Mrs. Jesse Brown), Ann (Mrs. Byron Leonard), James, Phebe, William, and Mattie (Mrs. William Brown).

Sylvester Haskell, son of Daniel and Mary (Rich) Haskell, was born March 7, 1816. He learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in Youngstown, Niagara county, and in 1843 came to Freedom and engaged in farming. With the exception of one year he has since lived in this town. In 1862 he purchased of Abram Van Deusen the farm on which he now resides. He married Julia A., daughter of John Crandall; children: Eugene (deceased), John T., George W., Calvin, and Dwight W. George W. Haskell was born in Holland, Erie county, June 2, 1843, and in 1864 enlisted in Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. A., serving until the close of the war. He returned to Freedom and engaged in farming, and in 1889 purchased the hardware store in Sandusky of E. J. Cheney, which he sold in 1890 to H. M. White. Mr. Haskell married Hettie, daughter of Sampson W. Owens; children: John W., Alfred E., and Sherman S. Calvin Haskell, born in Holland, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1847, lived on the farm with his father until 1879, when he opened a livery and carried the mail from Freedom to Arcade, continuing until the Tonawanda Valley & Cuba railroad was completed. In April, 1886, he disposed of his livery business and became a conductor on this railroad, which position he still holds. He married Rose, daughter of John C. Law; children: Nettie J. and Eugene.

Eber Holmes, from York, Livingston county, came to Freedom in 1827. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and soon after he settled here he built a grist-mill on the site of Fred Gales's mill in Sandusky; about the same time he built a saw-mill on what is known as the John Law estate. Subsequently he opened a general store at Sandusky, built an ashery, bought the farmers' ashes, and made potash. Mr. Holmes was a very popular man and served as supervisor ten years. Myron Holmes was supervisor in 1847.

Enoch Howlet located in Freedom in 1810, settling finally where a son now lives. Coming from Bradford, N. H., he returned to that place almost immediately, but came hence and made a permanent settlement in 1812, remaining until his death in 1856. He was a prominent man and highly respected, and at the first town meeting was vested with four local offices. On the farm now

owned by G. A. Waterman he erected the first saw-mill in the town, kept also the first store and inn, and in 1831 was appointed the second postmaster, which office he held at the time of his death. He was also supervisor and justice of the peace. His first wife was Susan Metcalf, who bore him five children; his second marriage was with Sally Coudery, by whom he had three children.

William Jackson, son of John, was born in Essex county, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1810. His parents moved to Columbia, Herkimer county, in 1811, and to Cattaraugus county in 1833, settling first in Machias. He purchased the farm where he now lives and moved onto it in 1841. He married Elizabeth Cornes; children: Rev. Benjamin F., Dr. William H., Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Henry Shal-lies), Delphia B. (Mrs. Daniel H. McMillan), and Charles E.

Levi Jones, from Greenwich, Mass., came to Freedom in 1824 and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by David Cramer. He married Rachel, daughter of Elisha Newcomb, of Massachusetts; children: Josiah, Elisha, Levi, Elizabeth, William, Elbert, George, Selina, Marshall, and David. Levi Jones, Jr., born in Massachusetts, was nine years old when his parents came to Freedom. He was a cooper and a mason, trades which he followed several years. He married Sophronia, daughter of William Hatfield; children: Horace W., Elisha, Parley C., W. Henry, Elliott, Fayette, Mamie, Adelbert, Mary, Runy, and Luther. Since Mr. Jones has lived in the town he has assisted in killing several bears, one panther, and many deer. W. Henry Jones was born in Freedom and has conducted a meat market for several years. He married Mary-Harper; children: Mildred, Isadore, Myrtie, and Florence.

Morris M., Jones, a native of Wales, emigrated to America in 1827 and first settled in Oneida county. Mr. Jones removed to Freedom in 1854, where he is a farmer. He married Elizabeth Richards, of Wales, who was the mother of his children Mary (deceased), Thomas, Richard, and Catherine (Mrs. Millard Ellithorpe). Mrs. Jones died and he married, second, Ann Jones, by whom he has a daughter, Jennie, wife of Bishop Lincoln, of Yorkshire.

Daniel Lammie was a prominent factor in the town's prosperity. He was its supervisor in 1851, 1852, 1857, and 1863-66, in all seven terms, and served during the war period with signal ability. John Lammie held the same office five years from 1875 to 1879.

William Law, a native of England, deserted the British army in the War of 1812 and settled in Washington county. He married Fanny, daughter of John Congdon, and both families came to Freedom in 1825. His children were Eliphalet, John C., and Mary A. John C. Law was born in Washington county about 1821 and married Emeline, daughter of Lemuel Rounds. In 1864 he moved to Sandusky, where he died July 22, 1892. His widow and children survive him. Children: Denis, Rose (Mrs. C. Haskell), Cora (Mrs. B. B. Lewis), and Ada (Mrs. George Davis).

Harvey Lanckton, son of Seth and a native of Massachusetts, born Nov. 11, 1797, settled in Freedom in 1842, and purchased the wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill of Josiah Cheney and Guy C. Mead on the present site of the Hayden woolen-mills at Sandusky. He had previously lived in Holland, where he built a saw-mill and woolen-mill, and in Hurdsville, where he had conducted similar business. After a few years in Sandusky he sold to his son Albert, who transferred the property to Hayden. Harvey Lanckton purchased a saw-mill of Elias Wood, rebuilt it, and with it built a furniture and undertaker's shop. He constructed the hearse that he used, which was the first one in the town, and continued the furniture and undertaking business



*B. B. Lewis*



till his death in 1870. Mr. Lanckton married Eunice Chapin. Children: Albert, Ann C. (Mrs. George Cheney), deceased, Rosetta (deceased), William Mearns, Emeline and Elvira (deceased), Millard F., Maynard W., and Harriet (Mrs. L. H. Ferrand). Mr. Lanckton was succeeded in business by his sons Millard F. and Maynard W., who continued together until 1878, when Maynard W. retired and is a merchant at Delevan. M. F. continues alone.

Laban Lewis, son of Reuben and Mary Lewis, was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Sept. 17, 1787. In 1810 he married Sarah Tarbell, of Groton, Mass., who was born Jan. 1, 1793, and by her he had fifteen children, of whom only William F., of Arcade, N. Y., was born in Freedom. Laban Lewis was a soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Freedom from Sherborn, Mass., in 1832, and settled in the east part of the town. Mr. Lewis died Nov. 26, 1861; Mrs. Lewis survives him at the age of ninety-eight years and receives a widow's pension. She resides with her daughter Calista M. (Mrs. Barnard Wilder) in Armada, Mich.

Jerome B. Lewis was the second son of Nathan and Sally Lewis, was born on the 10th of October, 1830, in the town of Penfield, Monroe county, N. Y., and at the age of three years moved west with the family and settled in Rushford, Allegany county. He married in December, 1852, at Freedom, Mary E., daughter of John B. and Gertrude M. Van Dusen, who came west from Otsego county and settled in the town in 1835. In the spring of 1853 he moved onto a farm of 157 acres situated about one and one-half miles east of Sandusky village, which he had bought the year before, and which he still owns. Remaining there until the fall of 1855 he rented the farm and moved with his family to East Rushford, Allegany county, to operate a saw-mill. As a result of their marriage two daughters and one son were born to them: Lillian, Burton B., and Iva. In the fall of 1858 he removed to his farm in Freedom, remaining there until the spring of 1862, when he moved to Sandusky to engage in the saw-mill and cheese-box business with William V. Smith and John L. Wilder, running the mill which is at present owned and operated by Thomas S. Sparks. In the spring of 1866 he, in company with John L. Wilder, built at Sandusky the first cheese factory erected in the town, and at present is operating ten factories.

Burton B. Lewis, born at East Rushford, Allegany county, Sept. 3, 1856, was educated in the common schools of Sandusky, at Ten Broeck Free Academy in Franklinville in 1872, at Arcade Academy in 1873, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Buffalo during the fall and winter of 1876-77. He worked at cheese making from 1870 to 1876, attending school during the fall and winter of each year, and is now engaged with his father in the manufacture of cheese as cashier and book-keeper of the Sandusky Combination Cheese Factories. He was married to Miss Cora V. Law, daughter of John C. and Emeline Law, of Sandusky, Sept. 24, 1878, and has a family of six daughters: Leah, Lora, Ruth, Mary, Genevieve, and Margary. In politics Mr. Lewis has always been a staunch Republican. He was elected to the office of town clerk of Freedom in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881, and was supervisor in 1882 to 1889 inclusive and again in 1892-93. He was a member of the County Committee in 1884 and 1889, was nominated by his party to the office of member of Assembly in 1889 and elected over E. B. Jewell, Esq. (Democrat) and Paul B. Griffin (Prohibitionist) by a plurality of 457, and was again re-nominated in 1890 and elected over Charles W. Phillips (Democrat) and H. B. Morgan (Prohibitionist) by a plurality of 563. Mr. Lewis is quite largely interested in



real estate operations in Buffalo, and is an estimable citizen enjoying great personal popularity.

Capt. Alfred H. Lewis was born in Perrington, N. Y., and came to Freedom with his parents. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. D, 64th N. Y. Vols., was engaged in seventeen battles, and for meritorious service was promoted to sergeant, to lieutenant, and to captain, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. He married Jane, daughter of Sampson Owens, who came from Wales in 1838; they have one daughter, Kittie (Mrs. Hugh W. Davis,) of Salamanca.

Griffith Lewis, a native of Wales, came to America in 1844 and to Freedom in 1849. He married Ann, daughter of Thomas Williams, of Remsen, Oneida county; children: Thomas P., Richard G. (proprietor of the hotel at Sandusky), John G., and William G.

Perry E. Merrill, son of Smith and Melinda Merrill, was born in Freedom, June 30, 1845, was educated in the common schools and in Rushford Academy, and in 1870 entered the office of W. A. Day, of Franklinville, as a student of dentistry. After learning the profession he entered into partnership with Mr. Day, and in April, 1872, opened an office at Yorkshire Center, continuing there until 1873, when he came to Sandusky, but still continues the Yorkshire office. In May, 1877, he opened a drug store. Mr. Merrill in 1878 was elected justice of the peace, and after serving nearly four years was appointed notary public. He was appointed postmaster under President Harrison and is the present incumbent. Jan. 10, 1877, he married Mary I., daughter of Sereno and Lucinda Loomis, of Arcade; children: Eugene L. and Floyd S.

Rufus Metcalf, a simultaneous settler with Earl Sawyer and Jonas C. Irish in 1811, and whose brother Gregory located in the southeast part of the town in 1812, became somewhat famous during the Mormon meetings of 1835, for it was at his house that the leaders made at times their headquarters and early converted him and his family to Mormonism. Mr. Metcalf followed them to Ohio. He was one of the first cheese manufacturers and his son Rufus was the first white child born in Freedom, his birth occurring Dec. 24, 1812.

Evan Morgan was born in Wales, where he married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Griffith. He came to America in 1830 with his wife and six children and settled in Oneida county; in 1850 he removed to Freedom, where he engaged in farming. Children: Thomas, John, Jane, Evan, Margaret, Joel, and Isaac. Isaac married Martha, daughter of John Hooper, and is a farmer; children: John, Richard, Thomas, Charles, and Albert.

Samuel Norton came from Barnston, P. Q., in 1838, and by trade was a millwright. He married Orphia Heath; children: Hiram, Harriet, Olive, Sally A., Amanda, Elon Alonzo, Melvina, Samuel, Clarissa, and Mary. Elon Alonzo Norton married Sarah, daughter of Elias Wood, and they have two sons and two daughters. The sons, Arthur M. and George C., are the proprietors of the Norton lumber mills at Sandusky. Arthur M. Norton was born in Farmersville, where he resided until his parents returned to Freedom in 1856. In April, 1865, he enlisted in Co. G, 81st N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war.

John Peet, a native of England, came to America and located first in Oneida county. In 1837 he moved with his family to Freedom and settled on the farm now owned by J. J. Davis. He married Mary Davis. Five children survive them both, viz.: Evan, George, William, David, and John. John Peet was born in Oneida county March 24, 1833. He is a farmer and has served several years as assessor of Freedom. He married Sarah, daughter of



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Thomas W. Owens; children: Martha (Mrs. Melvin Leonard), Mary (Mrs. John L. Gibbs), Arthur O., John E., Eva S., and Fannie.

Col. Earl Sawyer, with Jonas C. Irish and Rufus Metcalf, became a settler in 1811, coming here from Vermont. In 1822 he erected the first frame dwelling, was the first town clerk and an early justice of the peace, and was one of the first to introduce improved farming implements. In other ways he was first and foremost. J. W. Sawyer was supervisor of Freedom in 1867.

Nelson Shallies, son of Joseph, came to Freedom from Woodstock, Vt., about 1840. He was first a blacksmith here and then a farmer, and married Ellen Cheney; children: Emily (Mrs. J. Vallance), Elbert C., Edgar M., Ella (Mrs. A. Carter), and J. Henry. J. Henry Shallies was born near Freedom, was educated at Arcade and Ten Broeck Academies, and has followed civil engineering and school teaching. He was elected in 1878 to the position of school commissioner for a term of three years and re-elected for another term in 1881, and was supervisor of Freedom in 1890 and 1891. He married Libbie, daughter of William Jackson; children: L. Ethel and Eleanor B.

Ezra B. Strong, a native of Vermont, came from Monroe county to Farmersville in 1832, settling on the farm now owned by Mrs. Bradford Jones. He married Eleanor, daughter of Matthias Lane. Eleven children were born to them, of whom eight are now living, viz.: William, Sally (widow of Henry Chaffee), Josephine (Mrs. Danforth Shattuck), Reuben, Joseph (captain in the 28th Iowa Inf.), Walter, Lucy (Mrs. Hellman), and Jacob L. Jacob L. Strong, born in Monroe county, came to Cattaraugus county in 1832, is a farmer, and married Phebe Louise, daughter of James Phelps; children: Osee James, William W., Eugene H., Jacob L., Phelps G., Ezra B., and Mary L., all of whom reside in Freedom. Mr. Strong and his six sons all vote in the same election district. He has been a deacon of the Baptist church over 30 years.

Francis White, a descendant of Rev. John White, who came from England to America in 1635 and settled in Cambridge, Mass., was born in Connecticut, came to the Mohawk valley and thence to Springville, N. Y., in 1809, and was one of the first school teachers in the county. He also taught singing school and frequently took his pay in wheat. In 1844 he moved to Yorkshire and engaged in farming, which he followed until his death in 1876. He married Emma, daughter of Jacob Rushmore, of Springville; children: Roderick (at one time State senator), Justice, Francis, Jacob, and Isaac. Isaac White was born in Springville, was educated at Springville Academy and subsequently taught school, and about 1830 went to Scotland, Canada, to teach, being also engaged in the mercantile trade. He married Anna, daughter of Chauncey Smith, of Burford, Canada, and was a farmer at the breaking out of the Patriot war in 1836. Taking sides with the Patriots he had to flee the country; the Tories made a vain attempt to capture him, but he escaped to Buffalo at night in a wagon secreted under some household goods which he saved. He settled in Arcade and engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods. In 1844 he removed to Yorkshire, where he died in 1887. Children: Lucinda (Mrs. C. J. Phelps), James, and Marana (Mrs. William Cunningham), who reside in Boston, Canada; Hiram M.; Chauncey J., of Arcade; and Elouise (Mrs. E. J. Runyon), of Yorkshire. Hiram M. White, born July 4, 1845, was educated in the common schools, and in 1863 went to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he worked five years. He then came to Arcade, where he learned the tinner's trade, which he has since followed. In 1890 he came to Sandusky and purchased the store of G. W. Haskell. He married Kate E. Conroy (deceased),

who bore him one son, Charles F. He married, second, Lottie B. Thompsett.

William E. Williams, born in Wales, emigrated to America about 1833, and was a farmer at Trenton, Oneida county, until 1847, when he removed with his family to Freedom. Mr. Williams married Margaret Lewis and six children survive them: Laura (widow of John Higgins), Ann (Mrs. David D. Davis), Samuel W., William W., John W., and Ellen (Mrs. Romaine Benjamin). John W. Williams was born in Trenton, N. Y., came to Freedom with his parents, and was engaged in farming until 1877. In 1882, in company with H. H. Owens, he purchased the store at Freedom, where Mr. Williams was appointed postmaster in 1883, being the present incumbent.

John Worthington, who settled in Freedom in 1818, had eight children, of whom Thaddeus, a farmer, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., was one of the first members of the M. E. church of Sandusky, and had ten children. His son John, a native of Freedom, being born here June 9, 1834, has been most of his life a farmer and a prominent man in his community.

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## CHAPTER XXX.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF GREAT VALLEY.

**G**REAT VALLEY was erected into a township from the town of Olean on the 15th of April, 1818, and then comprised what are now the towns of Great Valley, Allegany, Humphrey, and Carrolton, and a part of the Allegany Indian reservation. The towns of Allegany and Humphrey were set off under the name of Burton on April 18, 1831, and Carrolton was formed on March 9, 1842. In 1847 a portion of the Indian reservation was taken off, leaving Great Valley with its present area of nine miles north and south and six miles east and west. It includes the whole of town three and the north half of town two of the fourth range of the Holland survey, comprising 33,715 acres of assessed land: It is bounded on the north by Ellicottville, on the east by Humphrey and Allegany, on the south by Carrolton, and on the west by Salamanca and Little Valley.

An interior town lying a little south of the center of the county its surface in many parts is uneven and hilly, yet the hills, except in a few sections, are susceptible of cultivation and possess a fertile soil and good water. The highest summit is near the southwest corner and is about 1,300 feet above the bed of the Allegheny river. The township is drained by Great Valley creek, which enters this town from Ellicottville, between lots 29 and 42, and flowing southerly and southwesterly through the villages of Great Valley and Peth empties into the Allegheny near the southwest corner of the town, through which the latter flows northwesterly. Both these streams have several tributaries, the



largest being Wright's creek, which enters the center of the east boundary line from Humphrey and flows west into Great Valley creek some three miles below Great Valley village. Into Wright's creek flows Willoughby creek from the south and several other streams between that one and its mouth. Along Great Valley creek is a broad and fertile valley, thickly settled and picturesque, from which the township derives its name. This is traversed its entire length in this town by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, which has stations at Great Valley and S. & B. Junction. For a half-mile on either side of the Allegheny river, in the southwest corner of the town, lies a portion of the Indian reservation.

The soil in the valleys is a gravelly loam and on the uplands a clay admixed with disintegrated slate and shale. Most of it, however, is susceptible of high cultivation and produces excellent crops. A considerable portion was originally covered with a dense growth of pine timber, which has nearly all succumbed to the woodman's axe and is succeeded by well-cultivated farms. In the early settlement of the town the principal occupation of the people was lumbering. At the present time farming is the leading industry, with dairying the chief branch, though fruit and stock raising are carried on quite extensively.

The first permanent settlement in the town was made by James Green at Kill Buck in 1812. Green was from New Hampshire and located first at "Olean Point." He erected at Kill Buck in 1812 the first saw-mill and opened in 1813 the first tavern in Great Valley. He also put in operation the first grist-mill in 1816, which was used until 1888. He finally moved to a point on the Ohio river, where he died. Among the early settlers were Daniel McKay, Benjamin Chamberlain, Mr. Hibbard, and John Green in 1813; Laurin Norton and Lewis Worcester in 1814; Orin Pitcher, Judge Francis Green, Richard Green, Betsey Green, Daniel Farrington, Edward Bryant, Dennis Bryant, and Leonard Spaulding in 1815; Ira Norton, Col. William Baker, Nathan Howe, David Farnum, and David Gregory in 1816.

Among those who settled within the present limits of Great Valley between 1816 and 1823 were Isaac Phillips, Abram Mudgett, Charles Ward, Ebenezer Willoughby, Joseph McCulloch, Abram Wright, Richard Wright, Thomas Hewett, Jeremy Wooster, Henry Wooster, Abial Rolph, David Markham, Mr. Moody, Matthew Gibson, Benjamin Chamberlain, Sr., Lovell Gibson, Joel Fairbanks, Freeman Bryant, Benjamin Bacon, Arza Searl, Mr. Sawyer, Moses Chase, John Cronkright, Isaac Lawton, B. McCoy, and John Ellis. Andrews L. Norton is the only person living in town who was born here before 1820.

Col. William Baker settled at the mouth of Great Valley creek, where he opened a tavern, which became a popular resort for lumbermen. Marcus Leonard kept another inn on the opposite side of the creek a few years later. The Chamberlains were prominent citizens. Benjamin became county judge (see page 275) and others of the family held various positions of trust. The

father, Benjamin, Sr., served as a soldier in the Revolution under the name Benjamin Chambers and was a pensioner until his death in 1855.

The town at one time or another had as citizens a number of men who attained positions of eminence in the county, State, and nation, and who are noticed in other pages of this volume. Francis Green became associate judge of Cattaraugus county in 1817 and James Green in 1821. Jeremy Wooster was the first surrogate of the county in 1817, holding the office in all four terms by appointment. Henry Wooster and Benjamin Chamberlain were sheriffs and Nelson I. Norton served as member of Congress one full term. Arunah Ward was county coroner one term, superintendent of the poor nine years, and surrogate one term. Five ministers of the gospel have gone forth from Great Valley to preach. A. A. Gregory was sheriff and member of Assembly, and Wesley Flint went to China as consul. Chauncey J. Fox was successively a member of both branches of the State Legislature.

The first white child born in the town of Great Valley was Ira Green in 1813 and the first death was that of Mrs. Hibbard the same year. The first sudden death was that of a Mr. Moody in 1818, he being instantly killed by lightning during a thunder storm while sitting in the door of his house on the Otis Rhoades farm. His little girl, whom he was holding in his arms, escaped injury. The first school was taught at the house of James Green in the winter of 1817-18 by Joel Fairbanks; the first school house was built at Peth in 1820. James Green kept the first hotel at Kill Buck in 1813; he erected the first saw-mill in 1812 and the first grist-mill in 1816, both at or near Peth on Great Valley creek. Lewis Wooster opened the first store in 1815. The first religious services in town were held by Rev. John Spencer, a Congregational minister, at the house of Orin Pitcher in 1815, a church being organized the same year with eight members. The first woolen-mill (carding machine and cloth-dressing) was established at Great Valley Center by Joseph A. Bullard and John Perkins in 1828. The first physician was Dr. James Trowbridge (see page 137). It is supposed that the first marriage occurred in 1818, the principals being Matthew Gibson and Esther Markham.

For many years the Indians had a council house on the reservation at "Horseshoe Bend," some two miles above Kill Buck on the Allegheny river, where they met periodically to worship the Great Spirit and hold other Indian ceremonies. On the present site of the hamlet of Kill Buck there formerly existed an Indian village, in the midst of which lived the chief, from one of whom, Daniel Kill Buck, the place received its name.

One of the first public highways in the town was the stage road from Buffalo to Olean. This passed down the valley along Great Valley creek to the postoffice of Peth and thence turned east, following the valley of Wright's creek to Chappellsburg and thence to Olean. Another road was crudely opened along the north bank of the Allegheny at an early day, and this was superseded by a State road authorized by the Legislature in 1841 and con-

structed soon afterward. When the Erie railroad was completed in 1852 a plank road from Ellicottville to the Allegheny river was built and used for a few years, but was finally abandoned, as it failed to pay the expense of repairs, etc. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad passes through the southeast corner of the town and has a station, Kill Buck, at the mouth of Great Valley creek. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad follows the valley of Great Valley creek from a short distance above Kill Buck, north, and has two stations in this town, S. & B. Junction and Great Valley.

By some fatality the early records of the town are lost and consequently it is impossible to give the proceedings of the first town meeting. The first supervisor, elected in 1818, was James Green; the others have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—James Green, 1818-19; Henry Wooster, 1820-23, 1827; Charles Ward, 1824-26; Francis Green, 1828, 1838, 1840, 1842; Seth Cole, 1829, 1831; Richard Wright, 1830; John Green, 1832; Benjamin Chamberlain, 1833-35, 1841; Alonzo Hawley, 1836-37, 1839; Horace Howe, 1843; William Cross, 1844, 1857-60; David Chamberlain, 1845-48; Eli Ellsworth, 1849; Alexander Chambers, 1850; Daniel Furrington, 1851-52; Francis E. Baillet, 1853-55; James Nelson, 1856; Charles Burnside, 1861-62; A. L. Norton, 1863-64; Bethuel McCoy, 1865; Morgan Thorp, 1866-71, 1874; Myron W. Hicks, 1872-73, 1875, 1883; J. Edward Bemis, 1876; Michael H. Cullinan, 1877-78; Wilson N. Howe, 1879-82; John E. Chase, 1884; Ephraim Fitts, 1885; Frank Snow, 1886-91; William S. Morton, 1892-93.

Joel Fairbanks is credited with being the first school teacher, in 1817, within the limits of Great Valley. From school rooms in private dwellings and school houses of logs in early times the school system has developed into its present degree of excellence, and the town today has ten school districts with commodious and efficient buildings. In point of efficiency and value they compare favorably with those of other towns in the county. In 1820 the town had a population of 171; in 1850, 1,638; in 1880, 1,859; in 1890, 1,705.

The great natural curiosity of Great Valley is a "breathing well" on lot 11 in the eastern part of the town. In 1841 Nicholas Flint attempted to dig a well near his dwelling, and after reaching a depth of forty feet and finding no water he stoned it up and covered it over, hoping that water would come in during the wet season. But no water came. Subsequently he discovered a strong current of air pressing up through the crevices in the platform. He inserted a pump-log with a two-inch bore in the close-fitted decking. A current of air is continually blowing out of or pressing into the well with more or less force, and a whistle placed in the bore of the log is often heard half a mile away. At times the current is steady in one direction for half or even a whole day, but generally it changes frequently, serving the purpose of a barometer: blowing out indicating fair or settled weather and breathing in denoting a storm. The bottom of the well is about twenty-five feet below the bed of the creek near by. Scientists have been unable to account for this strange phenomenon.

At a very early day a terrific hurricane passed over the south part of the town, leveling the forest in its path and causing considerable destruction. From the fact that it passed up a small brook emptying into the Allegheny near Carrollton that stream has been called Windfall creek.

Evidences of an ancient race of people have been discovered within the limits of Great Valley, a notable event being the finding of several large skeletons about 1850 in the garden of Chandler Chamberlain. The bones exhumed were extremely large and were evidently those of giants.

This was originally and emphatically a lumbering town. From its first settlement to within a decade or two the manufacture of lumber was the chief industry, but upon the denudation of the hills and valleys of their primeval forests the attention of the inhabitants was directed to other channels, and today agriculture has come to the front. A few mills yet remain, the last evidences of a former period of activity. A number of cheese factories have been built as dairying developed, the first one being erected in 1858 on lot 11.

The saw-mill of C. B. Potter was built by J. W. Staunton in 1844. It is operated by water-power and cuts from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of lumber daily. Burton Curtis's lath and saw-mill, operated by water, was built in 1882 and has a capacity of 4,000 lath and 3,000 feet of lumber per day. Michael H. Cullinan has a steam saw-mill in the west part of the town in which he employs twelve men and cuts 15,000 feet of lumber daily. J. A. Cleaveland owns a steam saw and shingle-mill on Wright's creek. The original of this mill was built by Babbitt & Mason about 1872 and was owned by various persons until 1880, when it was purchased by its present proprietor, who removed and rebuilt it in 1888, the present capacity being 12,000 feet of hardwood lumber and 10,000 shingles per day. In 1885 Gould, Hale & Co. started a chair factory at Kill Buck which they operated one year, when it was sold to Ephraim Fitts, who converted it into a saw and planing-mill, the motive power being steam. Its daily capacity is 10,000 feet of lumber. Connected are three planers, a shingle machine, three lathes, one bolting machine, and a full equipment of chair-making machinery.

In 1875 Louis Torge came to Kill Buck and purchased the old brewery property. The buildings were burned in 1884 and rebuilt the same year. The plant is now operated by William W. Torge, who manufactures a large quantity of soft drink annually.

Horton A. Ostrander came to Kill Buck in 1871 to take charge of the steam saw-mill\* for J. M. Bemis & Co., in which position he continued until 1875. From 1876 to 1884 the mill was burned three times. In the latter year it was purchased by Mr. Ostrander, who now employs twenty-five or thirty men. Its capacity is 30,000 feet of lumber daily. S. M. Rickards's steam saw, shingle, and planing-mill in Great Valley village was built in 1886 by H. P. Colman and Mr. Rickards, Mr. Colman retiring from the firm the same year. The capacity is 4,000 feet of lumber and 8,000 shingles per day. The Great Valley mills, owned by R. F. Gilman, consist of a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill. The former was built in 1880 and burned in 1882, the present mill being erected the same year. The whole are operated by water-power and have a good equipment. The grist-mill of Gideon Searl, in the south part of the

town, was built by John Ellis in 1852. It stands on the site where James Green erected the first grist-mill in town, the old building being still used by Mr. Searl for a barn. It is operated by water-power and has two runs of stone.

Almost from the first settlement of the town Great Valley has had specified burial places for her dead. Several cemeteries are appropriately chosen in various localities, among them being one at Kill Buck, another near the Humphrey line northeast of Great Valley village, still another in the Willoughby neighborhood, and a fourth, the Catholic cemetery, at Kill Buck. The Great Valley Cemetery Association was organized September 2, 1871.

Great Valley is a post village and station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, and near the center of the town on Great Valley creek. It contains a church edifice, two general stores, one hotel and livery, a flouring-mill, two saw-mills, two blacksmith shops, two shingle-mills, a meat market, a cheese factory, and about 150 inhabitants. Here was located the Plank Road or Half-way House before the advent of the railroad. The postoffice was removed to this place from Peth soon after 1870, the first postmaster here being Myron W. Hicks.

Kill Buck is the oldest settlement in the town Great Valley and also the original site of quite an Indian village. It is a station on the Erie railroad two miles east of Salamanca and contains two church edifices, a post-office, two stores, saw-mill, a saw and planing-mill, bottling works, meat market, and some 200 inhabitants. The postoffice here was established about 1836. Among the earliest postmasters were Marcus Leonard and William Cross. Leonard kept the office on the west side of Great Valley creek; it was subsequently removed to the east side, where it has since been continued. Among the early merchants were Daniel and Horace Howe, Marcus Leonard, Hiram Smith, and Cross & Ellsworth. Andrew Merkt had a brewery and hotel several years and was succeeded upon his death in 1860 by Lewis P. Brewer. Both were burned in 1865. Oscar Senear and Francis Green, Jr., in 1856, built a store on the site where formerly stood the wigwam of Kill Buck, the Indian chief from whom the village received its name.

Peth is a hamlet on Great Valley creek a little below the mouth of Wright's creek, and a station on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. It was formerly a place of considerable activity and contained the first postoffice (1830) in the town, the first postmaster being Benjamin Chamberlain, who was succeeded in 1833 by Francis Green. Ira and A. L. Norton then successively held the position. The last incumbent was Frederick Cramer, and soon after his appointment the office was moved to the point then known as the Plank Road House, the official designation being Great Valley. An effort was subsequently made to re-establish the postoffice at Peth under the name of Great Valley Center. George E. Howland was appointed postmaster, but the project never got any further. It was here that Lewis Wooster opened the first store in the town in 1815.



Sugartown postoffice was recently established in the northeast part of the town with Mrs. Helen Sherman as postmistress.

Religious services were held in Great Valley at a very early period and were of the Congregational order. Rev. John Spencer, a missionary who held meetings and organized churches in many other towns in western New York, was the first minister of the gospel to conduct religious exercises here, the first meeting being held in 1815 in Orin Pitcher's dwelling house. Until 1820 services were conducted in private residences, in barns, and even in the woods, but after that year the worshipers usually repaired to school houses and soon afterward to church edifices. Rev. Mr. Spencer organized a church society in the school house at Peth soon after his advent there and continued to minister to the congregation until 1825, when he ceased his labors. Rev. Mr. Willoughby afterward preached occasionally and about 1835 the society united with the Methodists in holding meetings. Notwithstanding the fact that Rev. Mr. Spencer was a Congregationalist the doctrine of this first society seems to have been Presbyterian. By deaths, etc., it finally became extinct.

A Baptist church was organized at Kill Buck, in the dwelling of Charles Ward, November 4, 1831, with Ira Burlingame as moderator. There were eight members and Rev. Samuel Brayman was the first pastor. Among his successors were Rev. Ebenezer Vining, E. Going, Benjamin Cole, Daniel Platt, and Records Vining.

The Humphrey and Great Valley Free Baptist church at Sugartown was organized in 1858 by Rev. D. W. McKoon, the first pastor, with thirty-five members. In 1874 their first and present house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected at a cost of \$2,000, the present value of their church property being \$2,500. It will seat 250 persons. The membership numbers eighty-four and the present pastor is Rev. F. D. Ellsworth. The Sunday school has an average attendance of thirty-five members.

The Freewill Baptist church at Great Valley Center was formed in 1860 by Rev. R. D. Hays, the first pastor. Their original membership was nine. In 1879 the present edifice was built, of wood, at a cost of \$1,100; it will seat 250 persons; the church property is now valued at \$1,500. The society has sixty-five members with Rev. Mr. Varnum as pastor. The Sunday school has about seventy members.

The Willebough church of the United Brethren in Christ, located in "Shin hollow," was organized by Rev. H. H. Barber in 1869 with nineteen members, the first pastor being Rev. J. W. Gage. Their house of worship, a frame edifice, was erected in 1878 and a parsonage and barn were built of the same material in 1891-92, the church costing about \$1,000. The present value of the entire church property is \$1,600. The edifice will seat 150 people, the society has seventy-two members, and Rev. W. A. Bennett is the present pastor. The society has three Sunday schools with a total enrollment of 180 scholars, the aggregate average attendance being 123. Only one of these

schools remains open throughout the year. This church embraces the appointments of Great Valley, Shin hollow, and Bear hollow.

The Methodists organized a class at Peth as early as 1830, Rev. Mr. Nevins and Rev. Mr. May being the first preachers. Of this society Judge Benjamin Chamberlain became a member about 1845 and gave liberally to its support. A similar class was formed at Kill Buck about 1858 or 1860 of which Rev. J. R. Alexander was pastor for several years. The present M. E. Society there was organized in 1871 by Rev. Mr. Barnhart, the first pastor, and their frame house of worship was erected the same year at a cost of \$2,000. It will seat 150 persons and with the grounds is valued at \$1,500. The society has six members with Rev. Mr. Spencer as pastor.

The St. John's Roman Catholic church edifice at Kill Buck was erected in 1872. It is of wood and will seat about 250 people. The building originally cost \$2,400; the present value of the church property is \$1,200. Of this parish Rev. Mr. Burns was the first pastor; the present one is Rev. P. Berkery.

Rust post, No. 357, G. A. R., was organized by Col. E. A. Nash on March 30, 1883, with eleven members, the present number being sixty-eight. The first officers were R. C. Adams, commander; E. Hurlburt, S. V. C.; Melbourne Wilcox, J. V. C.; Augustus Wilcox, Q. M.; F. Wood, surgeon. The present officers are Melbourne Wilcox, commander; E. R. Huff, S. V. C.; Edwin Wilcox, J. V. C.; John Markham, adjutant; Otis D. Rhoades, Q. M.; Stephen Palmer, surgeon; Augustus Wilcox, chaplain.

Great Valley Lodge, No. 603, I. O. G. T., was organized May 23, 1891, with twenty-eight members, the present number being forty-five.

Great Valley Union, No. 144, E. A. U., was instituted September 4, 1880, with twenty-five members.

Nicholas Bonsteel, son of Philip, was born in Columbia, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1797. His first wife was Polly Squires, who bore him five children. In 1829 he settled in East Otto and the next year married Angeline, daughter of Solomon Fordick, of Boston, Erie county, by whom he had four children, of whom three are living: Edwin, Ursula D., and Morris T. March 25, 1844, Mr. Bonsteel removed to this town and settled where his children now reside. Edwin Bonsteel married Eliza A., daughter of John Rowland; children: Arthur U., Ernest L., Orrin J., Dora L., and Anna B. The Bonsteels in America are descended from Nicholas Bonsteel, who came from Germany to Kinderhook, N. Y., before the Revolutionary war.

David M. Brown, a native of Londonderry, N. H., was born March 10, 1793. He removed thence with his family to Napoli in 1832 and erected a saw-mill the following year. His wife was Polly Senter; children: Lucinda, Sheldon P., Sarah, Mary, Lorane, Quincy A., and Andrew J. In 1842, while on a visit to brothers on the coast of Maine, Mr. Brown secured the carcass of a whale forty-eight feet in length, which he had prepared and transported on wagons and canal boats, exhibiting it throughout the country. He finally sold it for \$8,000, and it is still exhibited as a curiosity.

Solander Carver was for many years a respected resident of Great Valley. He was a son of Parley G. Carver, who came to the town from Smyrna, N. Y.,

in 1832, settling on the farm where he died three years later. Solander Carver acquired a modest competence by the slow process of accumulation of the surplus income from a small farm and dairy. His word was as good as his bond. He married Rebecca Gibson, who survives him. He died Feb. 14, 1893.

Nathaniel Chase came from French Mills, N. Y., to Springville, Erie county, in 1812, and built the first grist-mill in that town. He returned to Plattsburgh that year and removed to Great Valley in 1816, making the first settlement on the farm now owned by Walter Walworth, Sr. Mr. Chase was a millwright by trade and assisted in the erection of nearly all the early mills in the town. His first wife bore him two children, Reuben and John. His second wife was Sophia Colwell; children: Moses, Robert, Ira, Jacob, Martin, Lucend, Marinda, Naomi, and Eunice.

Robert Chase was born in Vermont and served in the War of 1812, being present at the battle of Plattsburgh. In 1818 he came to Great Valley, where in 1827 he was injured by a falling tree; he died in 1834. Mr. Chase married Sally Estey; children: Harley, Julia, Lorenzo, Joseph, and Susan.

Reuben Chase, from Wayne county, came to Great Valley in 1827 and bought of Nathan Howe the farm now owned by Thomas Lounsbury. He married Hannah Estey and had two sons, Lyman and Orrin. Orrin Chase came to this town in 1845, and with him came three sons—Alexander, Reuben, and Augustus—and one daughter, Clarissa; another son, James, was born in Great Valley. Alexander Chase married Mariette McIntosh; children: Orrin, John E., Ruloff, Adeline, Annie, and Clara. John E. Chase was supervisor of Great Valley in 1884.

Robert Chase was born in Great Valley, June 13, 1824, has always resided here, and for several years followed rafting. He married Mariette, daughter of Brainard Cleaveland; children: Charles, Manley, and Horace.

Brainard Cleaveland, son of Aaron and a native of Connecticut, came with his parents in 1825 to Wyoming county and thence the same year to Machias. In 1833 he removed to Humphrey, and in 1865 came to Great Valley to reside with his son Aaron. He married Betsey Eddy; children: Andrew, Aaron, Alonzo, Joseph, Isaac, Mary A., and Mariette. Aaron Cleaveland married Catharine, daughter of Joseph Learn, of Humphrey; children: Laura L. (Mrs. N. D. Walworth), Nettie A. (Mrs. Eli Butler), Mary C. (Mrs. P. J. Daggett).

Alonzo Cleaveland was born in the town of Machias. He married Lydia, daughter of David Wheeler, one of the first settlers of Humphrey, and has had seven children, of whom three are living: Brainard, Isaac, and Joseph A.

Frederick S. Cramer, son of Sebastian, was born in Saxony, Germany, May 2, 1839. His parents died while he was young and at the age of fifteen he came to America, settling in Tonawanda, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1869, when he removed to Great Valley and bought the store now owned by William Morton. Here he was in trade and had the postoffice for six years, when he began the avocation of a farmer. He married Margaret Hicks.

Edmond Cullinan, born in County Clare, Ireland, came to America about 1840 and settled first in Elmira. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and in 1856 located in Great Valley, where he cleared a farm on which he now lives. By his wife, Ann Kerney, also of County Clare, Ireland, he had eleven children, only one of whom survives. Their son, Michael H. Cullinan, married Sarah, daughter of John Carr, of Cattaraugus; children: Mary, Margaret, and Teresa. He served as supervisor of this town in 1877 and 1878.

Nicholas Flint became a settler in Great Valley in 1828, coming from

Cherry Valley, N. Y. He married Phebe, daughter of Ebenezer Willoughby; children: Weston, Orville, Agnes (Mrs. K. Kelsey), Esther (Mrs. Lewis J. Parker), Sarah (Mrs. Adrian Fay), and Irving.

Henry Folts, son of Sylvanus, was born in Frankfort, N. Y., and came to Ashford in 1840, where he followed farming until 1855, when he removed to Great Valley and bought the farm where his family now resides. He married Mary E. Hess; children: Daniel H., William H., Marietta (Mrs. C. G. Miller), and Georgianna.

Judge Francis Green (see page 273) about 1812 removed from New Hampshire with his wife, seven sons, and two daughters to Great Valley, and located on a large tract of land which (except the old homestead) was afterward apportioned to several of his children. And a singular coincidence is that Judge Green, his wife, and all of his children except one daughter lived and died upon that tract of land, and are buried in the same cemetery located thereon. The last survivor of the family was Benjamin, who died January 23, 1892, aged eighty-one years and four months. Benjamin Green was for about thirty-five years a consistent member of the M. E. church. His wife, who survived him, was Harriet Simmons; children: Joseph, John, Mary, and Demon. James Green was supervisor of Great Valley in 1818 and 1819 and John served in that position in 1832. The latter was also magistrate four years and postmaster at Great Valley nine years. He died Sept. 4, 1874.

Reuben Halladay came from Black Creek, N. Y., to Humphrey in 1852, and removed to this town two or three years later. He married Irena Benjamin and had eleven children.

George Hess was a son of Capt. Honyost H. Hess, a captain for eight years in the war of the Revolution, and was born in Herkimer county Dec. 18, 1788, and served in the War of 1812. He came to Ashford in 1841 and settled on the farm now owned by Andrew Frank; he married Mary Clapsaddle; children: Joseph, Mary E. (Mrs. Henry Folts), Nancy (Mrs. Jedediah Walker), Michael E., and George W. Elias W. Hess was drafted March 17, 1865, in Co. I, 65th N. Y. Inf., and was discharged June 28th following; George W. Hess enlisted from Ashford. The family trace their ancestry back to John Hess, of Hesse Castle, Germany, who came to America in 1710, settling in Palantine, N. Y. His son Augusdenus, born in 1719, married Mary Benson; children: Christina, Honyost, Nicholas, Conrad, Henry, Daniel, and Eva. Augusdenus was killed by the Indians at Fort Herkimer in 1782. Honyost was born Nov. 3, 1758, and married Catharine Edic; children: Nancy, George, Catharine, Elizabeth, Polly, and Margaret.

Abel Hicks, born in Providence, R. I., June 14, 1795, was for several years a captain on Lake Ontario and subsequently lived in Geneva, N. Y., where he married Jane McCurdy. In 1825 he came to Lyndon, where he lived forty years. He had eight children. In April, 1865, he came to Great Valley and kept hotel for two years, retiring finally to a small farm, where he died Jan. 20, 1872. His son Myron W. was born in Lyndon, Oct. 16, 1836, and came with his father to Great Valley in 1865. He was for some time a merchant, postmaster, and supervisor, holding the latter office in 1872, 1873, 1875, and 1883. His daughter Sophia is the wife of Ernest Bonsteel.

— Nathan Howe, son of Capt. Howe, was born in New Hampshire and came to Great Valley with his father when a small boy. The family settled at Kill Buck. Nathan married Nancy, daughter of Philip Mudge, of this town, and about 1822 moved to Humphrey, where he was the first settler on what is now



known as Howe hill. He had seven children, of whom four are living: Mary (Mrs. Eli Bateman), Wilson, Cynthia (Mrs. Alonzo Niles), and Emily (Mrs. F. J. Harris). Mr. Howe was a strong anti-slavery man and was active in the operations of the underground railroad. Wilson N. Howe was supervisor of Great Valley from 1879 to 1882 inclusive.

Malancthon J. Howe, son of Joel, was born in Lyndon in 1848 and on Sept. 5, 1864, enlisted in Co. B, 1st N. Y. Dragoons, serving until the close of the war. He was taken prisoner near New Market by Mosby and was confined three and one-half months in Libby prison, his weight during this time being reduced from 160 to 80 pounds.

Isaac Lawton came to this town in 1827 and located on Great Valley creek on the farm now owned by Alexander Roy, where he built the second saw-mill in the town.

James Leggett, born in Dublin, Ireland, came to America in 1850, settling in Cattaraugus county. In 1866 he moved onto the farm he now occupies. He married Sarah Cullen; children: Lizzie G., Effie M., Nellie, James, Frederick.

Enoch Marvin, son of James and a native of Otsego county, came to Ellipticville in 1820, where he followed his trade of millwright. He married Frances Doty and had seven children. A son, Ferdino, was a soldier in the Rebellion, is a carpenter, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Frank; she was the first white child born in Ashford.

Patrick McNamara, son of Dennis, was born in County Clare, Ireland. Coming to America in 1850 he settled in Great Valley, which has since been his home. He married Mary Carey; children: Elizabeth L., John F., Peter C.

Hugh Morton, son of Hugh, was born in Scotland, married Jane Lindsey, and had born to him eight children, of whom six grew to maturity, viz.: Eliza, Hugh, Peter, John, Robert, and Gaven. His second wife was Sarah Simmons, who bore him twelve children. Mr. Morton came to America in 1839 and to Great Valley the following spring, settling at Peth. Hugh Morton married Maria Ray and has five children: John, Eva, Frank, Hugh, and James.

William Morton, son of Hugh Morton, was born in Killbride, Scotland, in 1816. At the age of twenty-one he moved to London, where for fifteen years he was engaged in mercantile business. In 1854 he came to America and located in Great Valley on the farm he still occupies. He married Margaret, daughter of John Scott, of Scotland, and to them have been born seven children, only three of whom are living: William S. and Robert W., both merchants, and Mary M. (Mrs. Joseph Green). William S. Morton was born in 1858 and in 1884 he formed with his brother Robert W. a partnership in the mercantile business. He married Ella Weager, of Randolph, and has one son, Howard D. Mr. Morton was elected supervisor in 1891 and re-elected in 1892 and 1893. Robert W. Morton was born in 1860 and married Lana, daughter of Asa Stevens; children: Gilbert A. and Lester L.

Jonathan Nobles was an early settler in Great Valley, and with him from Angelica, N. Y., came his son Spencer T., both of whom settled at Kill Buck. Spencer T. married Betsey, daughter of Luther and Sally Demming; three of their five children are living: Daniel, Stelbert E., and Nellie (Mrs. M. T. Ryan).

Ira Norton was born in Goshen, Conn. His sketch appears in Hinsdale. His son, Andrews L. Norton, born on the farm on which he now lives April 27, 1818, married Polly A. Bacon and has six children. He is now the only survivor of the early settlers living in that section. He was postmaster for several years and in 1863 and 1864 was supervisor of this town. Mrs. Will-



iams, daughter of Ira, resides at Corydon, Pa. E. D. Norton, the youngest of Ira's sons, born in Great Valley in 1825, is a resident of Yorkshire. The first twenty-five years of his life were spent in Great Valley; he then removed to Bradford, Pa., where he lived fifteen years, where he was honored by his townsmen by important official positions and was a member of the Board of Commissioners that, under a special act of the Legislature, issued the bonds of the town to pay soldiers' bounties. Afterward for four years he was a resident of Owatonna, Minn., where he served one term as member of the city council. He returned to this county and settled in Yorkshire in 1877.

William W. Norton was born at Great Valley in 1822. Although reared on the farm, and having only the limited advantages for an education in those early days, at the age of thirty he commenced his preparation for the ministry in the Congregational church. His first charge was in Ashford, where he remained two years, when he removed to Otto and was pastor of that church ten years. He went thence to New Richmond, Wis., and subsequently organized a church in Alexander, Minn., where he remained five years. The last few years of his life he spent in Northfield, Minn. Considering the educational advantages of those early days his ministry was remarkably successful. Money was not plenty then and books were expensive, and in this family of nine children one copy of the old English Reader went down through the whole line, and that book is now in the possession of E. D. Norton, of Yorkshire.

Horton A. Ostrander, son of John B., was born in Dryden, Tompkins county, Dec. 22, 1840. Working in the saw-mill of his father until 1856 he then went to Lake Simcoe, where he followed lumbering until 1859, when he returned to Dryden. From 1864 to 1871 his energies were spent in the pineries of Michigan; he then came to Kill Buck and took charge of the mill of which he is now proprietor. Mr. Ostrander married, first, Jane Mandeville, and, second, Mary R. Noxon, by each of whom he has a daughter, Belle and Edna.

John Potter, born in Gainesville, N. Y., April 1, 1815, came to the town of Otto in 1835, where he married Mary A. McIntyre. He was a farmer and a carpenter, and in 1842 removed to Great Valley, where he lived until 1844, when he went to Ellicottville, where for several years he ran a sash and door factory. In 1861 he returned to this town, following since the carpenter's trade and farming. Mr. Potter had an only child, Charles B., who enlisted May 13, 1861, in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Inf. Vols., going out as third sergeant and being promoted to second lieutenant. This was the first company to leave Cattaraugus county for the war of the Rebellion. Charles B. was assigned on September 13, 1862, to Co. I; was made first lieutenant Dec. 2, 1862, and assigned to Co. H; and after the battle of Chancellorsville was captain of Co. K, holding the position until July 1, 1863, when he was mustered out. Re-enlisting Feb. 16, 1865, he was commissioned captain of Co. F, 194th N. Y. Inf., and was again mustered out May 3, 1865. He married Frances Williams.

Jonas Randall was a native of Genesee county. He subsequently resided in Concord, Erie county, and in 1840 came thence to East Otto. He married Mary Prindle, who bore him two children, Leonard and Martha (Mrs. William Seeley). Leonard Randall was born in Batavia and came to Cattaraugus county with his father. March 17, 1865, he enlisted in Co. K, 65th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he purchased and moved onto his present farm in Great Valley. He married Julia, daughter of Jacob Frank, of Ashford; children: Ida (Mrs. Theron Rust), Eva (Mrs. Clarence Washburn), Cora (Mrs. Daniel Washburn), and Charles.

John G. Rohrich is a son of John Rohrich, of Ellicottville, and was born in Wurtemberg, German, in 1841. Emigrating to America in 1850 he located in Ellicottville in 1852, where he resided until 1885, spending, however, some ten years of that time on the lakes. Mr. Rohrich held several town offices and in 1880 constructed the first iron bridge in the town of Ellicottville. In 1885 he came to Great Valley and purchased his present farm, being also engaged in lumbering. He married Anna M., daughter of John G. Brown, who came from Germany in 1852. Children: Ida (Mrs. John Ehman), Charles, Emma (Mrs. Ernest Dietrich), Carrie, and George.

Alexander Roy came from Scotland to Wyoming county in 1833 and thence to Humphrey in 1839, locating there on the farm now owned by Henry Clark. In 1858 he moved to Great Valley. He married Celestia Dennis; children: Marion (Mrs. Augustus Adams), Jane (Mrs. Israel Rickards), Maria (Mrs. Hugh Morton), Ellen (Mrs. Edwin Blodgett), and Anna (Mrs. Jacob Barker).

Michael T. Ryan was born in Bradford, Pa., on the 4th of Oct., 1858. He is the son of James and Margrette (Dunlay) Ryan, who moved into Hinsdale in 1859 and in 1871 removed to Great Valley, where they afterward resided, respected residents and esteemed citizens. Mrs. Ryan died in April, 1883. On Feb. 25, 1889, Michael T. Ryan married Miss Nellie A. Nobles. He has been town clerk and was postmaster of Great Valley during Mr. Cleveland's first term. Feb. 22, 1883, in partnership with C. A. Case as M. T. Ryan & Co., he succeeded H. J. Smith in the general mercantile trade at the village.

Arza Searl, son of Gideon (see Franklinville), was born in Whitehall, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-two came to Franklinville. The next year, 1825, he removed to Great Valley, thus becoming one of the earliest settlers of the town, where he spent his life and died in 1884, aged eighty-three years. His wife was Ann, a daughter of Stephen Wood, by whom he had eight children.

Caleb Snow was one of the early settlers of Great Valley, coming to the town from his native State—Vermont—about 1830, and making the first settlement in what is now called Bear hollow. He married Polly Avery; children: Abigail, Lydia, Roxana, Hiram (drowned while young), and Levi. The latter was born May 12, 1825, married Jane Du Bois, of Humphrey, and was the first settler on the farm where Frank Snow resides; and where he died. Children: Frank, Kate (Mrs. F. Manhart), and Sarah (Mrs. Horace Sibley). Frank Snow, born Dec. 22, 1851, was elected supervisor each year from 1886 to 1890 inclusive, and has served as justice, etc.

Seamour Wilcox came from Bath, N. Y., to Hinsdale in 1829. Until 1836 he resided in various places, but in that year he came to Great Valley and settled on a farm. He married Sally, daughter of Enoch Sargent, who bore him ten children, of whom these are living: Emma (Mrs. William Chamberlain), Augustus, Isaiah C., Edwin, Mary (Mrs. Byron Hinman) Melvin, and Melbourne. All these sons served in the Civil war, also Hiram, who died there.

Melbourne Wilcox was born in Humphrey, Jan. 25, 1842, and soon afterward his parents moved with their family to Great Valley. Oct. 30, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav., and served three years. At the battle of Gettysburg Mr. Wilcox was wounded in the head by a minie-ball, fracturing the skull so seriously that five pieces of bone and about a spoonful of brains were extracted. He married Amanda, daughter of Harvey Kean; children: Leona A. (Mrs. John Rider) and Albert M.

Mark Williams came from Chesterfield, Mass., to Ellicottville in 1829, and by occupation was a carpenter. He married Polly Staunton, of Massachusetts;

children : Dexter, Elisha, Samuel C., Royal, Frank, Almira, Theresa, Martha, Aurelia, and Mary.

Charles Williams came to Ellicottville from Chesterfield, Mass., in 1832, bringing with him six sons and two daughters, viz.: Charles, Spencer, Amasa, Lyman, Horace, Hiram, Eliza, and Sarah ; another son, Burton, was born to him in Ellicottville. Spencer Williams came to Great Valley in 1847 and purchased the saw-mill owned by John W. Staunton, near the north town line.

Ebenezer Willoughby, son of Rev. Ebenezer Willoughby, of Kingsbury, N. Y., came to Great Valley in 1823 and purchased of Matthew Gibson the farm now owned by Mark Church. He married Esther, daughter of Abraham Wright, and had three children, of whom Phebe is the widow of Nicholas Flint.

George Witherell settled in Great Valley in 1835, coming from Java, N. Y. In 1838 he removed to Ellicottville, but in 1840 returned to this town, buying the farm now owned by C. B. Potter. He married Mary E. Lockwood and had born to him four children, only one of whom, George J., is living. George J. Witherell came to Kill Buck in 1852 as clerk for J. W. Phelps. In 1874 he engaged in mercantile business for himself. He has been postmaster for eleven years and has held various other offices of trust. Mr. Witherell married Margaret A., youngest daughter of John C. Cross, an early settler of Otto. Children : Mary E. (Mrs. William Knorr), Giles H., George, and M. Gertrude.

James Wood came to New Albion from Utica in 1851, and died there three years later. He married Eunice Campbell ; children : James F., Wallace, Gilbert, Fidelia (Mrs. Reuben Colton), Sarah, Mary J. (Mrs. Adelbert Hall), and one deceased. James F. Wood enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, in Co. F, 64th N. Y. Inf. Vols., and served three years, being discharged Sept. 11, 1864.

Abraham Wright, son of Dea. Abraham, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1778. His wife was Lydia Guy, whom he married March 23, 1815, and their son John G. enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged July 11, 1865. Another son, James, served in the 6th N. Y. Cav. and died in Wellsville, N. Y., July 6, 1873. Abraham Wright came to Great Valley in 1819. His brother, Col. Richard Wright, came to Cattaraugus county about the same time and held several offices of responsibility. He qualified as associate judge of the County Court on March 23, 1836, and was elected sheriff of Cattaraugus county in 1837 ; he was supervisor of Great Valley in 1830 and of Burton (now Allegany) in 1836 (see page 280).

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HINSDALE.

**H**INSDALE derives its name from the southwestern town of New Hampshire in the fertile valley of the Connecticut. In 1819 the counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, and Niagara (the last named then embracing also what is now Erie county), formed one Assembly district and elected two members, the elections being held in April and continued three successive days. E. T. Foote, of Jamestown, and Oliver Forward, of the village of Buf-

falo, represented this district in the winter of 1820. At the time of their election the towns of Franklinville, Great Valley, Little Valley, Olean, and Perrysburg embraced the entire county of Cattaraugus and the total population was 4,090. Mr. Foote, in a letter to the town clerk and supervisor of Hinsdale dated March 14, 1873, writes:

"When I was elected there was not even a regular weekly mail from Chautauqua county through Cattaraugus county, and I did not learn the result of the votes in Olean until ten days after the election, and then by the way of Buffalo. The mail was then not infrequently from seven to ten days passing from Albany to Jamestown. The latter part of March a petition was received, I think from Lewis Ward and others, of Olean, for a division of said town into two towns; the new town to be called Fayette. All the papers were in legal form and a bill was reported favorable to the prayer of the petitioners. Near the close of the session the bill came up in its regular course before the committee of the whole, when a member objected to the proposed name of the new town, as there was already a town of that name in Seneca county and a post village Fayetteville in Onondaga county. I was called on to give a name to the proposed new town. There was no time to write to Olean for instructions. The bill must be passed or wait a year. Neither my colleague nor the members of the committee had a name to propose, and that duty fell upon me. I determined to give it the name of an old and respectable New England town and the birthplace of my beloved mother, which is *Hinsdale* in New Hampshire, an old and respectable town easily written and easily pronounced. The name Hinsdale was inserted in the bill by unanimous vote, and the law passed on the last day of the session, April 14, 1820."

The town of Hinsdale, N. H., was organized in 1753 and named in honor of Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, one of its founders and a large proprietor of the township. He was conspicuous for his bravery in the French and Indian wars, and built Fort Hinsdale in his town as a defense against the assaults of the Indians. He died January 6, 1763.

The town of Hinsdale, N. Y., lies upon the east boundary and southeast of the center of Cattaraugus county. It has an area of 24,786 acres and embraces parts of towns two and three in the fourth range and two and three in the third range of the Holland survey. It is bounded on the north by Ischua (erected from its territory February 7, 1846, as the town of Rice), on the east by Allegany county, on the south by Portville and Olean, and on the west by Allegany and Humphrey. Its principal streams are Ischua creek, which enters the town about the middle of the north line and flows south, and Oil creek, which enters the northeast corner and flows southwest, the two uniting at Hinsdale village and forming Olean creek, which flows south through a broad and fertile valley and empties into the Allegheny river at Olean. Haskel creek in the eastern part flows southerly through a beautiful valley into the Allegheny near Weston's Mills. There are others, once mill-brooks, that drain the western part of the town and flow into Olean creek. The surface is hilly except along the creeks. The summits of the highest ranges of hills are 500 or 600 feet above the valleys.

The venerable John Putnam, son of Peter Putnam, states that his father settled on lot 42, township three, range three, of the Holland purchase, on January 1, 1811, where John was born August 10th following. He further emphatically declares that he *knows* his father was the first settler in the town of Hinsdale and that he (John) was the first white child born within its boundaries. In Everts's "History of Cattaraugus County" the first settlement in the town is accorded to Zachariah Noble and his brothers Horace and Charles in 1806. Zachariah did live on lot 7, township two, range four, but it is impossible to learn anything of his brothers. In 1810 Peter Putnam found Zachariah Noble at Olean, an unsettled and unmarried man who joined him in purchasing lumber, and together they rafted it to Cincinnati. Putnam returned to Olean (now Hinsdale) and settled on lot 42. Zachariah Noble returned, married, and later settled on lot 7. He eventually removed to Williamsport, Pa., with his son Seymour J. The "oldest inhabitants" remember him well, but know nothing of his mythical brothers; neither do their names appear on the books of the Holland Company as purchasers of land in 1806. As their claims of priority as settlers is founded only in tradition we are inclined to take as better history the declaration of John Putnam. The story of Mrs. Hicks's, related in Everts's History, in which she states that on Olean creek, in the south part of Hinsdale, there was an organized school with a school house where she (then Miss Murray) taught in 1810; that in the same season she attended a party at Olean given by Major Adam Hoops, whom she describes as a bachelor and a woman-hater; and further that there were then but three families living in Olean, is evidently a gross exaggeration. Indeed there is much evidence extant to contradict it. In 1810 the town of Olean had a population of 458.

In the winter of 1816 William Chamberlain, with his wife and sons Cornelius, Ira, Hazen, and William, came from Barton, Vt., and settled on Olean creek opposite the residence of Warner Smith. On this site a few apple trees are still standing. In 1883 the late Ira Chamberlain gave the following recollections of the settlers in 1816:

Zachariah Noble resided where Warner Smith lives on lot 7, township 2, range 3, but the road was then between the bed of the abandoned canal and the creek. Noble then had about ten acres cleared. Next south was a Mr. Hinman, brother-in-law of Wyllys Thrall and Jedediah Strong. On lot 5 there were a few acres cleared and a frame barn, but no family has ever lived on the lot. Joshua Wicks lived next south of Hinman and had a clearing of ten or twelve acres. Jedediah Strong lived where Hiram Webster now lives. The old house was burned and is replaced by Mr. Webster's present fine residence near the old site. He had a frame barn and twenty or thirty acres cleared. There was a plank school house standing in or near the line between the Webster and H. W. Smith farms. The first settler north of Z. Noble was Elisha Humphrey. His house stood a few rods northerly from the gravel-pit used



in constructing the canal. He became the owner of lots 4 and 6, afterward known as the Riggs lot. The next north was Ezra Thornton, who lived in a frame house and owned lots 9 and 11, town 2, and kept a tavern. Thornton sold to Reuben Scott, who continued the public house. John Foot lived on the west side of Olean creek on lot 8, town 2. He had ten or twelve acres cleared and a log house. He was a brother-in-law of Z. Noble. Elisha Foot lived on the south half of the same lot and had a small clearing. Lambert Fay was living in an unpainted plank house on lot 10, now owned by J. H. Beers. Clemon Fay took up lot 12 and commenced clearing it. There was no road north of his lot on the west side of the creek, nor was there any settlement in Fay hollow. There was a log house on the north half of lot 11, where Israel Curtis lived, while Thornton lived in the tavern below. Robert Hines lived in a part log and part frame house and kept a tavern on the Norton farm (lot 1 of section 4). Harvey Parker lived next north on lot 3 of the same section and had a frame or plank house. Capt. William Smith succeeded Parker, and also kept a tavern. The only house then in the present village of Hinsdale was that of Lewis Wood, a long story-and-a-half building, where he kept a tavern. Henry Conrad succeeded Wood about 1821 and kept the tavern there for several years. Mr. Conrad was of German parentage and a native of Easton, Pa. Under a rough exterior he carried a benevolent and tender heart. Emery Wood came in soon after. Emery Yates lived in a log house at Scott's Corners. Peter Putnam lived on lot 42, town 3, in a frame building. The next settler easterly towards Cuba from Conrad's tavern was a Mr. Grimes, whose house was on a knoll. Some apple trees still standing mark the location. Lewis P. Metcalf later occupied the place. The next place was then occupied by Orrin Hull and is now owned by G. M. Brown. Easterly from this was Mr. Wasson and next and last before reaching the Cuba line was a Mr. Bennett.

At this time (1816) there was neither a road nor a settlement in Fay hollow or on Dutch or Yankee hills. Other prominent early settlers were Capt. Thornton Wasson and his sons Thomas T., Elihu M., and Thornton, Jr., who came in 1820. The same year Robert Hines came from Bloomfield, N. Y. He was the first town clerk and was a tavern keeper. Lambert Fay settled on section 3, in the fourth range, of which Aaron Houghton, from New Hampshire, also had a part. Jacob Chamberlain, Alexander Campbell, and William Hungerford all came in 1820. Tunis D. Bush, William Smith, David D. Howe, Moses W. Butterfield, and Col. Emery Wood (brother of Lewis, Wheelock, and Manning Wood) came about the same time. Colonel Wood was the first merchant and the first postmaster in 1825. Hollis Scott, who came in 1830, was the second merchant and represented his county in the Legislature of 1839. William Vinton kept a tavern in the village at an early date. Hon. Alonzo Hawley was a merchant and a prominent citizen. He represented his Assembly district in the Legislature in 1841 and in 1843. Alexander Storrs

was a prominent citizen and a lawyer (see page 331). Hon. Nelson I. Norton, a partner in mercantile business with Mr. Hawley, served in the Legislature of 1861 and represented his district in the Forty-fourth Congress.

Peter Putnam built the first frame barn in town and in 1816 Lewis Wood erected the first frame house. Lewis Wood and Emery Yates brought the irons for the first saw-mill, which was constructed in 1814, on their backs from Bellefonte, Pa. Gardner Bullard in 1829 is credited as having built the first wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill. The postoffice in Hinsdale was established in 1825 at the store of Emery Wood, who was the first postmaster. Seymour Bouton, a lad, carried the first mail from Olean to Angelica. Hugh Magee and his brothers were the contractors. Hinsdale was then favored with a semi-weekly mail. At the raising of Lewis Wood's saw-mill in 1814 a Mr. Redfield was accidentally killed by falling timber. As near as can be ascertained this was the first death in town. His widow married David D. Howe, who built the State road from Hinsdale to Angelica. Howe in his business transactions had become involved in a debt to a man named Church, of Allegany county. Howe was not able to meet the demands against him and Church began an annoying method of collecting. He got a claim on all Howe's growing crops, marched into his garden, pulled up his vegetables, and carried them away before his eyes. This was more than Howe could bear, and in the frenzy of exasperation he seized his rifle, mounted his horse, and rode into Allegany county. That night Church was shot. Howe was convicted of his murder and was hung in Angelica in 1824.

The valleys and foot-hills in Hinsdale, like other towns in the southern part of the county, were originally covered with a magnificent growth of pine trees, and until these were converted into lumber and rafted to market lumbering was the leading industry. Agriculture has superseded it; the dairy is foremost, and at the factories mainly the milk is made into cheese. Good crops of grain, vegetables, and fruit are also raised.

The old State road, constructed in 1817 at the expense of the State, is a fine highway and has been constantly used since it was first opened. The people enjoyed all the advantages to be gained by the navigation of the Genesee Valley canal from its completion in 1856 until it was abandoned in the fall of 1878. It never was a highway for the farmers' produce. William O. Leland states that in one autumn he shipped two boatloads of oats from Hinsdale to Albany, which was the first and only shipment of grain by canal from Cattaraugus county. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad enters the town from the east, near the northeast corner, and follows the valley of Oil creek to Hinsdale village, where there is a station, the land for which was donated to the company by the citizens. The road thence continues down the valley of Olean creek through the town. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad enters the town from Ischua at about the middle of the north line and follows down Ischua creek to its junction with Oil creek oppo-

site the village, thence down the west bank of Olean creek and crosses the south line of the town into Olean. This road has a depot opposite the village and a branch road to Rochester that follows mainly the line of the old canal.

Hinsdale was formed from Olean on April 14, 1820, and the first town meeting was held on the first Tuesday in March, 1821, when these officers were elected: Israel Curtis, supervisor; Robert Hinds, town clerk; Thornton Wasson, Sands Bouton, Jedediah Strong, assessors; Henry Gross, collector; Jedediah Strong, Lewis Wood, overseers of the poor; Charles Price, Harvey Parker, Emery Yates, commissioners of highways; Henry Gross, Lambert Fay, Simeon Hicks, constables; Lewis Wood, Alexander Campbell, Israel Curtis, commissioners of common schools; Sands Bouton, Robert Hinds, school inspectors; Lewis Wood, poundmaster; Robert Hinds, William Hungerford, Simeon Hicks, Peter Putnam, Israel Curtis, Jonathan Davis, Henry Gross, overseers of highways and fence viewers. Officers since 1821:

*Supervisors.*—Israel Curtis, 1821-23; Jedediah Strong, 1824-26; Thomas Morris, 1827-28; Emery Wood, 1829-32; Hollis Scott, 1833-36; Elihu M. Wasson, 1837-39, 1862; Seth Lockwood, 1840-41; Frederick Carpenter, 1842-45; Jarvis Blatchley, 1846-47; Edmund McKee, 1848-49; Bela Norton, 1850-53; Frederick M. Wood, 1854-55; John Willover, 1856-57; William O. Leland, 1858; Thomas A. E. Norton, 1859, 1861; Nelson I. Norton, 1860, 1865-67; Charles D. Murray, 1863; Lewis Bouton, 1864; Staley N. Wood, 1868-69, 1877-80; Christopher Willover, 1870, 1872, 1881; Albertus Norton, 1871, 1875; George H. Bandfield, 1873-74; Alonzo Hawley, 1876; William E. Gould, 1882; William H. Vincent, 1883-86; Laurentine Y. Miller, 1887-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Robert Hinds, 1821-23; Thornton Wasson, 1824; Emery Wood, 1825-26, 1828; Abner Smith, 1827; Christopher Whitney, 1829-30; Albert Lawrence, 1831-32; James Trowbridge, 1833-36; William Vinton, 1837-39; Thomas T. Wasson, 1840-41, 1852; Jarvis Blatchley, 1842-45, 1848-51, 1856, 1862; John M. Palmer, 1846; James B. Norton, 1847; William O. Leland, 1853-55; Alexander Storrs, 1857-58; Timothy A. Allen, 1859-60; Henry K. White, 1861, 1865-66; Daniel F. Chapin, 1863-64; Daniel E. Seaver, 1867; George H. Bandfield, 1868-72; Jarvis Blatchley, 1873-75; Calvin B. Bouker, 1876; Seth Larabee, 1877; Isaac S. Larabee, 1878; F. A. Hawley, 1879; E. F. Sessions, 1880, 1882-83; A. H. Marsh, 1881, 1890; Jonas B. Conrad, 1884, 1887; W. E. Gould, 1885; Oliver P. Bowen, 1886; A. E. Nelson, 1888; C. R. Bowen, 1889; C. Don Bandfield, 1892; De F. E. Johnson, 1891, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1821, Thornton Wasson, Samuel Putnam, Israel Curtis, 1822, Emery Wood; 1823, Daniel Chandler; 1824, John Conrad; 1825, S. Putnam; 1826, Charles C. Hatch; 1827, D. Chandler; 1828, E. Wood; 1829, John Conrad; 1830, William Hawley; 1831, Jonathan Robinson; 1832, D. Chandler; Luther Scott; 1833, C. C. Hatch, Joshua U. Hungerford; 1834, Ira Weaver; 1835, William Smith, Frederick Carpenter, Elihu M. Wasson; 1836, L. Scott, Alexander Storrs; 1837, George D. Bandfield; 1838, F. Carpenter; 1839, Thomas T. Wasson; 1840, Alexander Storrs, Seth Lockwood; 1841, Zalmon P. Wasson; 1842, Edmund McKee; 1843, Elihu M. Wasson; 1844, Philo Burlingame; 1845, Seth Lockwood, Alexander Storrs; 1846, Edmund McKee, Dauphin Murray; 1847, Cyrus Phelps, Alexander Storrs; 1848, Cyrus Phelps, Thomas T. Wasson; 1849, Seth Lockwood; 1850, Dauphin Murray; 1851, Alexander Storrs, William G. Todd; 1852, Jarvis Blatchley; 1853, Elihu M. Wasson; 1854, Martin L. Stevenson, Amos L. Hedden; 1855, Alexander Storrs, William G. Todd; 1856, Elihu M. Wasson, Christopher Willover; 1857, Martin L. Stevenson, Seth Lockwood; 1858, Augustus H. Phelps; 1859, Alexander Storrs; 1860, Seth Lockwood; 1861, Charles D. Murray; 1862, Phalimus Snyder; 1863, Albertus Norton; 1864, Seth Lockwood; 1865, Almon B. Bullard, Austin May, Augustus H. Phelps; 1866, John A. Ostrander, Alexander Storrs; 1867, James T. Terry; 1868, Elihu M. Wasson; 1869, Augustus H. Phelps, John L. Adams; 1870, Henry K. White, Augustus H. Phelps; 1871, John L. Adams; 1872, Nelson I. Norton; 1873, Augustus H. Phelps; 1874, William E. Gould, John L. Adams; 1875, Carlton E. Yates, George H. Bandfield; 1876, Edward A. Gould, Cyrus E. Phelps; 1877, Thornton B. Wasson, Nelson I. Norton; 1878, William E. Gould; 1879, Alexander Storrs; 1880, William E. Gould; 1881, Calvin R. Bowen; 1882, Elijah Edwards, Albertus Norton; 1883, Caleb K. Fish, Carlton Yates; 1884, Nelson I. Norton, Julius Burlingame; 1885, Nelson I. Norton; 1886, George M. Brown; 1887, William A. Fox, Elias Bryant; 1888, W. A. Cox, Henry W. Norton; 1889, Julius Burlingame; 1890, F. H. Chapin, Martin Green, N. H. Marsh; 1891, A. E. Nelson; 1892, Barzilla Storrs; 1893, Julius Burlingame, N. H. Marsh.

Hinsdale village, near the junction of Ischua and Oil creeks, is a station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad and at the junction of the Buffalo and Rochester branches of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. It contains a postoffice, a church (Methodist Episcopal), a Union Free School building, six or seven stores, one hotel, the usual mechanic shops, a

feed, cider, and saw-mill, and about 400 inhabitants. It is located in a broad and beautiful valley with high hills on either side, and was once a center of a flourishing trade. Among its early industries was a tannery and a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill.

Haskel Flats, on Haskel creek in the southeast part of the town, is a pretty hamlet containing a postoffice, a new Union church edifice, two stores, a school house, a blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, and thirty-seven families embraced in the school district. A settlement was first begun here by Charles Stewart as early as or before 1830. Other settlers in that year were Jacob Bowers, William Hungerford, Christopher Keller, Aaron Osmun, Thomas Sherlock, and William Wesler. In 1832 the following with their families had settled in the neighborhood: Jacob Snyder, John Willover, Roswell Benham, George Peck, Henry Burton, Thomas Scott, Jacob Masker, Isaac Masker, David Dillon, John Lefever, Robert Evans, Amos L. Hedden, William Howe, Oliver Phillips, and John Wood. William Hungerford was the wag, carpenter, joiner, and mason of the neighborhood. He was a strong, stalwart six-footer who could hew the timber and erect from cellar to garret a stout edifice. John Willover was the leading business man. This settlement remains unusually harmonious; for the past twenty years only one suit at law has been tried in court between any of its citizens. John Lefever built the only hotel at Haskel Flats. He sold to Ambrose Salisbury, who continued it until he died.

Scott's Corners is a hamlet on Ischua creek a mile north of Hinsdale village. It derives its name from Hollis Scott, a merchant and business man who settled here in 1835. It contains one church (Baptist), a cheese factory, a grocery, and about 100 inhabitants. Lewis Wood settled here in 1813 or 1814, and was the original owner of the site. He built the first saw-mill in Hinsdale at this place in 1814.

David T. Maxwell's mills in the village of Hinsdale are operated by steam and are equipped with machinery for sawing all kinds of lumber and shingles, planing and matching, grinding feed, and making cider.

William B. Reynolds's steam mills about a mile south of Hinsdale village, on Olean creek, do custom work in sawing, planing, matching, sawing shingles, and grinding feed. He was born September 26, 1844, and has been a manufacturer of lumber all his business life. He was a sawyer in Minnesota four years, but has spent most of his life in Hinsdale.

About 1816 a plank school house was erected on or near the line between the Webster and H. W. Smith farms. The first frame school house in town was erected at Scott's Corners in 1818. In 1825 Hinsdale, then including the present town of Ischua, had a population of 382, which was increased to 1,543 in 1835, when it contained sixteen common school districts and 663 children of school age. The town received from the State as its proportion of the public money \$169. In 1890 the population was 1,258. The town has eight school districts and a school house in each of them. The aggregate valuation of the

school buildings and sites was \$5,500; the assessed valuation of the districts was \$506,413. The amount of public money received from the State was \$1,133.79; the amount raised by local taxation was \$1,938.16. The whole number of scholars was 366 and ten teachers were employed.

Rev. W. M. Fay became the pastor of the Baptist church at Scott's Corners, and in 1843 he originated the visionary project of founding a school of extraordinary size to be self-sustaining by the manual labor of its students. The main structure was to be erected at Scott's Corners and a smaller and auxiliary building was to be built in Hinsdale village, with a covered walk between them. The institution in embryo was called the "Manual Labor Institute." The *Freeman and Messenger* newspaper was started in its interest with Edwin Fuller as its editor. Mr. Fay scoured the country and solicited subscriptions in behalf of the project and sold scholarships at \$25 each. The people of Hinsdale contributed liberally and funds sufficient to begin the smaller structure at Hinsdale were collected, and the work of construction was commenced, when Mr. Fay became involved in a scandal which so damaged his moral and religious character that he fled from the town. The inhabitants of Hinsdale completed the building and opened it to the public as the Hinsdale Academy, October 30, 1843. It flourished for a time and the building became the property of the school district of the village, and is now used for a Union Free School and the town hall. The school has recently been placed under the superintendence of the Regents of the University of the State. Three teachers are employed: primary, intermediate, and academic.

In 1819 the Olean Methodist circuit was formed and included Hinsdale. Rev. Reuben A. Aylesworth "rode the circuit" and formed a class at Hinsdale, and since that time the Methodists here have not been without a "stated supply." No regular church organization was effected until 1849, when the First Methodist Episcopal church of Hinsdale was formed and incorporated. From then until 1863 it formed a part of the Olean and Cuba charge; afterward it had an independent existence. December 13, 1852, the society was re-incorporated. In 1850 the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The parsonage was built in 1865. The entire church property is valued at \$4,500. The site is held by a warrantee deed, with full covenants, executed by Emery Wood and Permelia, his wife, which conveys to John C. White, William S. Morris, Wells Lyman, Seymour J. Noble, and Lorenzo Yates as trustees for \$1,000, with the understanding that the house, when not occupied by the Methodists, shall be free to any other denomination. The society has eighty-three members and an Epworth League of fifty-three members. Rev. J. M. Leach is pastor. The Sunday school is attended by 125 scholars.

The Baptist church of Hinsdale, at Scott's Corners, was organized by Rev. Eliab Going in 1830, in A. M. Farwell's barn, and consisted of eight members: Peter Putnam, Charles C. Hatch, Mrs. Mary Putnam, Mrs. Anna K. Hatch, Mrs. Lydia Farwell, Mrs. Elizabeth Farwell, Mrs. Sarah Davis, and Mrs. Lu-



cretia Miner. Rev. Eliab Going was their first pastor and remained many years. Meetings were first held in the school houses and sometimes in barns. February 8, 1834, the society was incorporated. In 1844 the present church edifice was erected, of wood, and is now valued, including grounds, at \$250. It has a seating capacity of 250. Rev. Orlando Jeffrey is the pastor. The present membership is 107. The Sunday school has eighty-seven pupils.

The Baptist church of Haskel Flats was organized October 18, 1854, by Rev. H. S. Card, the first pastor, with five members, the present number being fifty with Rev. D. H. Dennison, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Haskel Flats was organized in 1840 by the formation of a class comprised of Robert Evans, Thomas Scott, Isaac Masker, and their families. Other early members were Samuel Fletcher, Robert Graham, Abial Washburn, John Lefever, and their families. Rev. Mr. Searles is credited as being the first pastor. Rev. Comfort is also mentioned as one of the early pastors, and possibly was the first. The church now has fourteen members with Rev. J. M. Leach, pastor.

Neither the Baptist nor the Methodist society had a house of worship until the people of the neighborhood unitedly built a very pretty edifice in 1891 at a cost of \$2,600. This building is known as the Union church, and is alternately occupied by the two societies. The value of the structure and grounds is estimated at \$3,000. The Union Sunday school is attended by 75 pupils.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church of Hinsdale was organized January 3 and incorporated January 12, 1871. The society occasionally holds services in the Methodist church. They are without a rector.

Hinsdale Lodge, No. 540, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 8, 1886, by C. D. Tuttle, D. D. G. M. The first officers were E. N. Pierce, N. G.; S. Reynolds, V. G.; M. P. Derby, secretary; J. S. Larabee, treasurer.

Hinsdale Lodge, No. 175, A. O. U. W., was instituted September 20, 1878, and the first officers were P. F. W. Sydenham, M. W.; L. Y. Miller, foreman; G. W. Capron, O.; L. C. Scott, recorder; A. L. Walker, financier.

Hinsdale Union, No. 49, E. A. U., was organized February 27, 1880, with twenty members. Its first officers were: Chancellor, A. K. Corbin; advocate, Mrs. F. D. Leland; president, J. H. Gould; vice-president, Mrs. M. Green; treasurer, M. Green; secretary, M. Older. The present membership is 108. Its officers are: Chancellor, C. J. Green; advocate, Mrs. M. L. Goodrich; president, H. J. Conrad; vice-president, Miss N. Sherlock; treasurer, M. Green; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Judd; chaplain, E. A. Judd.

George D. Bandfield, of English descent and New England stock, was born in Canadea, N. Y., in 1811. His father died soon afterward and in 1813 his mother came to Hinsdale. At the age of fourteen he was a raftsman and at sixteen was a river pilot, which he continued until 1867. He bought a farm of 214 acres in Oil creek valley which he sold for oil purposes in 1865, and the ensuing year he purchased a farm of 128 acres on Olean creek, where he died in Feb., 1892. He was interested in military and town affairs, was

captain of militia, and was familiarly known as "Captain Den." He was highway commissioner and assessor a long time and justice of the peace eight years. He was a prominent Mason and was buried with Masonic honors. About 1835 he married Orpha S. Marsh, who died in Jan., 1866. He married, second, Harriet E. Jones. Children: Orpha A. (Mrs. Charles D. Murray), George H., Nelson D., and Frances E. (Mrs. Calvin R. Bowen).

George H. Bandfield was born May 18, 1841. He graduated from Rushford Academy and taught common schools three terms. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and served sixteen months on board the *Vanderbilt*, and visited Rio Janerio, Sidney in Australia, Cape Colony, and the West India Islands. In 1864 he was transferred to the U. S. ship *Brooklyn* and served in the Gulf Squadron under Admiral Farragut. He was also with Admiral Porter at the siege of Fort Fisher. He engaged in the hardware and tin trade in 1866 and in 1867 was elected town clerk, holding the office six years, and represented Hinsdale as supervisor in 1873 and 1874. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace and has since held that position. In 1866 he married Eleanor, daughter of David Sessions. She died March 14, 1879. Children: Ellen (Mrs. Orrin Doud), Franc E., C. Dow, and Blanche B.

John H. Beers, son of Wakeman and Clarinda (Withey) Beers, was born in Bolivar, N. Y., in 1860. He was raised on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools and in Friendship Academy. He came to Hinsdale with his parents in 1882 and settled on the farm in Pleasant valley he now owns. His father died in Bolivar in 1888, where Mrs. Beers resides. Beginning in the fall of 1888 John H. had one year in the grocery trade and in conducting a meat market with D. E. Johnson. Mr. Beers is serving his second term on the Board of Education. He is a contributor to the Methodist church and votes the Democratic ticket. In March, 1887, he married Addie E., daughter of Lovinus and Minerva Osmun.

Roswell Benham, a native of Vermont, was born Jan. 3, 1794, and died in Nov., 1871. He came from Ohio to Haskel Flats in Hinsdale about 1830 and settled near where his son Alden now lives. He reared eight children. His wife was Lucinda Colman, whom he married Jan. 9, 1817. His son Alden was born in Locke, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1820, married Lydia A. Hortwick, and first settled in Ellisburgh, N. Y., where he was a farmer. In 1835 he returned to the Haskel neighborhood. About 1874 Mrs. Benham died. Children: Josephine (Mrs. Albert Adams), Eunice (Mrs. Melvin Pixley), Lewis, and Ezra. In Sept., 1886, Alden Benham married Mrs. Hannah A. Parker.

Lucius Benham, son of Roswell, was born in Reading, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1831, and married Rosina Pixley, July 9, 1876, who was born in Farmersville, May 11, 1846. Mr. Benham remained with his parents until their decease. His children are Theda M., Edith O., Clayton L., and Nellie Pearl.

Varnum Burton was born in Ulysses, N. Y., July 11, 1808. His father, Isaiah Burton, a native of Hopkinton, R. I., was a Revolutionary soldier. Varnum married, in Dryden, N. Y., Sylvia Mix, and first settled there as a farmer. They came to Hinsdale, where he arrived with his wife and three children Feb. 9, 1841. Since then he has been a farmer. He has raised eight children. George W., his oldest child, was born in Dryden, N. Y., June 14, 1833, and married Phebe Reynolds, July 6, 1854. He is a farmer and mechanic. Children: Eliza, George, Willis, James, Ella, Fred, and Bela.

Franklin M. Burton, a native of Hinsdale, born May 23, 1843, enlisted in March, 1864, in Co. D, 179th N. Y. Vols., and at Elmira was detailed for serv-

ice in the general hospital, where he was engaged about thirteen months, and where he was disabled in his right hand by poison. He is a pensioner. In the fall of 1865 he married Mary, daughter of John Miller. Children: a daughter and a son.

John T. Casey, a native of Ireland, was born Feb. 7, 1835. In 1849 he emigrated to America with his parents, four brothers, and two sisters, and settled on a farm near Oil creek in Hinsdale. At the age of twenty-one he married Margaret Foley and became a section foreman on the Erie railroad. He died Oct. 25, 1889. He had a good education, was well versed in music, and was a fine violinist. He was overseer of the poor three consecutive years. Children: Josephine (Mrs. C. Skinner), Nora E., Timothy, Mary J., Rev. John.

Rev. Reuben Cherryman, son of William and Elizabeth (Jenner) Cherryman, was born in Linfield, England, Aug. 31, 1814. In 1824 his parents with their family emigrated to America in a sailing vessel, coming to Pittsford, N. Y. Reuben remained with them until 1834, when he came to Ischua (then a part of Hinsdale) and settled on a farm of 100 acres on Yankee hill. Dec. 13, 1834, he married Hannah M. Hackett, who was born in Plymouth, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1811. He was finally licensed to preach by the Baptist church of Hinsdale, and preached in the school houses and occasionally in barns in the surrounding neighborhoods. He studied with Rev. Absalom Miner at Rushford about two years and was ordained an elder in the Cattaraugus Baptist Association at Rushford in 1841, of which he has been corresponding secretary nearly thirty years. He has been pastor of the Baptist churches at Farmersville, Richburg, East Otto, and Scott's Corners, where he settled in 1862, and where he was first licensed to preach. After a pastorate of sixteen years with this church he resigned and is now retired. Children: Harriet E. (Mrs. Myron Older), Emerancy A. (Mrs. J. E. Robeson), and Ann Augusta (Mrs. P. A. Leonard).

John Conrad, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Tompkins county to Dutch hill in Hinsdale about 1822 with his wife, seven sons, and four daughters. He purchased 320 acres, which he subsequently sold, and settled on Haskell flats, where he died. His second son, Daniel, born in 1804, married Mary Hawley and settled on 100 acres of the original 320. He had eleven children. He died in 1865 and his wife in 1884.

Abram M. Farwell, born in Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 28, 1780, married, in Brookline, Lydia Jackson in 1800, who was born Oct. 8, 1780. In 1814 he came as a peddler to Hinsdale and article 400 acres of pine timber land on Ischua creek north of Scott's Corners, where he built a log cabin, and then returned to Massachusetts. In 1815 he came with his wife and eight children and his goods in two heavy wagons, and was accompanied by three millwrights. He constructed a saw-mill, and his mill-pond eventually became a reservoir for the Genesee Valley canal. Mr. Farwell was first a Democrat and cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson; he joined the Republican party and voted last for Lincoln. He died Jan. 12, 1868. Mrs. Farwell survived him until Jan. 3, 1874. Only four of their ten children are living; their six daughters were all teachers.

Benjamin M. Fay came to Hinsdale in his childhood. The family settled in the neighborhood known as Fay hollow. Benjamin was an expert hunter, and was a farmer and a lumberman. He married Phebe A. Shaver (deceased) and had four children. Their daughter Louisa married Spencer S. Peake, a farmer and milk dealer. Children: E. Earle, Lua A., Lilla E., and Mearl B.

Mr. Peake enlisted in Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols., in April, 1861, served three years, and re-enlisted as a veteran in the same regiment. He was a prisoner twelve months, was wounded at the battle of Plymouth, N. C., and was promoted second lieutenant.

Martin L. Gile came to Hinsdale from Groton, N. Y., in April, 1850, with his wife and seven children, settling where he now lives. During his long life he has assisted in building five Methodist churches. He has been three times married and the father of thirteen children; ten of them are Adaline (only child by his first marriage) married S. G. Clark; Permelia C. (Mrs. Dr. Ira Brownson and now Mrs. W. O. Leland); Martha (Mrs. George W. Davis), deceased; Adelia C. (Mrs. M. F. Newville); Almira C. (Mrs. S. A. Fay); Merritt A.; Caroline A. (Mrs. L. R. May), deceased; Clara P. (Mrs. S. M. Wood); Orthello P. (married Mary Burlingame); William R. (only child of his present wife).

Merritt A. Gile was born in Groton, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1848, and came to Hinsdale with his parents in 1850. He was educated in the common schools and reared a farmer. In 1864 he enlisted in the U. S. navy, serving on the ship *Undine* at Paducah at the mouth of the Tennessee river. Two weeks later they were attacked by Gen. Hood's army. The commanding officer and several others were killed, and the vessel was captured, but the crew escaped by wading to the opposite shore and tramping 160 miles through the woods, rejoining their squadron at Mound City at the mouth of the Ohio river. Mr. Gile was present at the evacuation of Mobile and was often under fire. Since returning home he has been a farmer adjoining his father. He is a staunch Republican and has served as assessor six consecutive years. He was one of the organizers of the Union Free School of the village and is a member of the Board of Education. He and his wife are members of the Methodist church, of which he is a trustee and the recording steward. May 3, 1867, he married Viola M., daughter of Jeremiah and Lovina (Learn) Raub; children: Edith L. (Mrs. Alexander Adams), Catherine A., Fred M., Thenia M., and Vincent H.

Jesse W. Gould, born in Barton, Vt., June 25, 1797, married in Irasburgh, Vt., Sally Smith, who was born there Aug. 12, 1794. In 1825 they came to Hinsdale, settling on Ischua creek, where he owned a saw-mill and was also a farmer. In 1839 he bought a farm in Franklinville on Ischua creek where Mrs. Gould died April 14, 1846. He died in Potter county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1859. Only four of their ten children are living: Euphemia (Mrs. Horace Gage), Abner, Horace, and James M. The latter was born in Hinsdale in 1832, and has a farm on Olean creek. Sept. 28, 1859, he married Sophia, daughter of Sylvester Sherwin; children living: Lucy L., Emmett M., Leona E.

Moses Haney, son of Archibald, a Revolutionary soldier, was a native of Berks county, Pa., was born in 1802, and married Laura Clarey, a native of Leverette, Mass., who was born in 1801. They first settled in Le Roy. In 1839 they removed to Hinsdale and settled on Oil creek. In 1840 they removed to the "Locks" near Scott's Corners. Mr. Haney was a mason and also conducted an ashery, where he manufactured potash and pearlash. He carried the first mail from Olean to Jersey Shore, and was a week making the round trip on horseback; he made regular trips for over eleven years. He was a farmer the last twenty-five years of his life. He and Mrs. Haney were members of the Presbyterian church of Cuba. He was an old line Whig and later a Republican. He died Feb. 5, 1882; she died Feb. 19, 1866. Children: Amelia, born in 1836, married William W. Gould, Sept. 14, 1862; William J.,



born Sept. 14, 1839, enlisted in 1861 in the 85th N. Y. Vols., served through the war, was captured at Plymouth, N. C., was incarcerated in Andersonville and Florence prisons, and is now a locomotive engineer; Stanley H., born in 1845, went to Kansas in 1868 and became division superintendent of the Topeka & Santa Fé railroad, and died in California in 1887; and a son who died in infancy. Sept. 1, 1862, William M. Gould enlisted in Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols., leaving his bride a week after his marriage to go to the front. Being disabled by exposure he was sent to the hospital, where he died Jan. 23, 1864.

Amos Lampson Hedden, son of Martin, was born in 1809. His father was an early settler and a farmer near East Lansing, N. Y. Amos L. married, in Tyrone, N. Y., Maria Johnson in 1832, and in the spring of 1833 he brought his bride to his home at Haskel Flats. He had purchased 100 acres of woodland in Clarkson, Allegany county. When he arrived he found that the "great tornado" had passed over his lot and swept down in a body three-quarters of his purchase. The fallen timber dried, burned, and in three or four years he had good crops of grain. In 1846 he had added lands adjoining in Hinsdale, on which he built what was known as the red house, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as justice of the peace about five years. Both were members of the Baptist church. He died on Nov. 5, 1868, and Mrs. Hedden on Sept. 20, 1881. Children: Sarah J. (Mrs. James Brown), died at Haskel Flats in April, 1879; John, born April 10, 1837, married Matilda Witter, Dec. 21, 1858, who was born Feb. 25, 1838, and settled on the old homestead, and has four sons and four daughters: Almira (Mrs. Samuel Rood); and William H. H. John Hedden's daughters and oldest son are members of the Baptist church and he has been one of the deacons ten years.

Jefferson Hosley is a native of Massachusetts and was born April 12, 1817. He married Electa Walker in 1840 and in 1841 came from Friendship to Haskel Flats in Hinsdale, settling on the farm where they now live. He purchased 100 acres at \$3.50 per acre and has cleared 300 acres, planted orchards, and aided in building school houses and the church edifice in his neighborhood. He has served his town as assessor and highway commissioner, and in politics is a Republican. He is the senior deacon of the Baptist church of Haskel Flats. Children: Cady R.; Henry C., born Oct. 24, 1845; and A. Warner, born in 1848, died at the age of twenty-six.

Cady R. Hosley, son of Jefferson, was born April 23, 1842. He is an extensive farmer. Feb. 19, 1863, he married Elizabeth J. Snyder, who was born July 18, 1845. Children: Philip Sheridan (a graduate of the Westbrook Commercial College), Luella M. (Mrs. Joel Adams), Edgar R., Mabel Electa.

The Judd family in America descends from Thomas Judd, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1633 or 1634. In 1636 he removed to Hartford, Conn., and about 1644 again removed to Farmington, where he was one of the eighty-four original proprietors of that township. Thomas Judd was one of the first two deputies who represented Farmington in the general court in May, 1647. He was a deacon of the church and familiarly styled Deacon Judd. He had six sons and three daughters. His fourth son, Benjamin Judd, born about 1642, married Mary, daughter of Capt. William Lewis, of Farmington. He had three sons and five daughters, and died in 1689. Jonathan, youngest son of Benjamin, baptized Sept. 22, 1688, married Hannah Diggins, Nov. 27, 1712, settled in East Middlebury in 1716, and died Aug. 28, 1725. Jonathan Judd's posterity are very numerous. He had five sons and three daughters. His youngest child, Daniel Judd, was born Oct.



10, 1724, lived in Colchester, married Lydia Jones, March 14, 1751, and died Oct. 23, 1807. He was twice married and had eight sons and two daughters.

Daniel Judd, Jr., first son of Daniel Judd, married Mehitable Clark, Nov. 13, 1771, settled in Colchester, was in trade in Marlborough in 1783, and about 1800 removed to Pompey, N. Y., where he died in 1830. He had four sons and five daughters. Daniel Clark Judd, first son of Daniel, Jr., was born Oct. 18, 1772, married Debby Hatch, Sept. 9, 1796, who died June 19, 1816, and in Dec., 1816, married, second, widow Jerusha Finley. After his first marriage he successively resided in Williamstown, Mass., Pompey, Bergen, and Middlebury, N. Y., and died with his son David in Warsaw, N. Y., in 1850 or 1851. He had been a joiner, farmer, and surveyor and had seven sons and six daughters. Daniel Judd, fifth son of Daniel Clark Judd, was born in Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1807, married Hannah A. Armstrong, May 3, 1843, who was born in Lansing, Cayuga county, March 29, 1818, and settled at once in the village of Hinsdale. Mr. Judd was an energetic and enterprising business man. He was an extensive contractor in the construction of canals and railroads and also conducted a general mercantile business. He was also an inventor and patentee of several machines, among them being a valuable excavator used by him and his son. He died Oct. 1, 1877. Mrs. Judd survives and resides on the homestead, where she settled in 1843. Children: Ellen M. (Mrs. Rev. D. F. McDonald), deceased, Ethan Allen, and Charles D. Ethan Allen Judd, born Oct. 25, 1845, was a merchant's clerk in Hinsdale and in Olean for twelve years, and since then he has been either foreman or contractor on public works. Oct. 17, 1872, he married Neola P., daughter of John H. Gould, of Hinsdale. Charles D. Judd, born Sept. 4, 1852, married Flora, daughter of Hon. S. N. Wood, and is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Olean.

Jacob Learn, of German descent, was born in Easton, Pa., Aug. 10, 1794. He married Catharine Moyer and in March, 1824, came to Ischua and settled where Frank A. Learn now resides. He and his brother George bought on a single contract 320 acres which they divided into two equal parts. This contract was given to the Holland Land Company, and when their successors attempted to force its collection it precipitated the famous Dutch Hill war. Jacob Learn died Feb. 24, 1884; Mrs. Learn died five years earlier. Children: two died in infancy; Thomas enlisted in the Union army and lost his right arm at the battle of Fair Oaks; Lovina (Mrs. Jeremy Raub) died Dec. 27, 1891; John C. married Miss Keziah Green, lived on the homestead, and in Aug., 1884, removed to his present home; Peter is a dentist and farmer in South Dakota; Margaret (Mrs. Frederick Head); Jacob, Jr., served under Grant at the siege of Vicksburg and died on a transport of typhoid fever; Reuben is a dentist in San Francisco; Albertus married the daughter of George Learn and died in Nov., 1890; and Morris enlisted in the Union army in 1864, and married Rosa Babcock and, second, Hattie Kenyon. John C. Learn enlisted in 1864 in the 188th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged in June, 1865. He was at Petersburg and before Richmond and saw General Lee surrender.

William O. Leland, son of Asa, is a native of East Otto and was born May 4, 1827. He was educated in the common schools and in Hinsdale Academy, and taught the district school at Haskel Flats one term. In 1846 he began mercantile business, which he has continued with partners and alone to the present time. About 1866, with his oldest son, he organized a private bank at Springville, which in 1884 they changed to a national bank with a capital of \$50,000, of which Mr. Leland and his sons now own the controlling inter-

est, the name being the First National Bank of Springville. The officers are W. O. Leland, president; H. G. Leland, vice-president; E. O. Leland, cashier; F. D. Leland, assistant cashier; and F. W. Leland, teller. Mr. Leland served as a Republican representative of Hinsdale on the Board of Supervisors in 1858, was postmaster twenty-four years and deputy postmaster four years, and has served as a delegate at the district, county, congressional, and State conventions. His children are four sons and Gertie A. (Mrs. M. E. Pierce).

Nicholas Linderman was born in Tompkins county Nov. 22, 1803. He married there, Jan. 6, 1831, Rebecca Whitlock, who was born May 11, 1807. He built a log cabin on Buzzard's hill in Ischua, cut a road to it, and brought hither his bride. He had a deed of 100 acres of land timbered with hardwood and valuable pine, which he converted into shingles, lumber, ashes, and black-salts, which he hauled to Buffalo. He was a man of the old school style. He died where he first settled aged eighty-three years: Mrs. Linderman died March 10, 1849. June 3, 1849, Mr. Linderman married Mrs. Sally C. (Hyde) Winters, who died in 1888. Of his eleven children five sons and three daughters are living. Ezekiel Linderman, born on the homestead Jan. 9, 1833, remained with his father until 1860. April 3, 1860, he married Adaline Frantz and settled on his farm in the southwest part of Ischua. He now resides in Pleasant valley on Olean creek in Hinsdale. Mrs. Linderman died in 1869. Feb. 18, 1872, he married Gertrude Kent. Children: Ella G. (Mrs. C. E. Brooks), born Feb. 16, 1864, and Phebe Rose, born Dec. 1, 1878.

The Marsh family in America are of Welsh descent and first settled in Massachusetts. Nelson H. Marsh was born in Vermont. In 1825 or 1826 he came with his sisters Orpha, Rosetta, Rhoda, and Susan to Hinsdale. His sisters were all teachers. He located a farm on Olean creek, and married Emily Fosmer, who is now the wife of Edward Smith.

William May, a native of Massachusetts, married Rhoda Andrews in Homer, N. Y. She was born in Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1788. In 1825, with six children, they settled on a farm of 139 acres on Dutch hill in Hinsdale, purchasing the interest of Jonathan Allen and receiving his deed from the Holland Land Company. He made black-salts and pine shingles. He died in May, 1840, and his wife in April, 1845.

Abraham Miller was born in Hamilton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1812. In the spring of 1827 he came to Hinsdale with his brother, Peter Miller, who had a wife and two children; and settled on Dutch hill. The only road from Olean then was a path indicated by blazed trees. Remaining with his brother until eighteen years of age he then began business for himself as a sawyer. Sept. 28, 1842, he married Vesta A., daughter of Julius C. Underwood, a pioneer of Machias. He was a farmer on Dutch hill about three years and then went to Pennsylvania as a sawyer. Returning to Hinsdale in July, 1853, he settled in 1857 on a farm on Olean creek where E. Linderman now lives. He now resides in the village. Children: Laurentine Y., Lorentus, Henry C. (died in 1875), Sarah H. (Mrs. Edgar Norton), and Vesta (Mrs. N. H. Marsh).

Laurentine Y. Miller was born in Hinsdale, Dec. 9, 1843. He married Evaline, daughter of Thornton and Charlotte (Smith) Wasson, and in the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the U. S. navy at Brooklyn and served on board of several war vessels. He participated in a number of engagements on the South Carolina coast, and was discharged Aug. 29, 1865, at Washington navy yard. March 19, 1866, he left for the gold fields in Montana, going by the Nicaragua route and reaching Walla Walla on the 14th of May, 1866. On the sum-

mit of Bitter Root Mountain on June 18th he found the snow eight feet deep. He finally reached Bear Gulch on July 15th, where he was a miner until November. He then crossed the main divide of the Rocky Mountains alone, arriving at Confederate Gulch, where he was a gold miner five years. In the fall of 1871 he returned to Hinsdale and was married in the winter ensuing. March 29, 1872, he started west again and about April 4th was *en route* to the summit of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. He arrived at Deer Lodge City on July 10th by again crossing the Rockies, and in August he went alone 200 miles to his old mining location at Confederate Gulch. In the winter of 1874 he returned home again, and since then has made several trips through the west and northwest and spent two years more in the mines of Colorado. Mr. Miller is an efficient worker in the Republican party. He is now serving his sixth consecutive year as supervisor of Hinsdale.

The Norton family belongs to the pioneer and prominent families of Cattaraugus county. Early in the century (1807) Ira Norton, a native of Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., born Oct. 6, 1783, with his wife, Lucy (Perkins) Norton, and one child, emigrated to Franklinville. This section was then known as the far west. Mr. Norton located on the east part of lot 21, township 4, range 4. A few years later (1810) he became a resident of Great Valley and settled on lot 38, township 3, range 6, which contained 136 acres. Here this noble pioneer devoted himself to the improvement of his land, not neglecting, however, the religious interests of his co-workers in the settlement. He was a true scion of the New England Nortons, who were thoroughly imbued with religious zeal and fervor, and conspicuous as clergymen and church leaders. The first meetings of what was afterward the Presbyterian church of Great Valley were held in Mr. Norton's house, and here with others Deacon Norton and his wife worshiped until a school house was built. He was a firm anti-liquor advocate, and was the first person in Great Valley to dispense with liquor at raisings, which was done at the erection of his own house. Mr. Norton was a man of ability and integrity, which was soon recognized by the people, and he was elected to offices of trust, among them justice of the peace and supervisor. July 26, 1820, he was qualified as associate judge\* of the County Court. The duties of these official trusts were discharged with dignity and satisfaction. After a long life of usefulness Judge Norton died in 1866, aged eighty-three years, "full of years and full of honors." For a half-century his home had been in Great Valley, and the unbroken wilderness was now transformed into fruitful fields and pleasant homes. "He loved his God and the Old Flag, and lived to see it float over the whole of the United States." Of his fourteen children nine attained maturity. The Norton homestead is now occupied by his oldest surviving son, Andrews L. Norton; another son, E. D. Norton, is a resident of Delevan in Yorkshire: to both of these gentlemen we are indebted for material for this sketch.

Hon. Nelson I. Norton, third son of Ira and Lucy (Perkins) Norton, was born in Great Valley, March 31, 1820, on the Norton homestead. His boyhood was passed on the farm, aiding in its multifarious labors, and attending to his studies when opportunity offered. He acquired more than an ordinary education, and became well versed in political and historical matters. He taught common schools two winters, but preferring mercantile life he entered the store of Morris & Hawley at Hinsdale in 1841 as clerk. In this relation

\*The office of associate judge was abolished by the constitution of 1846, which associated with the county judge two justices of the peace to be designated by law to hold Courts of Sessions.



*N. J. Norton*





he passed some years, then became the mercantile partner of Alonzo Hawley, and later conducted merchandising alone until 1851, when Mr. Hawley purchased the business. Mr. Norton then retired to his farm in Hinsdale (now the home of Mrs. Norton), where he devoted himself to its management. Here his death occurred Oct. 28, 1887, after forty years' residence in the town. Mr. Norton was an "old line Whig" until the formation of the Republican party, when he became an active member of that organization. His influence was early and prominently felt in the civil and political circles of his town and county. Possessing fine natural abilities, and being a ready, fluent, and gifted speaker, he was often "on the stump," where, aided by his popularity among the people, he did effective service. He was chosen justice of the peace early and was a capable, impartial, and satisfactory magistrate for twenty years. He was in positions of great responsibility during the Civil war. Serving on the Board of Supervisors in 1860, 1865, 1866, and 1867, and representing his Assembly district in 1861, he was brought face to face with the great problems connected with that historic period, and did good and patriotic service. In 1872 he was chosen presidential elector and was called by the people of his congressional district to represent them in the Forty-fourth Congress. To this latter highly important office he did not seek a renomination, as his personal friend, Alonzo Hawley, desired it and was a candidate for the place. In all these positions Mr. Norton manifested a keen insight into men and their motives, a facility in discriminating the true from the false, and faithfully performed the high duties devolving upon him. He united with the Congregational church at Great Valley in 1820 and held to its principles and tenets through life. He made many friends and retained them by his genial personality.

Mr. Norton married, Feb. 15, 1847, Mary E., daughter of Elias and Dolly (Fletcher) Parker,\* of Arcade, Wyoming county. She was born Jan. 23, 1820. Their children were Ella L. (Mrs. Oscar L. Dyer), who died in 1870, leaving one child, Belle, who married O. F. Witter, of Hinsdale, is a graduate of the Olean High School, once won a scholarship in Cornell University in a competitive examination, and has been a successful teacher; Elbert N. (killed by a horse in 1870); Herbert A.; Leonard R. (died in infancy); Anna M. (Mrs. Franklin Hess), who has one child, Eastman, and resides in Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming; William S.; and James N.

William S. Norton espoused newspaper work, shortly after attaining his majority in 1880, as local writer on the *Olean Democrat*. He was next local news-gatherer and telegraph editor on the *Olean Morning Herald* and in 1884 took charge of the local department of the *Olean Evening Times*, remaining there until November, 1885. In June, 1886, he assumed the conduct of the local department of the *Olean Evening Herald* and held the position until Sept., 1887. The next winter he performed satisfactorily the arduous labors incumbent on the sole proof-reader of the *Buffalo Evening* and *Sunday News*. In 1890 he, with D. McMillan, established the *Olean Sunday Hatcher*, of which he soon became sole proprietor until March, 1891, when he discontinued its publication to accept a responsible position on the *Buffalo Courier*. He is now the head, in point of salary and term of service, of the *Courier's* reportorial

\*Mr. Parker and his wife were natives of Westford, Mass. They resided in Cavendish, Vt., near the Connecticut river, for some years, but came to Arcade in its early days, the journey with their own teams requiring three weeks' time. They died in Arcade—Mr. Parker at the age of fifty-eight and Mrs. Parker aged eighty-four.

staff. He married Nettie C. Wait, has three children: Zora L., Ralph R., and Iva, and resides in Buffalo.

James N. Norton was born in Hinsdale, Oct. 13, 1862. He was educated at the common schools supplemented by attendance at Rochester Business University. After graduating here in 1882 he became book-keeper for Barse & Willover at Great Valley. On the death of Mr. Barse in 1885 he became the partner of Mr. Willover in the firm doing business as C. Willover. In 1887, in connection with Mr. Willover and G. A. Woods, Mr. Norton formed the firm of C. Willover & Co., as lumber dealers and manufacturers of lumber, at Morrison, Pa. In 1889 Mr. Willover retired and the Morrison Run Lumber Company, consisting of J. C. French, J. N. Norton, and G. A. Woods, was formed. This company established a general store at Morrison in connection with their lumbering, which, on Mr. Norton's retirement from the company a few months later, was purchased by him and A. E. Foster. Jan. 1, 1892, Mr. Norton purchased Mr. Foster's interest and now carries on three mercantile establishments in three different places—Morrison, Dunkle, and Newtown—in which he does an annual business of from \$60,000 to \$70,000. The postoffice at Morrison was established in 1888 with Mr. Norton as postmaster. He still holds the position. Mr. Norton married, July 19, 1888, Clara, daughter of A. B. and Eliza (Guthrie) Bullard, of Salamanca. They have three children: James R., Ellen B., and Neva.

Bela Norton, son of James, was born in Norway, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1797. He was a farmer in Herkimer county until 1839, when he married there his second wife, Mrs. Mary Fort, Jan. 24, 1839, and with his family removed to Hinsdale and settled on the farm now owned by his son, Edgar Norton, where he died Jan. 30, 1870. Mr. Norton was a man of fine natural abilities. He was a Democrat in politics, was prominent in town affairs, and was supervisor in 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853. Of his ten children eight are living; all his six sons were Democrats. Edgar Norton, second son of the second marriage, was born on the homestead, which he still owns, May 19, 1845. Nov. 29, 1871, he married Sarah H., daughter of Abram Miller; children: Fred E. and Clarence H.

Aaron Osmun was born in Lansing, N. Y., July 28, 1805. He married Catherine Cary in 1821 and in 1830 they settled on Keller hill in Hinsdale, where he spent the remainder of his life. He purchased his wood lot of 100 acres at \$1.25 per acre, and eventually cleared 350 acres of land. He died Jan. 15, 1889. Mrs. Osmun died in June, 1891. One son, three daughters, twenty-seven grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren survive them.

Peter Putnam, the first settler of the town of Hinsdale and a cousin of General Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, was born in 1776. In 1804 he married Mary Walters in Almond, Allegany county. In 1810 he went to Olean, where he made a raft and with his family aboard and his brother for a pilot started down the Allegheny, intending to sell his lumber in Cincinnati and settle there. In that city his family were all ill with fever and ague. With them he returned to Olean with a span of horses and a wagon loaded with his property. Jan. 1, 1811, he settled in the woods where George Scott now lives. His nearest neighbor on the south was at Olean and on the north at Franklinville. He raised a log house with the help of the Indians, who had a camp near by. He was a great hunter, was an industrious pioneer, planted the second orchard in Cattaraugus county, and raised the first frame barn in Hinsdale. He died in Feb., 1844; Mrs. Putnam died Dec. 22, 1842.

John Putnam, oldest son of Peter, was born in the log cabin on the home-

stead Aug. 10, 1811, and is distinguished as the first white child born in Hinsdale. Jan. 1, 1839, he married Sarah A. Learn, and Jan. 5, 1841, their son Joseph M. C. was born. Mrs. Putnam died Jan 15, 1841. May 9, 1843, he married, second, Mary A. Learn. At his marriage Mr. Putnam settled on the homestead: in 1840 he rented that and settled on a farm in Humphrey. His health failed in 1877 and they moved onto the home Mrs. Putnam had purchased at Scott's Corners, where they now reside. Mr. Putnam was justice of the peace in Humphrey sixteen consecutive years.

Worden Salisbury, son of Ambrose and Sylvia (Morgan) Salisbury, was born in Scott, Cortland county, Dec. 12, 1830, and has always been a farmer. About 1844 he came with his parents to Haskel Flats. July 1, 1853, he married Sophia S., daughter of William G. and Azubah (Cummings) Todd, and about 1860 they settled where they now reside. They are members of the Methodist church. Children: Hugh S., Nettie Belle (Mrs. W. Brown), Guy W.

Abner Smith was born in Littleton, N. H., March 7, 1791. His father served through the Revolutionary war. About 1816 he came from Irasburgh, Vt., to the Holland purchase. In 1820 he married, in Hinsdale, Lucia Yates. He became a lumberman and piloted his own rafts and others down the Allegheny. He was also a farmer, and resided on a fine farm on Ischua creek and later purchased another farm with a hotel in Ischua village and conducted both about twenty years. Mrs. Smith died in 1855. He soon afterward went to Iowa and died at the home of his oldest son, Abner W. Smith, March 7, 1873. His children all removed to western States except Charlotte M. (Mrs. Thornton Wasson.) Their daughter Evaline married L. Y. Miller.

Jacob Snyder came to Haskel Flats from Lansing, N. Y., as early as 1832. He married in Tompkins county Mary Learn, whose grandparents were killed by the Indians at the Wyoming massacre. They settled on the farm owned by Mr. Baker. Of his eight children four are living. The youngest, Elizabeth J., is the wife of Cady R. Hosley. Mr. Snyder sold his farm and retired to Cuba, N. Y., where he died in Nov., 1875.

Barzilla B., son of Nirum and Sylvia (Bradley) Storrs, was born in Franklinville, March 23, 1846. He has made school teaching his vocation, and has taught about twenty-seven terms. He is now a merchant, teacher, and justice of the peace. June 16, 1872, he married Ettie L. Main and has two children.

William G. Todd, son of Daniel Todd, the first white child born in Homer, N. Y., was born in his father's native town and married there Azubah Cummings, a native of Connecticut. They were among the pioneers of Friendship. About 1843 he removed to Haskel Flats and settled on the farm where Cady Hosley now lives. He drew the frame of his house and materials to cover it from Friendship. He first built a small horse barn, and because he would not furnish whisky while raising it he spent two days in putting it up. He was captain of militia, served as justice of the peace, and was a member and one of the founders of the Baptist church at Haskel Flats. He died about 1854.

Alfred C. Torrey, of sturdy New England origin, was born in East Java, Wyoming county, July 8, 1838. His father, Rev. Timothy Torrey, was a native of Bethany, Vt., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and came with his father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, to Wyoming county in his boyhood. A. C. Torrey's mother's parents were natives of Connecticut. She was a daughter of Daniel Curtis, who also settled in Wyoming county. Timothy Torrey was an itinerant Methodist preacher and traveled on a large circuit among the pioneer towns. Alfred C. Torrey came to Hinsdale with his

parents about 1850. He began business for himself as a manufacturer and dealer in pine shingles. Later he was a carpenter and builder. He has also been engaged in the oil regions and for the past nine years he has been a merchant. June 25, 1859, he married Susan Powers; children: Ella J., A. Leroy, and Theresa (Mrs. Dr. A. K. Corbin).

David Webster, son of Isaac Webster, was born in 1783. He served three months in the War of 1812 and his father was a soldier and pensioner of the Revolution. David married in Dutchess county, about 1804, Hannah Gifford, and at once went to Fabius, N. Y., where he was a farmer until Dec., 1833, when he came to Hinsdale, settling on Olean creek, where he resided until his death in Nov., 1851. Mrs. Webster died about 1848. Of their thirteen children twelve attained mature years; four are living and only the youngest son, Hiram Webster, resides in Hinsdale. He was born in Fabius, Feb. 7, 1827, succeeded his father on the homestead, and married, first, in January, 1850, Lucinda, daughter of Lewis Fay. She died May 9, 1868, having borne one son, deceased, and a daughter, Addie L. Jan. 18, 1872, he married Mrs. Miranda (Bishop) Crosby. They have one daughter, Clara M. Mrs. Webster has a son, Emmet H. Crosby, by her first marriage. He has served as assessor nine consecutive years and votes with the Prohibitionists. He is prominent in the M. E. church, of which he, Mrs. Webster, and the oldest daughter are members. He is one of its stewards and trustees.

R. Gifford Webster, a native of Pompey, N. Y., was born Feb. 7, 1810. He married Marinda Quimby in Fabius in 1832 and in 1834 removed to Fay hollow in Hinsdale, where he cleared a farm of 106 acres, which was his home for more than half a century. He died Jan. 28, 1892. His widow survived him only ten weeks. Eight of their ten children are living: Henry, Marian (Mrs. C. A. Smith), Harriet (Mrs. Morian), Henrietta (Mrs. Osgood), Jennie C. (Mrs. Davis), Marcella (Mrs. Rogers), Ann M. (Mrs. Densmore), and Bela. Bela Webster has a farm adjoining the homestead. Sept. 11, 1872, he married Emma Pelton. Children: De Witt D., born June 4, 1874, and Cora May, born April 18, 1878.

John Willover was a native of New Jersey and descended from sturdy Holland ancestry. He was born in Essex county, N. J., in 1806. His father settled on lease lands, where he accumulated a little property, and emigrated thence to Tyrone, N. Y., when John was a lad of seven years. There he cleared a farm and died. John Willover married, in Tyrone, Miss Esther Frost about 1829. In 1831 he settled at Haskel Flats in Hinsdale, and very soon after built a saw-mill on Haskel creek, the first in the neighborhood. Later he purchased another farther down the stream built by Oliver Phelps, and conducted both some years. The valley was covered with a fine growth of pine trees and he became an extensive manufacturer of pine lumber and shingles, which he rafted to market down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Besides his lumber business he cleared three good farms. He came to the wilderness without means except a yoke of oxen, which drew his family and goods from Tyrone. But he had energy, courage, perseverance, and industry. In his business life he gave employment to a host of men and was the means of helping the industrious poor to help themselves. He purchased timber land, reserved the pine timber, and sold the soil to those who wanted homes. Mr. Willover was the prominent person in his neighborhood—a man of sterling integrity and high character. He was a Whig in politics and joined the ranks of the Republican party at its formation. He was the first supervisor of his party



*C. Wilcox*





in town, in 1856, and was re-elected in 1857. He died Jan. 17, 1873. Mrs. Will-over died March 5, 1888. Children: Christopher; Hetty A. (Mrs. Fair), of Oil City, Pa.; Hannah E. (Mrs. Canfield), of Ohio; Julia E. (Mrs. Ward), of Allegany, N. Y.; and Lucy M., who died at the age of sixteen years.

Abram Willover, brother of John, was born in Tyrone, N. Y., about 1804, married there Miss Emeline Coon, and came to Haskel Flats about 1832. He was a natural mechanic and could turn his hand to any job of woodwork. He was a first-class carpenter and joiner and a good millwright. In 1839 he settled on the woodland farm on which his son Abram now lives, and there had the double occupation of house building and farming. He cleared up his farm, planted an orchard, and died in 1852. Mr. Willover was a genial and agreeable companion who could give and take a joke. He was a very good neighbor and quite popular with the people, and served as constable several years. Mrs. Willover remained his widow and survived until July 17, 1891, aged eighty-two. Children: Julia (Mrs. James B. Norton), of Salamanca; Halsey, a farmer in Ischua; Martin V., who enlisted in Co. K, 85th N. Y. Vols., was captured at Plymouth, N. C., was confined in Andersonville prison, and died in Florence; Annie (Mrs. William Smith), deceased; William, a soldier in the 154th N. Y. Vols. who marched with Sherman to the sea and was discharged at the close of the war; John, a soldier in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and a prisoner three months in Belle Isle; Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen; Eveline (Mrs. George Durfee), of Portville; and Abram. Abram Willover has served as constable, has been engaged in the oil regions of Bradford, Pa., and married Miss Anna Reynolds. He purchased the homestead of the heirs, and administered to the comfort of his aged mother the last eight years of her life. Upon this old farm he still resides.

Christopher Willover, oldest son of John Willover, was born at Haskel Flats, April 8, 1832. He was educated in the common schools and in Grand River Institute, a branch of Oberlin College, in Austinburgh, Ohio. He began his business life as the financial manager in taking a raft of lumber down the river and at the same time worked as a raftsmen. He spent the next three years as tallyman and measurer of lumber. In 1858 he began the business of buying lumber on commission, which he followed until 1865, when he became a buyer on his own account and has since been a heavy dealer and many times a bold speculator. He was the partner of the late C. V. B. Barse, of Olean, in the lumber business from 1864 until the latter's death. Mr. Willover is a man of more than ordinary business ability, is an able financier, and has the energy to accomplish whatever he attempts. In his long course in business he has sustained heavy losses, but mainly because he is generous to a fault. His disinterested benevolence has led him to entangle himself in the business of his friends and has obliged him to pay their debts. In his own ventures he has planned well. His real estate embraces more than a thousand acres. He has a fertile farm at Haskel Flats, where he has a beautiful home. He is popular, gives his aid and influence to forward every good object, and has lately contributed the larger half towards the erection of the elegant Union church of his neighborhood.

Mr. Willover was elected a justice of the peace in 1856 and served a term of four years. He represented Hinsdale on the Board of Supervisors in 1870, 1872, and 1881. Jan. 4, 1860, he married Miss Mary T. Quin, who was born in Newport, Chemung county, Sept. 11, 1834. Children: Winnifred S., born July 27, 1861, married Dana Osmun, a farmer of Haskel Flats; John H., born

July 15, 1863, died in infancy; Frank E., born Aug. 13, 1865, married Myra Hedden, and is a farmer on the homestead; Lucy A., born Oct. 14, 1869, married Charles H. Fuller, a farmer on Keller hill; and John C., born Oct. 7, 1870, a member of the firm of Phelps, Sibley & Co., of Cuba, N. Y.

Emery Wood, son of Wheelock Wood, was born in Gainesville, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1797. He was raised on a farm and attended the primitive common school four weeks, but by improving his leisure moments he became an expert mathematician, grammarian, and historian. At the age of fifteen he enlisted as a fifer in the War of 1812 and served three months. In the summer of 1813 he again entered the "tented field" as a substitute and in July ensuing was made a prisoner at Black Rock and sent to Halifax, where he was confined until June, 1814. In Sept., 1814, he joined the American army and was captured at the battle of Fort Erie and carried to Quebec, where he remained a prisoner till the war closed. In 1817 Mr. Wood came to Hinsdale. He was very soon engaged in the lumber trade, and acquired a large territory of pine timbered lands, including more than half of the grounds now occupied by the village. In 1825 he opened the first store in Hinsdale and was the first postmaster of the town. He conducted an exchange or barter trade. At the time he opened his store and the first postoffice he held the offices of town clerk, justice of the peace, overseer of the poor, and colonel of the 226th Regiment militia. In 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832 he represented his town on the Board of Supervisors. Colonel Wood's marked ability and public spirit were shown in forwarding every good enterprise, and especially in the educational interests of Hinsdale. He was a leader in founding the Hinsdale Academy, for which he donated the site, and generously patronized it in educating all his family. Sept. 16, 1819, he married Permelia, daughter of Royal and Rhoda Marsh, who was born in Vermont, Dec. 12, 1796. Colonel Wood died Feb. 24, 1875, and Mrs. Wood Nov. 18, 1872. Children: Frederick M., born June 19, 1820, died June 3, 1861; Hon. William H. (see page 334): Permelia M., born Feb. 12, 1824, married John H. Gould, and died Dec. 6, 1862; Lewis, born Sept. 19, 1826, accidentally drowned Oct. 7, 1828; Emery L., born Sept. 1, 1830, drowned July 16, 1837; Hon. Staley N., born May 22, 1832; Evelyn R., born July 2, 1834; and Hon. Wales W., born April 25, 1837, now serving his second term as county judge in Illinois.

Hon. Staley N. Wood received his education in Hinsdale Academy. He was a clerk for E. M. & T. T. Wasson at the age of fourteen, and clerked also for his father and brother and for the late Judge Martin, of Olean, until 1832 or 1853, when he became a partner in general merchandise trade with his brother Frederick in Hinsdale. In the fall of 1857 he was a salesman for A. & F. Reed in New York; in 1872 he was a partner with F. & L. B. Reed, their successors. All this time except two years he was a citizen of Hinsdale. During the late war he was a war Democrat, and Governor Fenton, as a compliment for his patriotism, sent him a captain's commission. Mr. Wood represented Hinsdale on the Board of Supervisors in 1868, 1869, 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880. He ran for elector of General Hancock in 1868 and in 1866 for congressman of his district. In 1861, in 1875, and again a third time he was the nominee of his party for member of Assembly and at each election he greatly reduced the majority of his Republican opponent. He was also nominated for the office of treasurer of Cattaraugus county. April 19, 1883, Governor Cleveland tendered him the position of State assessor, which he resigned in March, 1892. June 2, 1853, he married Laura A., daughter of widow Mary Fort, now the

widow of the late Bela Norton. Children: Mary P. (Mrs. F. D. Leland), George F., Ellen J. (Mrs. A. T. Nelson), Flora V. (Mrs. C. D. Judd), and Lewis B. Frederick Wood was supervisor of Hinsdale in 1854 and 1855.

Emery Yates, a native of Woodstock, Vt., came to Hinsdale from Gainesville, N. Y., about 1813 and settled at Scott's Corners where E. A. Hull now lives. He erected a saw-mill on Oil creek and engaged in lumbering. He also built a saw-mill farther up Oil creek on the site of the Tousley mill. He later established a boat-yard on Oil creek a little below his saw-mill at Scott's Corners, and there built flat-boats. He was also an expert in constructing mill-dams. He died at Scott's Corners.

Emery W. Yates, oldest son of Emery Yates, was born at Scott's Corners, Nov. 20, 1815. He began the trade of carpenter and joiner at the age of sixteen and followed that avocation until approaching old age. He has never had a home outside of his native town. He cast his first presidential ballot for William H. Harrison and has never missed a vote at a general election. He married Polly Coats, Dec. 14, 1836, who died Nov. 22, 1891. Of their five children two sons are living: Theodore H., a veteran of the late war, and Edgar N. Warren C. enlisted in 1861 and died in Andersonville prison.

Lorenzo Yates, son of the pioneer Emery, was born at Scott's Corners, Dec. 23, 1819. He learned the trades of carpenter, joiner, and millwright, which he followed until 1854, when he engaged with S. Augustus Mitchell, of Philadelphia, the celebrated map publisher, and was his general agent six years. He was then general agent for four years for several publishers, and since 1864 has led a retired life. Aug. 18, 1846, he married Abigail, daughter of John E. Wright. She was born in Richfield, N. Y., July 6, 1823. Five of their seven children grew to maturity: Lucy (Mrs. Henry J. Conrad), Carlton E., Julia (Mrs. M. L. Goodrich), Allen, and Eva E. (Mrs. G. E. Hogg).

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## CHAPTER XXXII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF HUMPHREY.\*

**H**UMPHREY was erected from Burton (now Allegany) on May 12, 1836, and was named for Charles Humphrey, of Tompkins county, then speaker of the Assembly. The town is situated nearly in the center of the county, and is described in the Holland Land Company's survey as town three, range five. It is bounded on the north by Franklinville, on the east by Ischua and Hinsdale, on the south by Allegany, and on the west by Great Valley, and contains 22,583 acres of land, nearly all sloping uplands. It is traversed from north to south by two distinct ranges of hills which raise their summits many hundred feet above the level of the Allegheny river. Some of these hills were settled at an early day and were named after the men

\* For a considerable portion of the earlier history of the town of Humphrey we are indebted to Barnard Salisbury.—EDITOR.

who cleared away the primeval forest and made homes thereon. The town is drained by three streams of considerable size: Sugartown creek, in the northwest part, a tributary of Great Valley creek; Wright's creek, flowing south through the center, an affluent of the same stream; and Five Mile run, in the southeast part, emptying into the Allegheny river near Allegany village. These springs are fed and maintained by springs of pure soft water which flow from the hillsides in every part of the town.

Russell Chapell was the first settler in Humphrey. He came from Schenectady county in 1815 and settled on lot 56 in the Sugartown valley. After a long and weary journey through a howling wilderness he selected a location in this beautiful valley and built a log house near where Richard Leaning now lives. After a few years he sold his place and moved over the divide into the valley of Wright's creek, where he founded a settlement known far and wide as Chapellsburg. Mr. Chapell made good improvements and built a tavern that was a noted stopping-place on the old stage route from Buffalo to Olean. This was for a long time the most important point in town and was the scene of many a high carnival in the time long ago. Mr. Chapell was postmaster a long time and held various town offices. He died May 30, 1857, aged seventy-two years. His wife Phoebe died February 3, 1863, aged eighty-three years. Soon after Mr. Chapell's arrival he was joined by Thomas B. and Pauline Shepard, a son and daughter of Mrs. Chapell by a former marriage.

Richard Wright came from Washington county in 1819, settled in Great Valley, built a saw-mill on Wright's creek, and made other improvements. He soon sold this property to David Chamberlain and bought Mr. Chapell's place in Sugartown. He made extensive improvements at this place and built a fine house and good barns; the house is yet standing and is occupied by Richard Leaning. Mr. Wright was a man of note—was a colonel of militia, county sheriff, and for a long time associate judge of Cattaraugus (see p. 280). Capt. Nathan Howe was an early settler of the Sugartown valley, but did not remain long; he removed to near the mouth of Great Valley creek, where he had a saw-mill. Alonzo Berry and William Baxter were also early settlers in Sugartown. Mr. Berry settled on the sidehill between Sugartown and Humphrey Center. His son, Milo Berry, has been justice of the peace thirty years and justice of sessions for the county. His oldest son, Frank Berry, is the present supervisor of the town.

Stephen and Benjamin Cole, brothers, came from Phelps, Ontario county, in 1822, with only one dollar in money and their little all tied up in a bundle. They made the trip on foot and located on lot 38. They built a cabin near a spring on the sidehill a little southwest of the Humphrey Center cemetery. It was floored with split timbers and roofed with elm bark. They were soon followed by their father, the Rev. Benjamin Cole, who was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and was the first Irishman to settle in the town. He was educated for a Catholic priest, but ran away from home and enlisted in the



British army. He came to this country with Lord Howe's troops during the Revolutionary war and at the battle of White Plains he deserted and joined the American army, and fought with it to the close, after which he married Rachel Salisbury and became a Baptist minister. He died in Humphrey on January 2, 1834, aged eighty years. His sons Seth and Elijah came to the town with him. Seth was twice elected supervisor of Great Valley before Allegany and Humphrey were taken off. Stephen S. Cole married Lemira, daughter of Alonzo Berry. Their oldest son, Marvin S. Cole, was a prominent educator of the county and is now station agent at Machias Junction; their youngest son, G. W. Cole, is a lawyer at Salamanca. Stephen Cole was the first supervisor of Humphrey and held that office nine consecutive terms and eleven terms in all. In 1851 he was elected a member of Assembly for the First District of Cattaraugus county. Benjamin Cole remained a bachelor. They both resided near each other in Humphrey until the summer of 1877, when they died in the same house within two weeks of each other. Foster B. Salisbury, a cousin of the Coles, came about the same time and settled on lot 37. He built his cabin on the flat southeast of the present residence of Patrick O'Brien. He erected the first saw-mill in town. It stood on the creek within a few rods of Mr. O'Brien's house. He afterward built a grist-mill and a steam saw-mill at Humphrey Center. He held nearly every office in the town, and succeeded Stephen S. Cole as supervisor, holding the office nine terms in all. At the first town meeting he was elected justice of the peace, assessor, school inspector, and overseer of road district No. 2. He died at Humphrey Center on September 11, 1871, aged sixty-eight years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Cole. She was the mother of his son Barnard and died in 1864. Afterward he married Miss Elizabeth Thomas, who was the mother of his other son, Frank B. Barnard Salisbury was supervisor of the town four consecutive terms (1876-79) and is now editor of the *Ellicottville News* at Ellicottville. Frank B. Salisbury is connected with the Western New York & Pennsylvania railway service at Rochester.

Almon Guthrie, whose wife was a sister of Foster B. Salisbury and a cousin of the Coles, came at the same time and first settled on the bank of the creek on lot 37, across the road from the present residence of William Reed. He soon removed down the creek about two miles, and built a log house that stood in an orchard just back of the dwelling of his son, Edwin Guthrie, on lot 51. Mr. Guthrie was supervisor of the town three terms and filled many other town offices. He reared a large family, nearly all of whom are still living in the immediate vicinity of the old homestead, and all of whom grew up to be honorable and respected citizens of their native town. Danforth Marsh settled on lot 37 where Myron Berry now lives and Oliver Marsh on lot 38 where Leroy Litchfield resides. John L. Sexton lived on the top of the hill on the present farm of Thomas Kenney, northeast of the residence of Frank Snyder. Seth Cole settled near a spring 100 rods southeast of the Center.

Hatfield Cooper located on lot 29 where D. Gill now lives; Caleb West on lot 39 and Oliver Scott on lot 40; Richard Bozard on lot 6; and Joseph Learn came in an early day and settled on lot 7. Learn cleared a large farm and by hard work and great energy accumulated a nice property. His youngest son, George P. Learn, has represented Humphrey three times on the Board of Supervisors and is one of the leading citizens of the town. Thomas Barker was one of the first settlers. He was supervisor one term; his son, Marshall Barker, also held the office a year and is now a prominent business man. L. B. Pierce settled on lot 6. He raised a large family, some of whom are still living, respected citizens of the town. His son, H. A. Pierce, is a justice of the peace and a prominent business man, and Fred Pierce, a son of H. A., has been supervisor of the town three terms.

Other early settlers were Henry Reed, Abijah Rowley, and Abraham Wright. Francis Matteson, James Hitchcock, Eri Tracy, Parker and Freeman Hale, G. Worden, Freeman and Horace Hitchcock, and Barber Wilber came from Onondaga county and settled on Five Mile run. Russell Chapell put in the first crop of grain on lot 56 in 1816 and kept the first tavern and was the first postmaster.

Foster B. Salisbury built the first store, which was stocked and kept by Sawyer & Foote at Humphrey Center. The first goods were hauled on wagons from Buffalo by Joseph Learn and Richard Bozard. Jeremiah Crandall paid for the first piece of land in town, being five acres on lot 37, now owned by H. A. Pierce. Nathan Howe and Samuel Reynolds settled on Howe hill. Simeon Bacon was the pioneer of the valley east of Chapellsburg where Patrick Ryan now lives. David Wheeler came from Junius, Seneca county, about 1830, and settled on lot 38. His wife was a sister to Hatfield Cooper. Their oldest son, David Wheeler, Jr., married Sarah, youngest daughter of Rev. Benjamin Cole. They settled on lot 31 and raised five boys and four girls. The oldest three boys—John, Seth, and William H.—served through the Rebellion; the oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Joseph B. Miller, who was twice supervisor of the town, justice of the peace, etc.

The forest was swarming with wolves, bears, and other wild animals that killed the settlers' sheep and carried away their pigs. Nathan Howe found a big bear in his pig-pen trying to capture his hog. Howe attacked bruin with an axe and after a desperate fight succeeded in killing him. Almon Guthrie was awakened one night by a commotion among a litter of pigs that occupied a shed near the house. He got up and looking out of the window saw a very large bear chasing the pigs around the house. Mrs. Guthrie carefully opened the window and Mr. Guthrie shot the bear. Ransom Green killed a bear weighing 400 pounds in his corn on the place now owned by Charles Fay. A pack of wolves visited the cabin of the Cole brothers one night and succeeded in getting on the roof. As the Coles had no gun they drove the wolves off by throwing fire-brands at them. David Snow and John Logan, two Indians

living on the bank of the Allegheny near where Kill Buck depot now stands, claimed Humphrey as their hunting ground at the time the first settlers came into the central valley. These Indians had a heavy brush fence running across the valley from the point of Mount Tom to the opposite hill, near where the store of James Devine now stands in Humphrey Center. This fence obstructed the free passage of animals up and down the valley, while the Indians, secreted at a convenient point, could easily shoot them. John Logan presented the first claim for a bounty of \$20 on a wolf killed in the town. At the same time David Snow presented a claim of \$7.50 each for five whelps and both Indians claimed the entire amount. Justices Wright and Salisbury, before whom the claim came, settled it by giving Logan the bounty on the wolf and Snow the bounty on the whelps. John Green, of Great Valley, captured seven young wolves in the butt of a hollow pine tree which stood at the side of the road opposite the Humphrey Center cemetery, upon which he secured the bounty of \$7.50 each. Hatfield Cooper was the first white man to kill a wolf in the town. John Logan and David Snow claimed the bounty on the ground that it was killed on their hunting ground. They went so far as to bring suit before Justices Richard Wright and Stephen S. Cole. John Green, of Great Valley, was counsel for the Indians and Foster B. Salisbury for Cooper, who finally got the bounty. Samuel Cooper, a son of Hatfield Cooper, was a great hunter. He once told the writer that he killed thirty-three deer, one wolf, and twenty martin in one week. Soon after they came to Cooper hill he was hunting for deer and found a track that he followed all day without seeing the game, but in making a turn the animal crossed its own track and Cooper saw that he was being followed by an Indian. The next morning Cooper again took up the hunt and about noon the deer again crossed its track and Cooper saw that the Indian was still on his trail. He then stepped one side and hid behind a tree. Soon the Indian made his appearance with a gun carried handy, moving carefully through the brush. As Cooper was satisfied that the Indian was looking for him he shot and killed him. This occurred at a point about 100 rods due north from where Thomas Martin now lives, on Cooper hill. Cooper dug a hole and buried the body where it fell. John L. Sexton was the greatest slayer of deer, having killed over 300 during the few years he lived in town. The first deer he killed fell near the top of the bank about twenty rods below where Patrick O'Brien now lives, and rolled down the bank into the creek.

Rev. Benjamin Cole was the first pensioner in the town. He received \$8 a month for services in the Revolutionary war; some of his papers, bearing the signature of John C. Calhoun, secretary of war, are now in possession of the writer. The first couple married in town was Edward Bryant and Pauline Shepard (aged sixteen), the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Dow at the residence of Judge Wright in Sugartown. They lived together four years and separated and Mr. Bryant died five years thereafter. Mrs. Bryant,

at the age of twenty-five, married William S. Morris and lived to a very great age at the residence of her step-father, Russell Chapell. Her daughter, Mrs. W. J. Sherman, inherited the fine old place and now resides there. Jack Hall and Cornelia Rowley were married by Judge Wright and were the parents of the first white child born in the town. The first death was that of an emigrant who had camped on lot 56. He was buried on a knoll a little north of where the upper Sugartown cheese factory now stands. F. B. Salisbury put in the first cider-mill in Humphrey. It was run by water-power at his saw-mill. He also put in a turning lathe that was operated in one corner of his saw-mill, where he turned out bed posts and sides and chair posts and rounds and all other turned goods required by the settlers. David Wheeler, Jr., and Hector Pritchard were carpenters and they made the coffins required out of cherry boards. Dr. Augustus Crary, who was at one time president of the Geneva Medical College, was the first physician. He settled in Sugartown about 1825. His daughter Caroline married Dr. Calvin Chickering, who came about the same time, but did not live long. His widow married Dr. Virgil Reed, who practiced medicine until his death, which occurred in 1866. Drs. Crary, Chickering, and Reed all died on the same place in Sugartown. Mrs. Reed is still living at an advanced age on the old homestead where her father and two husbands died. Philemon O. Berry was the first lawyer in Humphrey admitted to the bar. F. B. Salisbury, Stephen S. Cole, and Milo Berry practiced law in justice's court. The first school was taught in Sugartown in a log house near where Mrs. Reed now lives. Mr. Marsh commenced the school, but the boys threw him out and the term was completed by John W. Howe, a son of Capt. Nathan Howe. Foster B. Salisbury taught a school in a log house that stood on the bank of the creek a few rods south of P. O'Brien's south line. The settlers paid him \$10 a month by chopping wood for him on his farm. He boarded himself, cut his wood, and built his own fires. Miss Pauline Shepard taught a school in the same house. The first general Christmas gathering was held at the house of Russell Chapell in 1823, when the hardy pioneers got together and scraped turnips and ate baked potatoes and johnnycake. While returning from this merry-making F. B. Salisbury had a narrow escape from a pack of wolves. The favorite sports at raisings and logging bees were running, wrestling, and jumping. One of the difficult feats was to jump over a yoke of oxen. William Baxter, although a small man, was an adept at this. Seth Cole was the champion collar-and-elbow wrestler. Foster B. Salisbury stood six feet one inch bare-footed and weighed 195 pounds. He was never thrown at Indian-hug or back-hold and could jump ten feet on a smooth floor without weights. Benjamin Cole weighed over 200 pounds and was the champion chopper of all time. He felled one acre of heavy timber in one day on the place now owned by Aaron Cleveland in Sugartown on a \$5 bet. Russell Chapell once poled a canoe loaded with flour and pork up the Allegheny river from Pittsburg,

Pa., to the mouth of Great Valley creek, and nearly every one of the early settlers had the experience of carrying a bag of corn on their shoulders to the mill at Franklinville, a distance of ten miles. Danforth Marsh raised a family of seven boys, four of whom served in the Union army in the Rebellion. This family passed through nearly the whole of one winter with nothing to eat but potatoes and a little salt obtained from the brine in a pork barrel. The first road to Franklinville ran due north from Humphrey Center up the hill by the so-called red house, striking the present road near the town line.

Michael King and family were the first Irish family to move into the town, coming in 1840. Their son, Edward King, resides near Humphrey Center. James Cassidy and John Clark came about the same time. They were soon followed by Peter and Larry Lines and others. None of the natives of continental Europe have ever lived in the town except Germans and Swedes, and but few of these. The first and only colored family to make a permanent settlement in town was that of Thomas Sheffield. They were fugitives from Maryland and came about 1838, and lived in Humphrey until the passage of the fugitive slave law, when they went to Canada, but subsequently returned. Henry Sheffield and his sons Marshall and Wesley were gallant Union soldiers in the Rebellion. Andrew Lockie was the first blacksmith in town. He came about 1848. A man name Pearson made chairs from 1840 to 1850.

The first town meeting convened at the dwelling of Russell Chapell in the spring of 1837, nearly a year after the erection of the township. The first officers were Stephen S. Cole, supervisor; Thomas Barker, town clerk; John W. Dickinson, Foster B. Salisbury, Parker Hall, Almon Guthrie, justices of the peace; John W. Dickinson, Foster B. Salisbury, Parker Hall, assessors; Francis Matteson, collector; Jeremiah Crandall, John McWilliams, Thomas Barker, highway commissioners; Alonzo Berry, James Hitchcock, Parker Hall, school commissioners; John W. Dickinson, Foster B. Salisbury, John McWilliams, school inspectors; Philip Bonsteel, Almon Guthrie, overseers of the poor; S. Marsh, Ichabod Chapman, Samuel Reynolds, constables. Following are the principal town officers:

*Supervisors.*—Stephen S. Cole, 1837-45, 1849, 1854; Foster B. Salisbury, 1846-48, 1850, 1852-53, 1856, 1862-63; Thomas Barker, 1851; Archibald C. Crary, 1855; Almon Guthrie, 1857-58; Chase Fuller, 1859-60, 1866-67; Benjamin Crary, 1861; Parker Smith, 1864-65, 1869, 1871, 1873-74; Joseph B. Miller, 1868, 1881; Gilbert C. Sweet, 1870, 1872; Marshall Barker, 1875; Barnard Salisbury, 1876-79; George P. Learn, 1880, 1882-84; John E. Healey, 1885; Greeley Sweet (died and R. M. Leaning elected to fill vacancy), 1886; Fred F. Pierce, 1887-89; William S. O'Brien, 1890-92; Frank T. Berry, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—Thomas Barker, 1837; Russell Chapell, 1838-39, 1843-47; Abraham Wright, 1840-42; O. Hitchcock, 1848; A. E. Sawyer, 1849-50; Stephen S. Cole, 1851, 1856; John C. Meacham, 1852-54, 1857; Austin Marsh, 1855; William S. Morris, 1858-60, 1862, 1864-65; H. M. Bozard, 1861, 1866; Chase Fuller, 1863; Marshall Barker, 1867, 1871-72; Ezra Marsh, 1868; W. J. Sherman, 1869, 1873, 1889; Milo Berry, 1870, 1874-75; Harvey Pierce, 1876; Samuel Moffitt, 1877; Cyrus P. Bozard, 1878-82; H. A. Pierce, 1883-84; E. M. Shaffner, 1885; W. H. Train, 1886-87; J. W. Moffitt, 1888; Truman C. Bozard, 1890-91; Charles S. Pierce, 1892-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1837, John W. Dickinson, Foster B. Salisbury, Parker Hall, Almon Guthrie; 1838, Stephen S. Cole; 1839, John W. Dickinson, John J. Northrup; 1840, Hale H. Crary, Foster B. Salisbury, Almon Guthrie; 1842 and 1843, Almon Guthrie; 1844, Stephen S. Cole; 1845 and 1846, Hale H. Crary; 1847, Almon Guthrie, Richard Wright; 1848, John Putnam, George Adams; 1849, James Bond, Hector Pritchard, Sanford Pierce; 1850, Hector Pritchard; 1851, Wilder Parker; 1852, Stephen S. Cole, John O. Pierce, C. Wilber; 1853, Foster B. Salisbury, Stephen West, George Adams; 1854, John Putnam; 1855, George Adams.



Stephen West, Almon Guthrie; 1856, Henry M. Bozard; 1857, Joseph B. Miller, Frederick Wright; 1858, Chase Fuller; 1859, John Putnam; 1860, Milo Berry; 1861, George C. De Golia; 1862, Chase Fuller; 1863, John Putnam; 1864, Milo Berry; 1865, H. A. Pierce; 1866, Chase Fuller; 1867, D. T. Raub; 1868, Milo Berry; 1869, Patrick Quinlan; 1870, Frederick Wright, H. A. Pierce; 1871, John Moyer, J. M. Whitney; 1872, Milo Berry; 1873, J. M. Whitney, Edwin Guthrie; 1874, Frederick Wright; 1875, Richard M. Leaning, Judson Bowen; 1876, Milo Berry; 1877, M. Wilber; 1878, Lafayette Sweet; 1879, Edwin Guthrie; 1880, Milo Berry; 1881, Harvey A. Pierce; 1882, Thomas H. Dowd; 1883, W. H. Train; 1884, Richard M. Leaning; 1885, Milo Berry; 1886, C. F. Bozard; 1887-89, Harvey A. Pierce; 1890, Milo Berry; 1891, Charles E. Whitney; 1892, G. W. Chamberlain; 1893, William H. Train.

Upon the organization of the town nine road districts were formed. This number has been increased as the settlements extended and at the present time the highways compare favorably with any other section of western New York. The leading industry of Humphrey today is agriculture. Dairying is given special attention and cheese making is carried on quite extensively. The Franklinville cheese factories, Nos. 6 and 7, are owned by E. H. Farrington and T. E. Sherman and have a separate capacity of 300 or 400 cows. There are others in the town equally as large. Fruit is also produced of excellent quality and in considerable quantities.

Lumbering in early days was an important industry and is still carried on in some localities. The first saw-mill on Wright's creek west of Chapellsburg was built prior to 1840 by Archibald M. Murphy, on land now owned by W. S. O'Brien, which did a large business for several years. Madison Kinyon was the next owner; then Thomas B. Shepard conducted it till Marshall Barker bought the mill in 1868 and sold it six years later to John B. Guthrie. In 1874 Mr. Barker built a dam and the present Guthrie saw-mill building, and sold it with the real estate to John B. Guthrie, who, with his sons Almon G. and Conrad J., has run it the past ten years. In 1893 they put in a new iron turbine wheel. A steam saw-mill was built at the Center on the old site of Foster B. Salisbury's saw-mill by William E. Learn in 1887, in which was also a shingle-mill, that did good business till it burned in 1890. David Van Tile built a grist-mill on Wright's creek at Chapellsburg in 1865 that did fair business for a while, but was finally abandoned. H. A. Pierce bought the building, removed it, and metamorphosed it into a barn.

The pipe line of the National Transit Company was laid through Humphrey in 1880, and along it a telegraph line was constructed in 1887 with a public office at Chapellsburg in the house of Marshall Barker, who has been the operator for several years.

A test oil well was drilled about 1878 by Golden, Fowler & Cody. When down about 1,500 feet Heathcoat, the contractor, declared strong indications of oil, but the next day the proprietors abandoned it as a "dry hole." A cloud of mystery still envelops the real facts.

The cemetery near the Baptist church at Chapellsburg contains half an acre of land which was deeded February 25, 1859, by Chase Fuller and Nancy, his wife, to Almon Guthrie, Madison S. Kinyon, and Parker Smith, trustees of the Chapellsburg Burying Ground Society, in consideration of \$50. The present trustees are John B. Guthrie, Harvey A. Pierce, and William J. Sherman.

The public burying ground at Humphrey Center contains a half-acre of land given by Stephen S. Cole in 1871, when Foster B. Salisbury died and was the first person buried there. The remains of his wife and of her mother were also transferred from another ground to this. In the Marsh burial ground are the graves of Danforth Marsh and wife, Alonzo Berry and wife, Mrs. Ezra Smith, and other early residents.

The hamlet of Chapellsburg contains Humphrey postoffice, hotel, two stores, two churches, a public hall, a school house, wagon and blacksmith shop, telegraph office, and about a dozen houses. It is the oldest village in the town and stands on the old stage route from Buffalo to Olean. It was named in honor of Russell Chapell, its first settler, tavern keeper, postmaster, and most active and best-known citizen. It owes its existence to being the most central and accessible four corners in town. The first store here was kept by Hamilton Smith and the next by William Curran. In 1862 H. M. & C. P. Bozard built and opened a store and Marshall Barker succeeded them for about seven years in his present dwelling. Luman Miller, John Learn, Charles Sherman, H. A. Pierce, and Elmira Call followed. In 1875 H. A. Pierce built the store now occupied by H. A. Pierce & Son and in 1891 T. C. Bozard built his present store. The blacksmiths here have been Mr. Hallock, Orson Myrick, James Fenton, Allen Low, and Marshall Barker, who also has a wagon shop.

Humphrey Center, situated two miles north of Chapellsburg, contains a postoffice, a school house, a public hall, two stores, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, a cheese factory, and a score of dwellings. The postoffice was established in 1877 with James Moffit as the first postmaster, his commission being dated January 15, 1877. The first store in the town was opened here in Foster B. Salisbury's dwelling by A. E. Sawyer in 1849. The next year Mr. Salisbury built the store now used by James Devine. Its successive occupants have been Sawyer & Foote, John Meachum (the only merchant who ever sold liquor there), Foster B. Salisbury and Parker Smith, J. B. Miller, C. G. Miller, Rev. Daniel McKoon (1859), James Moffit, Miles Berry (1871 to 1874), James Moffit again for nine years, S. H. Butler, Daniel Healey, Leroy Litchfield, and James Devine since 1889. In connection with his mercantile business A. E. Sawyer built an ashery near where Chamberlain's blacksmith shop now stands, the only ashery ever operated in town, and sent out teams to collect ashes from house to house, paying for them from eight to twelve cents per bushel in groceries and cotton goods from his store. Mr. Sawyer's successor was John Meachum, who, about 1856, erected a building farther up the hill which contained a pearling oven, in which he converted potash into pearlsh. He built also a gassing room—a very tight apartment in which the pearls were placed on shelves and subjected to the deadly fumes of burning charcoal, sulphur, and other chemicals that produced a gas which changed the pearls to saleratus. The door of this room was firmly closed and made as nearly air and gas-tight as possible. Meachum continued this business as long

as raw material could be procured in sufficient quantities. He also built the large house on the corner now called the Miller house, in which Richard Pritchard kept a tavern one year. In 1880 James Warren got a license and opened a public house in the same building for a single year; this was the last whisky license granted in Humphrey. A Mr. Wilcox many years ago opened a cabinet shop here and made considerable furniture for those times. Andrew Lockie and his son James as early blacksmiths were followed by John W. Samuel and Charles Moffit, who also had a wagon shop. The present blacksmiths are Leroy Litchfield and G. W. Chamberlain. By some residents at Chapellsburg and elsewhere the Center was formerly often called "Tickletown."

The first minister of the gospel in Humphrey, and the first to hold religious services in the town, was Rev. Benjamin Cole, who settled at the Center in 1824. Educated for the Catholic priesthood, which he abandoned, he joined the British army, came to America with Lord Howe, deserted, and became a Baptist minister.

The first Methodist Episcopal church of Sugartown, located in the southwest part of the town, was organized in 1839 with seventeen members by Hiram Sanford, who became the first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1874 and cost \$4,100. The present value of the church property is \$5,000. The edifice will seat 300 persons and the society has twenty-five members under the pastorship of Rev. J. B. White. It also has an interesting Sunday school. Mrs. C. C. Reed, in 1874, deeded to the society the house and nineteen acres she occupies, reserving, however, a life lease; she also gave them \$2,000. The pastors have been as follows: Hiram Sanford, 1838; Anderson, 1839; Burlingham, 1840; Pickard, 1841; Herrsch, 1842-43; Hoyt, 1844; Havens, 1845; McEwen, 1846-47; Sanford Hunt, 1848-49; McCreary, 1850; Packard, 1851; Luce, 1852; Buck, 1853; Ely, 1854; Curry, 1855; Wells, 1856-57; Cooley, 1858-59; Gordon, 1860; L. A. Stevens, 1861; McIntyre, 1862; T. W. Potter, 1863-65; Alexander, 1866; Webber, 1868-70; P. D. Barnhart, 1871-72; George H. Cheney, 1873-74; M. D. Jackson, 1875; C. D. Rowley, 1876; Bowen, 1877; G. Van Vradenburg, 1878-79; Mervillo, 1880; E. G. Piper, 1881-82; J. D. Monroe, 1883; W. Post, 1884; J. W. Archibald, 1885-86; W. Holland, 1887; Tyler, 1888; Wilkinson and White, 1889; F. Bell, 1890; J. B. White, since 1891.

The First Baptist church of Humphrey was organized in 1845 by Revs. Samuel W. Titus, William Storrs, and R. D. Hays, with fifteen members. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel W. Titus, the present one being Rev. George W. Barnum. Their church edifice, a wooden structure, was built in 1875, cost \$2,200, and will seat 250 people. The present value of the entire property is \$3,000. The society has fifty-two members and a Sunday school of thirty scholars. The site on which this church stands was deeded to the society by Phebe Morris on December 10, 1872, for \$100.

St. Pacificus Catholic church at Chapellsburg was organized with seventy

members in 1855 by the Franciscan Fathers of Ellicottville. The first pastor was Father Pamfilio De Magliano, the present one being Very Rev. Joseph Butler, O. S. F. The parish has 170 members. Their church edifice was built of wood in 1855, cost \$500, and will seat 200 persons. The present value of their property is \$2,000. A Sunday school is conducted during the summer months. The church was regularly chartered in 1891.

The Union church edifice was built by the Christian and Baptist denominations on the line between Humphrey and Allegany, half of it standing in each town. An organization was effected in 1857 and the building was erected of wood in 1859 at a cost of \$1,500, the present value of the property. The edifice will seat 200 people. There are twenty-five members under the pastorate of Rev. N. S. Langmade, and connected is a flourishing Sunday school. The site of this church was purchased of Robert Wilber and James Hitchcock. The first deacons were Nathan Wilber, Harrison Newell, Marcus Onan.

The W. C. T. U. of Humphrey was organized at the house of Mrs. E. T. Salisbury with eight charter members. The first officers were: Mrs. S. S. Reed, president; Mrs. Mary S. Guthrie, vice-president; Mrs. R. T. Wetherby, secretary; Mrs. B. T. Sweet, treasurer. The society now has 25 members.

Levi D. Bailey is the grandson of Daniel Bailey, who was born in England, came to America, settled in New Jersey, served in the War of 1812, and died aged 110 years. His son Levi E., born in New Jersey in 1809, came to Wayne county, where he married Elizabeth Drake, who was a descendant in the eleventh generation from William of Orange, and settled in Exeter, Pa., where Levi D. was born in 1833. Levi E. afterward lived in Steuben county, N. Y., over forty years and died in Bradford, Pa., in 1889 and his wife in 1891. At the age of sixteen Levi D. shipped from New Bedford on a three years' whaling voyage, visiting California on his way home. In 1853 he married Celia A. Stevens and settled in Tioga county, Pa., coming in 1857 to Carrolton, where he was a lumberman. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was in the battle of Fredericksburg, was disabled from further service from spinal disease, and was discharged in 1863. Mrs. Bailey went with her husband and served as a volunteer nurse in camp and on the battlefield. She had a tent after the battle of Fredericksburg known as Mrs. Bailey's tent, for which she neither asked nor received pay. Children: Armenia (Mrs. Levi Petrie), Ida M. (Mrs. Fred Card), George L. (married Harriet Turner—children: Carrie M. and Lennie), and James A. (died young).

Marshall Barker is the son of Thomas and the grandson of Phineas Barker, of French descent, who lived in Orwell, Vt., and married Amy Persons, of Dutch ancestry and a descendant from Anneke Jans of Trinity church property notoriety. Their son Thomas, born in Orwell in 1797, came to Humphrey in 1819. He was a shoemaker and brought a sack of boots and shoes and his kit of tools on his back, and bought land and settled in the west part of the town. He married Phebe, daughter of John Vaughn, of Washington county. Children: Edwin (died when four years old), Cordelia, Jane, Augusta, Mary, and Marshall. The latter was born April 17, 1838, was raised a farmer, and after the common schools attended Randolph Academy and Alfred Seminary. His father died in 1855. He remained on the farm and in 1859 married Ellen E., daughter of Thomas B. and Lucinda (Lewis) Shep-



ard. Children: Ada M. (Mrs. Edwin Smith), whose children are Lee, Glen, Coilah, and Grace; Neolah, died aged nineteen; Frank W., now telegraph operator at Four Mile station who married Anna, daughter of Milo Berry, and has one child, Musette; and Jennieve (Mrs. Patrick Quirk), whose children are Ellen G. and Frances G. Mr. Barker traded the farm for his present home at Chapellsburg in 1865, in which he opened a store and was a merchant seven years and postmaster eleven years. In the meantime, being a natural worker in wood or iron, he became a millwright, wagonmaker, and blacksmith, and opened shops which he still operates. He also studied surveying, and in 1870 began its practice and still continues it. To aid a natural love for investigation he has one of the best collections of scientific works in the county. He was elected supervisor on the Republican ticket in 1875, since which he has acted with Greenback organizations. His religious views are with the Universalist faith.

Milo Berry is the son of Alonzo and the grandson of Jonathan Berry, of Franklin county, who came from Vermont. Alonzo moved to Leicester, N. Y., about 1815, where Milo was born in 1830 and came with his parents to Humphrey when two years old. Alonzo was a cooper by trade and made soon after coming here 100 pine sap buckets for Russell Chapell, who had a large sugar-bush in Sugartown. This job brought him \$20 in cash. Mr. Berry married Anis Leonard; children: Joel, who died in White Pigeon, Mich., in 1857; Elmira, who died aged eighteen; Lemira, who married Stephen S. Cole and died in 1885; Alonzo, of Buffalo; Edwin, of Minnesota; and Milo. Milo learned his father's trade and had a shop at Humphrey Center. He married Catharine Stafford, of Ellicottville; children: Ursula V., Frank T., Myron (married Mary Consett, of Franklinville, who died in 1889, leaving two children, Frank and Earl), Addie (married Greeley Sweet, who died, and she married, second, James Devine), Anna (Mrs. Frank Barker), Judson, and Ella. Milo Berry, always a Republican, was first elected justice of the peace in 1860 and has held the office ever since, except in 1880. He has been town clerk four years, in 1881 and 1882 was justice of sessions, and was postmaster at Humphrey Center during Harrison's administration. Frank T. Berry, son of Milo, was born in Humphrey, July 4, 1853. When a young man he learned the trade of tool-dresser, at which he worked seven years in Bradford, Pa., going there in 1875. Jan. 1, 1882, he married Laura, daughter of Harvey A. Pierce, of Humphrey; children: Beulah and Hazel. When twenty-one years old he held the office of constable, which then paid \$130 a year. He was elected supervisor in 1893.

Andrew J. Bozard is the son of Richard and the grandson of Christopher Bozard, who came with his brother John from Pennsylvania and settled in Humphrey about 1831. These two pioneer settlers were of Scotch-Irish descent and the eminence on which they located is still known as Bozard hill. Richard married Eleanor Learn; children: Henry M., Andrew J., Cyrus P., Barnard S. (died in Chicago), Ashbel L., Rebecca (Mrs. Harrison Newell), Joseph, Laura (Mrs. Eliab Barber), and Judson O. Andrew J. was born in Humphrey in 1832 and married, in 1861, Mrs. Sarah E. Pierce, daughter of Alphonso Winters, who had two children, George and Kelley, by her first husband. They have had one son, Alphonso. All three are dead, the latter two dying in 1864. Mr. Bozard's farm of 150 acres comprises a part of the original homestead. He is a Republican and has served a term as assessor.

Truman C. Bozard, eldest child of Cyrus P. and Julia (Pierce) Bozard, was born in Humphrey in 1862 and was raised a farmer. In 1889 he opened



a store at Chapellsburg and was appointed postmaster May 15, 1891, serving now his fifth year. In 1890 and 1891 he was elected town clerk, and during the latter year built the store he now occupies. July 4, 1882, he married Eva L., daughter of William Butler, of Humphrey. Children: Rose E., Grace B., Ruley M., and Floyd C. Cyrus P., son of Richard and grandson of Christopher Bozard, was born in Humphrey in 1835. He is a farmer, but has been a contractor and builder, merchant, and postmaster in Humphrey. In 1861 he married Julia, daughter of Lyartus Pierce. Children: Truman C., Eddie H., and Blanche C. Mr. Bozard has been elected on the Republican ticket five times as town clerk and is now serving his second term as justice.

Seneca H. Butler is the grandson of Patrick Butler, of Fairport, N. Y., whose son Patrick came to East Otto and married Maria Spink; children: Franklin, who was drowned while young; Louisa (Mrs. Charles H. Beebe), of Humphrey Center, children Emma, Madalla, and William F.; and Seneca H., who was born in East Otto in 1848, became a farmer and grain thresher, and married Rachel, daughter of David Wheeler, of Humphrey. They have one child, Jennie. Patrick Butler died in 1852. Besides farming Mr. Butler owns and runs the only cider-mill in town, has owned and run the store where James Devine is, and for the past two years has kept a stock of merchandise in his dwelling house at Humphrey Center.

George W. Chamberlain is the son of Harrison Chamberlain, who came to Great Valley from Ohio about 1830 and was a nephew of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain. Harrison was a superintendent of railroad construction on the Erie and other roads and now lives in Bradford, Pa. He married Barbara C., daughter of Abel Burdick, a merchant and lumber dealer of Olean. They had two sons: George W. and Benjamin A. Mrs. Chamberlain died in 1886. George W. was born in Great Valley in 1851 and learned the blacksmith's trade, opening a shop in Randolph in 1871, then running shops in Salamanca and Great Valley, and since 1887 at Humphrey Center. In 1874 he married Hannah L., daughter of John B. Hinman, of Humphrey. Children: Franklin D., Lloyd, Paris P. and Pearl H. (twins), and Goldie M. Mr. Chamberlain has a great taste for reading, an active mind, and a vivid imagination that often finds expression in poetry.

Henry A. Chapman is the grandson of Noah and the son of Ichabod Chapman, who came to Humphrey from Cayuga county about 1838. He married Rhoda Sherman; children: William (a soldier in the Civil war who died in 1889), Julia, Electa, Henry A., George, Clara, Mary, Charles, Townsend (who went to the war and was shot at the battle of Three Pines), Sarah, Helen, and Josephine. Mr. Chapman died in 1866. Henry A. Chapman was born in Cayuga county in 1831, grew up a farmer, and in 1858 married Mary P. Meachum, of Mansfield. Milo, the oldest of their two sons, married Lena Sherwood; children: Daniel and Earl. Levi married Mary Oaks; children: Harry and William. Mr. Chapman bought his farm of 161 acres on Howe hill in 1858.

Cephas Childs, son of Cephas, was born in Dresden, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1824. His mother's name was Eunice Spaulding; children: Eliza (married James Miller), Donald, Minerva (married Joseph Miller), Simon J., James M., and Cephas. Cephas, Sr., was killed by a falling tree when his youngest child was ten days old. Mrs. Childs married, second, Nathan Mason, who brought the family to Crawford county, Pa. Cephas, Jr., married, in 1848, Mary A. Guthrie, who was born in Phelps, N. Y., in 1824. They settled in Humphrey, where they have since lived (except four years in Salamanca), in 1852. Children: Betsey

B. (Mrs. Charles Fay), who has children Charles, Irvin B., and Edna L.; Almon G., who married Nettie Wright and has one child, John C.; and Phebe J. (Mrs. Fred Pierce), whose children are Mary C., Roy H., and Earl. These three families all live on adjoining farms. Cephas Childs enlisted in Jan., 1862, and served three years in the Civil war, fighting in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg. He has always been a farmer and a Republican.

Henry S. Clark is the son of Hiram Clark, who was born in Chatham, Conn., in 1801, married Achsah Arnold in 1825, and came with his family to Great Valley in 1828. Children: Henry S., Mary (deceased), James, and Charles. Henry S. Clark was born in Great Valley in 1830, was reared a farmer, and married Catharine Foster in 1858. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was in the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war. He came home with impaired health, for which he now receives a pension. Children: Hiram married Alice Whitlock and has children Lloyd V., Eddie B., and Le-lah J.; and Virgil H., born in 1866, a farmer with his father, married Ella C. Evans in 1888, and has one child, Burnell B. Evander Evans, father of Mrs. Clark, was a soldier and died in service. Henry S. Clark has lived on his present farm of 130 acres twenty-seven years. His wife died in 1871.

Stephen S. Cole, son of Rev. Benjamin and Rachel (Salisbury) Cole, was born in Marlborough, Vt., in 1802. In 1822 he came from Phelps, N. Y., to Humphrey, where he had purchased eighty acres, to which he added until he owned 400 acres. He early exerted a leading influence in the town and county. He was first a Whig and then one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county in 1856, and took the stump for Fremont and afterward for Lincoln, speaking in every town in the county. He was justice of the peace about twenty years, was supervisor eleven years, and served as assemblyman in 1851. He married Miss Lemira P. Berry, a native of Livingston county. Children: Marvin S., Rosalia (Mrs. Eugene Reynolds), Helen L. (Mrs. Albert I. McKoon), Delia A., and George W. Marvin S. Cole was born in Humphrey, Feb. 25, 1839, was educated in the common schools and Rushford Academy, enlisted in May, 1861, in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., was promoted orderly-sergeant, and mustered out in June, 1863. He began teaching and was in the Olean schools seven years and principal of Olean Union School and Academy five years and of Limestone Union School three years. Owing to the partial failure of his sight he gave up teaching and went to railroading, being cashier at Eldred, Pa., two years. He came to Machias in August, 1883, and has remained there since as joint station agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad.

George C. De Golia, whose ancestor came from France during the French and Indian war, was the son of James De Golia, of Prattsburg, N. Y., who was born in 1801, came with his family in 1830 to McKean county, Pa., and died in Smethport, Pa., in 1833. George C. moved the family to Bradford, Pa., now De Golia. In 1847 his mother married Jacob Vader. George C. worked in different places at his trade as carpenter and millwright. He was born in 1821 and in 1849 married Rebecca Webb, who died in Smethport, Pa., in 1850. In 1853 he married Electa L. Guthrie and in 1858 moved to Humphrey, where he bought in 1864 the farm on which they have since lived. The eldest of their three children, Andrew J., born in 1857, married Mary, daughter of John Cross, in 1880, and settled in Humphrey. Children: Blossom, Budd, Electa J., and John C. John A., born in 1859, lives with his parents, and

George E., born in 1863, married Jennie Smallman, and is a traveling freight agent for the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. De Golia was drafted in 1864 and sent a substitute. A Republican in politics he served one term as assessor and was justice of the peace from 1861 to 1865.

James Devine is the son of James and Margaret (Hatton) Devine, who came from Ireland to America about 1840 and settled in Humphrey in 1865. Their children were: Mary, who married Thomas Kinney, of Humphrey, and had six children; James; and Ellen (Mrs. Eugene Fee). James was born Feb. 22, 1857, grew up on his father's farm, attended common school and the Canandaigua Academy, taught school four terms, and was reporter for a time on the *Olean Herald*. From 1885 to 1887 he ran as mail agent from Hornellsville to Kent, O., in the discharge of which duties he was caught in a railroad collision at West Salamanca in 1858, receiving injuries in his back that disabled him for three years, for which the company paid him \$2,500. In 1889 he bought the store at Humphrey Center, where he has been a merchant for the past four years. In 1890 he married Adeline, daughter of Milo Berry; children; Kittie and Margaret.

John W. Dickinson, son of John W., was born in London, England, and received a college education in that city. After completing his studies he determined to seek a home in the United States and came to New York city and thence to Schenectady, where he resided a few years. He there married Elizabeth Rowley, of that place, and both decided to make the almost unbroken wilderness of Cattaraugus county their future home. They came to the north part of Humphrey in 1826. He bought a farm in lower Sugartown, built a log house and barn, and successfully proceeded to make for himself a comfortable home. He built the first blacksmith shop in that region. He often delivered orations on public occasions and was a fire-major in the War of 1812. He was a man of good morals and a thorough temperance advocate, which in those early times was the exception, not the rule. He was elected justice of the peace and held his courts where the wrangling of the pettifoggers was sometimes interrupted by the hooting of an owl or the screech of some wild animal. He also taught a few terms of district and singing schools. There were seven children born to them, two of whom are living: Permelia Derby in Franklinville and Christina Berry in Great Valley. The others were Sarah T., Charles T., Abijah A., Eliza A., and Harriet.

Matthew P. Dollard, son of Patrick R. and Alice (Griffin) Dollard, was born in New York city, Nov. 15, 1838, and came with his father to Humphrey in 1856. Patrick R. bought of Abram Wright the farm which Matthew P. now owns. Matthew married, in 1859, Margaret P. Byrne, who was born in Watertown, N. Y., in 1843; children living: Alice (married John McCune and has children John and Daniel), Margaret, John P. (married Mary Flynn and has one child, Gertrude), Francis J., Helena, Edward, Stephen A., Philip, Mary A., Arastula, and Jane A. Two boys, Matthew and Patrick, died aged twelve and eight and four other children died in infancy. Mr. Dollard has been an efficient town officer and is now serving his sixteenth consecutive term as assessor. He is a Democrat and a trustee of St. Pacificus church.

Dr. Henry W. Dye, an eclectic physician, was born in Boston, Erie county, in 1816, read medicine with Drs. Emmons and Howe in Springville, and came to Franklinville in 1849 and to Humphrey in 1860. He lived on the Five Mile track and practiced in this town about two years. He went to Ashford and thence to Salamanca, where he died in 1889.

Frank F. Ford is the son of Loren and the grandson of Jacob Ford, who was born in Vermont in 1788, where his father, Isaiah Ford, had been an early settler. Jacob married Abigail Waters in 1808 and came to Cattaraugus county, settling in Franklinville when there were but three other families in that town. Children: Russell, Samuel, Loren, Harriet, David, Daniel, Nathan, Charles, Sarah, Permelia, and Mary. Loren was born in 1820 and married Jerusha Salisbury; children: Judson, of Olean; Gatus, died aged eleven; Frank F.; and Sylvester. Loren Ford, always a farmer, came to Hinsdale in 1853, where he still lives. Frank F. Ford was born in New Hudson, Allegany county, in 1851, and was raised a farmer. In 1872 he married Judith, daughter of Rufus Foote, of Hinsdale, and the next year bought his present farm of 195 acres in Humphrey, building the house in which he now lives in 1892. Children: Ernest, born in 1872; Clara, born in 1876, died in 1878; and Glen G. C., born in 1884. A public spirited Republican he has served his town as collector and highway commissioner.

John B. Guthrie, son of Almon and Betsey (Salisbury) and grandson of Benjamin Guthrie, was born in Smyrna, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1821. His father was born in the same town in 1799 and moved his family to Humphrey in 1824. Children: John B., Electa L., Mary A., Fanny E., Clarissa E., Edwin, and Eliza R. He settled on Wright's creek, sold his farm to Foster B. Salisbury, and bought, lived, and died on land now owned by his son John B., who, when twenty-two years old, bought the first part of his present homestead. In 1849 he married Catharine V., daughter of Conrad Du Bois, of New Hudson, N. Y., whose grandfather was a French nobleman. She was born in Ulster county in 1822. Children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Albert Armstrong); Almon G. (married, in 1879, Mary Brown, of Great Valley); Electa L. (married Edson Hale in 1880), died in 1892; and Conrad J., who married, in 1878, Caroline Pratt, of Kendall Creek, Pa.; children: Cora A. and Leslie C. John B. Guthrie has been assessor three terms, overseer of the poor, highway commissioner, constable, and collector, and a Republican since that party was organized. His father had an ashery in early times where he made black-salts, which were called "Jackson money."

Edwin Guthrie, son of Almon and Betsey (Salisbury) Guthrie, was born on the homestead in Humphrey, Sept. 29, 1829, and is probably the oldest native of the town who still lives here. Betsey was the daughter of John Salisbury, of Phelps, N. Y., and her mother was a sister of General Bannister. After the common schools at home, and eighteen weeks at Hinsdale in 1847, Edwin attended the Union School at Vienna at a time when it was broken up by small-pox. When twenty-eight years old he married Mary S., daughter of Elisha Mack, of Bath, N. Y. In 1858 he bought a part of the farm which is still his home. Children: Eveline M. (Mrs. Spencer Whitney), Franklin S., Ida (deceased), Edwin (married Carrie G. Sill), Elisha W. (married Callie Dunning), Josephine B., Allen L., and Burdette J. Mr. Guthrie, originally a Republican, now a Prohibitionist, has served as commissioner of highways and for two terms as justice of the peace. He built and owns Guthrie hall.

Freeman Hitchcock is the son of Shadrach Hitchcock, who came from Rhode Island and settled in Fabius, N. Y. He married Betsey E. Coon; children: Hannah, Polly, Harriet, James, Shadrach, Huldah, Nancy, Elisha, George, Betsey, Horace, and Freeman. Freeman Hitchcock was born in 1829, in Fabius, and when young came to Humphrey and lived a year with his brother James, who came here early. About 1858 he bought his present



farm on the Five Mile tract and in 1860 he married Ann M., daughter of Dr. Henry W. Dye, of Humphrey. Their first children were twins, George and Isabel. The former, now of Humphrey, married Maggie McCune; children: John, George, and Marian. Isabel married Sylvester Ford, of Hinsdale; children: Lena and Leona. The next child, Myrtie, married Charles McWilliams, of Olean; they have one child, Henry. Marion, their next child, died when five years old. The others are Katie B., Bessie E., Merriam H., William J., and Emma R.

Richard M. Leaning is the son of Richard Leaning, who married Mary Newmarch and came from Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1830, and settled in Otsego county. Children: Eliza, Elizabeth, William, John, Fanny, Mary, Rachel, Richard M., Helen, Wallace, and Lucina. Richard M. was born in Otsego county in 1834 and married, in 1853, Sarah, daughter of Theodore Stone, a pioneer of Mansfield, in which town Richard was a farmer from 1862 to 1870, when he bought his farm of 246 acres in Sugartown, where he now lives. Children: Marsella (Mrs. James Murphy), deceased; Emmagruue, died when four years old; Frank, died at the age of fifteen; Emma, died when four years old; Nellie (Mrs. Charles K. Moore), whose children are Erton L., Earl, Ada, and Anna; and Marsellus, of Ellicottville, whose children are Frank and Sarah. Mr. Leaning, a Democrat, has served six years as assessor and in 1886 was supervisor of Humphrey. He is a member of the Free Baptist church.

George P. Learn is the son of Joseph Learn, who came from Northampton county, Pa., about 1825, and settled in the eastern part of Humphrey. He married Mary Spragle, of Northampton county. Children: Miles J., of Franklinville; Caleb, of Allegany; and George P., who was born in Humphrey in 1835. When Mr. Learn first came to town his nearest neighbors east or west were three miles distant. Wild game was so plenty that he felt sure of shooting a deer whenever the family needed venison. He died in 1857 and his wife in 1872. George P. married Julia, daughter of David Ely, of Franklinville, in 1853. They have one child, William E., who married Bertha, daughter of Eugene F. Pierce, of Humphrey. They settled at the Center and have one child, Vera. George P. Learn, always a Republican, has filled most of the town offices in Humphrey; he was supervisor in 1880, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Leroy Litchfield is the son of Orange Litchfield, who was born in Bethany, N. Y., in 1807, where he married Presina Greeno. Children: Harvey, Mary, Hiram, Leroy, Lucia, Emogene, and Rinaldo. In 1831 he removed to Randolph, where he still lives and where Leroy was born in 1838. The latter learned his father's trade of blacksmithing, which he followed till 1862, when he enlisted as first lieutenant in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter he was taken prisoner and for seventeen months suffered the tortures of Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Savannah, and Milan prisons. Of sixteen comrade prisoners of Co. H he was the only man who lived to rejoin his regiment, with which he served till the close of the war. He married, in 1866, Carrie D., daughter of John and Mary Cooper. Mr. Litchfield is now the only living representative in Humphrey of the several Cooper families once so prominent and numerous here. Since the war Mr. Litchfield has followed his trade at the Center except one year, when he was a merchant and deputy postmaster. He has for the past year and a half run a daily stage and carried the mail from Humphrey Center to Great Valley Center.

Danforth Marsh raised seven sons and two daughters. Five of the sons—



John, Cyrus, Ezra, William, and Staley—served honorably through the Rebellion and all came home alive. Staley was shot through the body at Cedar Mountain and is an invalid.

George B. Matteson was born in Pompey Hollow, N. Y., in 1834, from whence his father, Francis Matteson, born in 1795, a son of Calvin, came in 1835 to Humphrey and died in 1862. Francis married Betsey Wickham. Children: Leroy W., William, Mary, Sarah, Layuern, Nelson, Richard, Orde-lia, and George B. The latter grew up trained to all kinds of farm work, lumbering, making shingles, and tended saw-mill in many towns in Pennsylvania. He is one of the few living men who has cradled six acres of wheat or has made from the log 2,000 shingles in a day. He married, in 1855, Eliza Ann McWilliams; children: Alonzo (died young), Elmer, Amy (who married Charles Welch, of Allegany, and has children Jennie, Lida, and Cora), John (married Iva, daughter of Ashbel Bozard), Olive (married John Day and has children Ella and Margueritte), and Olive (who died when eighteen years old—ten days after her marriage to Robert McCluer). Mr. Matteson's second marriage was to Roxania Talbot in 1882. He has lived on his present farm nearly forty years, has been assessor, and is a buyer of farm produce.

Oscar L. McKay is the great-grandson of Burnett McKay, of Genesee county, whose son Silas moved from Middlebury, N. Y., and settled in Mansfield in 1825. Silas McKay was the father of a noted family of nine sons, the eldest of whom, Liberius, the father of Oscar L., was born in Middlebury in 1819 and lived in Mansfield sixty-three years, dying there in 1888. By his first wife, Huldah Ball, he had three children, who all died young. By his second wife, Susan Johnson, of Ashford, his children were Oscar L. (born in 1839), Olive M., Martha A., Hanford, Eugene, and Louisa—all dead but the oldest and the youngest. Oscar L. enlisted in 1861 and joined the army under General McClellan; he was in the battle of Fair Oaks, was taken sick, and was discharged in 1863. He came home and married, in 1863, Martha A., daughter of Hiram Burroughs, of Mansfield. Children: Lucy J. (Mrs. Manley Chase), whose children are Ethel M. and Ralph; Grant D.; Glenn E.; and Bernette E. Mr. McKay has lived on his present farm in Humphrey for twenty years and has served three terms on the Board of Excise.

Newton C. McKoon is the son of Daniel W. and the grandson of Martin McKoon, of Vermont, whose father, of Scotch ancestry, was a lineal descendant from Martin Luther. Martin McKoon married Rhoba, daughter of John Williams, a noted Baptist preacher of Rhode Island and a descendant of Roger Williams. The children of Martin and Rhoba McKoon were in the sixth generation from Roger Williams and in the twelfth generation from Martin Luther. Daniel W. McKoon was born in Columbia, N. Y., in 1811, and married Jane Young, of the same place; children: Newton C., Cyrus, Mary Jane, Albert, David, Helen, and Rhoba. He was a Free Baptist minister and came to Cattaraugus county in 1857, where he preached in Little Valley, Humphrey, and various other towns, and died in Olean in 1871. Newton C. McKoon was born in Columbia, N. Y., in 1836 and came to Humphrey in 1859, settling on the farm in Sugartown that is still his home. In 1864 he married Ann, daughter of Benjamin Cray, who came in 1847 from Tompkins county to Sugartown, where he lived forty-three years and died in 1890. His wife was Rhoda Howe; children: Lemie H., Ann, and Albert. Newton C. was educated at Ellington Academy and taught school twenty-five terms. He was school commissioner two terms from 1872 and from 1885, was town

assessor in 1869, 1870, and 1871, and in connection with the management of his farm has been a dealer in agricultural implements.

Mathias Mosman is the son of William Mosman, who was born in Germany in 1801, came to America in 1847, and settled in Erie county, where he died in 1881. Mathias came to Humphrey in 1854 and worked by the month for Rufus and Gilbert Sweet, buying of the latter fifty acres of land in 1860. In 1862 he married Mary E., daughter of James Ganung. Their eldest child, William J., married Gertrude Wagner and has one child, Coral. Sarah A. and Charles B. Mosman, the two younger children, are at home. In 1864 Mr. Mosman enlisted in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols., and joined the Fifth Army Corps. He was in the Weldon Raid, the first and second Hatcher's Run battles, and was present at Lee's surrender. He was discharged at Arlington at the close of the war. Originally a Republican he was one of ten men who organized the Prohibition party in Cattaraugus county, to which he still belongs. He bought his present farm of eighty acres in 1868 and built his new house in 1882. He was a member of the first Excise Board in Humphrey and has been a deacon of the Baptist church fifteen years.

William S. O'Brien is the son of Daniel and Teresa (Devereux) O'Brien, who came from Ireland and settled on Bozard hill in 1849. Children: Ann, Eliza, Patrick, Matthew, James, Maria, and William S. The latter, born in 1850, married, in 1878, Nora M., daughter of Daniel Quirk, one of the early settlers of Humphrey. William and his wife lived with his father till his death in 1885, when he sold the Bozard hill homestead and bought and built on his farm near Chapellsburg. Children: Daniel P., Francis J., William Leo, Ellen T., Teresa, Vincent A., Stephen P., and Ruth M. Mr. O'Brien served as Democratic supervisor in 1890, 1891, and 1892, and reduced the valuation \$40,000.

Harvey A. Pierce is the son of Lyartus Pierce, who was born near Boston in 1795, and the grandson of Caleb Pierce, who was born in Hancock, Mass., in 1768, came to Fabius, N. Y., and died in 1838. Lyartus married Catharine Fosmer, of Fabius, and came to Humphrey in 1835, settling on Bozard hill on lot 6. Children: Henry B., Hiram, Harrison, Angeline, Harvey W., Harlow, Adeline, and Julia. Harvey was born in Fabius in 1830, was reared a farmer, and married, in 1852, Mary, daughter of Charles C. Woodruff, of Humphrey; children: Fremont C. (died at the age of seventeen), Fred F., Jessie (Mrs. Samuel North), Laura (Mrs. Frank Berry), Charles S. (born May 16, 1870, now a merchant at Humphrey and town clerk), and Mary L. (who died young). Charles S. Pierce married Emma, daughter of Myron Canada, who died in 1872 from exposure in the army. H. A. Pierce bought on lot 14 in 1852 and was a farmer for the next twenty years. In 1872 he opened a store at Chapellsburg and three years later built the store which he kept till 1892, when his son Charles S. became his partner, and he moved to his farm at the Center. During all these years Mr. Pierce has been one of the most active business men in town, and has served two years as town clerk, two terms as overseer of the poor, five full terms as justice, and as postmaster under Garfield.

Eugene F. Pierce is the son of Income S. Pierce, who came from Fabius, N. Y., in 1836 and settled on the farm of 131 acres where his son now lives. He married, in 1822, Louisa Barnard, of Fabius; children: William B., John O. (deceased), Mary S. (Mrs. Samuel Sill), Uriel J. (deceased), Ashbel A., Caroline A. (Mrs. Clinton Corthell), and Gordon C. and Jasper N. (both deceased). E. F. Pierce was born in Humphrey in 1844 and married Emeline Linderman in 1865. Children: Bertha G. (Mrs. W. E. Learn), Charles A.,

Alonzo, Urial J., and Addie L. Mr. Pierce's father died in 1851 and his mother in 1891. Besides farming he deals in butter, eggs, and farm produce.

Mrs. Caroline C. Reed is the daughter of Dr. Augustus Crary (p. 125), whose grandfather, William Crary, of Wallingford, Vt., was the son of William Crary, of Scotch extraction, born in 1712, married Nancy Campbell, and died in 1790. His son William, born in 1759, married Sarah Ann, daughter of Benjamin Spencer, an eminent Quaker lawyer who lost 1,000 acres of land and a large amount of live stock and household goods by command of Gen. Ethan Allen during the Revolutionary war because he would not consent to go to war himself, although he sent into the army all of his sons who were old enough. William came to Dryden, N. Y., at an early day. His son Augustus was born in Vermont in 1788, became a physician, married Priscilla Hale in 1809, and came to Yorkshire in 1827 and to Ellicottville in 1831. Children: Caroline, Clark, Hale, Archibald, Jane, and Eugene, the latter and Mrs. Reed being the only survivors. Caroline married Dr. Calvin Chickering in 1831, who came to Humphrey in 1836, where he died in 1846. In 1847 she married Dr. Virgil Reed, who practiced in Humphrey until his death in 1866. Their only child, Frank Hamilton, born in 1849, died in 1876. Mrs. Reed joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1839, to which she has been devotedly attached, giving to her own society over \$4,000 and to the Methodist Society in Franklinville \$2,000. She was born in 1810.

John A. Rider is the son of Henry Rider, of Massachusetts, who settled in Buffalo in 1820 and married Hattie Lothridge. Children: Elbridge G., William, Henry H., Roderick, and John A.—all dead but the last two. Henry Rider was a carpenter and house builder, and his son John A. also grew up a mechanic and became a ship carpenter. Buffalo, from 1835 to 1855, was celebrated for its ship yards, in which Mr. Rider worked on many noted boats, among which were the *Queen City*, *Niagara*, *Buffalo*, *City of Buffalo*, and the *Western Metropolis*, all of them side-wheel steamers running to Chicago. He married, in 1840, Melissa Jewett; children: Agnes (Mrs. Jerome Morris), Clara, and John A. Mr. Rider's second marriage was to Sarah Foy in 1866. The same year he came to Humphrey and bought his present farm of 154 acres. They have one son, Egbert F., born in 1872. Mr. Rider was a member of the Board of Health in Buffalo during the cholera season of 1858.

William J. Sherman is the son of Peter Castle Sherman, who was born in Charlotte, Vt., and was a descendant of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Peter C. married Cynthia King, of English descent, who died in 1843. He died in 1865. William J. was born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., in 1830, and went to Honesdale, Pa., in 1847, where he learned the tinner's trade. In 1850 he entered the employ of the Erie railroad as fireman on an engine. One day when the engineer was sick he drew the first car-load of timber for the celebrated Portage bridge. In 1853 he became an engineer, and left the Erie in 1855, went west, and was employed as engineer on a portion of what is now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Illinois. On one of his regular trips, drawing a passenger train, his engine sank in the Mississippi Bottom marsh, four miles from Burlington, injuring him so that he was disabled for a year. It was five weeks before the engine was raised from the mud. In 1861 he returned and ran a passenger engine on the Erie until 1874, when he quit railroading. Since that time he has been a farmer and a hotel keeper in Humphrey in the same hotel opened by Russell Chapell more than half a century ago. Mr. Sherman is a

very intelligent representative of the few remaining and fast decreasing force of veteran Érie engineers, rich in experience of the early days of railroading. He married, in 1853, Jane Tasker, of Little Valley, who died in 1863, leaving a nephew as an adopted son, now Charles T. Sherman, of Evansville, Ind. William J. Sherman's second marriage was in 1866 to Charlotte Morris, who was born in Hinsdale in 1839. Children: L. Mary, Romaine A., William B., and Annette L. Mrs. Sherman is the only daughter of William S. and Phebe P. Morris. William S. Morris was the son of Samuel and Charlotte (Mills) Morris, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Mrs. Morris was the step-daughter of Jacob and Phebe Shepard. She was born in 1803 in Schenectady, N. Y., and was married in 1819 to Edward Bryant, of Great Valley, where he died in 1823. Her second marriage was to William S. Morris in 1828, who died in Humphrey in 1868, aged seventy-one years. His wife died in 1882, aged seventy-nine years. Russell Chapell died in Humphrey in 1857, aged eighty-two years. His wife Phebe died in 1863, aged eighty-three years.

Russel Stone is the son of Alexander and grandson of Alexander Stone, both of Otsego county. His father married Nancy Utter and removed his family to Warsaw, Livingston county, where Russel was born in 1819, and in 1833 he came to Cattaraugus county and settled in Mansfield. Children: Mason, Nancy, Russel, Annis, Huldah, and Esther. Russel was a carpenter by trade, married Harriet Coe, and settled in Humphrey in 1851, where he has since been a farmer. Of their children Benjamin, the eldest, entered the army and died in the service; Albert married Mary Bacon in 1875 and has children Truman and Blanche; Eleanor (Mrs. Gale Nudd), of Humphrey, married, first, Milo Wilber, by whom she had one child, Gertrude; Chester married Elvira Kennedy, who has one child, Clarence; Rose (Mrs. Martin Wilber), of Humphrey, has one child, Forrest; Ida (Mrs. George Stimson) has children Hattie, Jennie, Mabel, and Floyd; and Homer married Alice Olmsted, has one child, Lewis, and resides in Yorkshire. Mr. Stone has lived on his present farm of seventy acres since 1862. His wife died in 1875.

Rufus S. Sweet was the son of Samuel Sweet, who was born in Rhode Island in 1794 and settled in Hartwick, N. Y., where he was foreman in a cotton factory and a preacher in the Christian denomination. He married Hannah Perry; children: Gilbert C., Sylvester D., Susan S., Mary A., Rufus S., Abel P., Maria E., and James J. In 1817 he removed to Erie county, N. Y., where he died in 1863. Rufus Sweet, his father, was born in England in 1763 and died in 1820. Rufus S. Sweet, born in Otsego county in 1826, married Betsey Train, of Collins, N. Y., in 1851, and in 1854 bought for \$1,300 and settled on 350 acres of wild land in Humphrey, one hill of which is the highest point in Cattaraugus county. He built a log house and in 1870 his present residence. The best pine trees had been stolen for rails before he bought the land, but from what were left he made and sold over half a million shingles. His nearest neighbor was Richard Bozard. In 1860 his brother, Gilbert C. Sweet, settled on Cooper hill. Children: Patience S. (Mrs. William Reed), Henry G. (married Adeline Berry and died in 1860), Luella (Mrs. A. H. Manning), Samuel (married Jennie Southwick and lives on the old homestead), and R. Lincoln (married Ola Sherwood). Mrs. Sweet was the daughter of Elisha Train, who was born in Vermont in 1792, and married Lois Bowen, of Deerfield, Pa. Their second son, William H. Train, came to Humphrey in 1876 and has taught school in every district in town. Spencer, a younger son, lost his life in the Rebellion. Originally a Republican Mr. Sweet is now a Prohibitionist



and in religious faith he has always been a staunch Universalist. Gilbert C. Sweet was supervisor of Humphrey in 1870 and 1872.

Charles Thomas was born in Ellicottville in 1828, where his father, Isaac Thomas, from Albany, N. Y., settled in 1820, removing in 1829 to the farm now owned by Newton C. McKoon in Sugartown. He married Eunice Chase, of Humphrey; children: Laura, George, Charles, Ira, Henry, Lucena, Elizabeth, Jennette, and Shepard, of whom three are dead. Charles married, in 1856, Sarah, daughter of Ichabod Chapman; children: Lillie S., Hattie E. (Mrs. Otis Bowen, of Randolph, who has two children), Lillie (Mrs. Lewis Bowen, who has five children), William W. (who died eight years old), and Mark T. (married Ella Davis and has one child, Mildred). Charles Thomas, in religious belief a Seventh Day Adventist and in politics a Republican, has been two terms overseer of the poor and five terms highway commissioner.

Stanley M. Whitlock is the son of William Whitlock, a soldier who was shot in the army, and the grandson of Thomas Whitlock, who settled in Ithaca from Ithaca, N. Y., about 1830. William Whitlock married Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Trowbridge; children: Euzetta (Mrs. Ernest Hollister), Stanley M., Clara (Mrs. Lester Linderman), and Henry. Stanley Whitlock was born in 1853, was reared on a farm, married Dora Linderman in 1877, and came to Humphrey and settled on his present farm of eighty-four acres in 1879. Children: Ray, Clair, and Bessie. Mr. Whitlock is active in town affairs and is now filling the office of assessor.

Charles E. Whitney is the son of Joseph M. Whitney, of Penn Yan, N. Y., who came to Sardinia, N. Y., and in 1843 married Arabella H. Warner, of Ashford. After living in East Otto and Ashford Hollow they settled in Great Valley in 1853, where Mrs. Whitney died in 1865. She was born in Keene, N. H., a daughter of Jerry and Phebe (Howe) Warner, of Scotch descent. Their children were Charles E., Eliza F., Warner J., Sarah E., Julia A., Spencer L., Fred M., Frank B., and George. Charles E. was born in 1845, in Sardinia, grew up on the farm with the usual common school advantages, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols., and joined the Army of the Potomac, fighting under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was severely wounded in his left thigh, after which he was captured and remained three days on the field, constantly under fire, without food or medical attention. After two weeks' imprisonment and eight months in the hospital he returned to his regiment and at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., in 1864, was again captured and confined in Andersonville and other rebel prisons seven months, weighing but eighty-five pounds when he came out. He did no more active duty, is still lame in his shattered thigh, and receives a small pension. He married, in 1871, Sarah E., daughter of William C. Haggerty, of Humphrey. They settled in Kansas, where he was postmaster and justice of the peace ten years and also filled other town offices. Poor health brought them back in 1883 to this town, where his father had settled in 1866, and where he died in 1880. Children: Clara A. (Mrs. Frank H. Maher), Julia E., Fred H. (died in Kansas), Marian E., and Fannie A. Mr. Whitney has always been a Republican and is now justice of the peace.

Barber Wilber was born in Fabius, N. Y., in 1812, whither his father, Freeman Wilber, removed at an early day from Rhode Island. Freeman was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Mercy Kinyon; their sons were Kinyon, Freeman, Alanson, Robert, Amasa, Nathan, and Barber, all of whom came to Humphrey about 1830 and settled on the Five Mile tract,



which is still largely peopled with their descendants. Barber Wilber married Mary Bennett in 1840; children: Caroline (Mrs. David Raub, who has one child, Nellie), Angeline, Milo, Maria, Corydon, Louisa, Stanley, and Olivia. The latter married Alonzo Barber and has one son, Henry. Four of these eight children—Angeline, Maria, Corydon, and Louisa—died in 1865, in one month, of diphtheria. Of the remainder all except Mrs. Raub are living with their father. When clearing his farm of 100 acres, on which Mr. Wilber has lived for over half a century, he made black-salts and shingles.

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## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LEON.

LEON was erected into a township from Conewango on the 24th of April, 1832, and contains an area of 23,023 acres. It is described in the Holland survey as town four, range nine, and is bounded on the north by Dayton, on the east by New Albion, on the south by Conewango, and on the west by Chautauqua county. The name is derived from the ancient kingdom of Leon in Spain and is claimed to have been given by James Waterhouse, the first supervisor and one of the pioneers. The town is broken into low hills except in the northwest corner, where the surface is level and marshy, and through which the east branch of Conewango creek flows southwesterly. The headwaters of this stream are in New Albion, and after flowing northwesterly through a part of Leon they unite in Dayton with a smaller tributary and form the east branch of the Conewango. The only other stream of note in the town is Mud creek, which rises in the eastern part, flows westerly and southwesterly, and empties into Conewango creek in Conewango. This was formerly called Butternut creek from the large number of Butternut trees growing along its banks; the stream afforded numerous mill-sites, which were extensively utilized in early days. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam, and much of it is well adapted to farming purposes. It was originally covered with a fair growth of timber, most of which was used for fuel and building. Very little pine was found in quantities to make lumbering profitable.

The first permanent settlers in Leon were James Franklin and his son James, who came from Monroe county in September, 1818, and located on lot 50. They erected a log house the same season. The son died in town in 1843. The same fall Abner Wise and his wife with their son Abner, Jr., settled on lot 49. Mrs. Wise was the first white woman in the town; she died aged seventy-seven. Mr. Wise, familiarly known as Captain Wise, died about 1838. With the Wises came Thomas W. Cheney, then fifteen years of age, all from Otsego county. Cheney became a Reformed Methodist minister and

subsequently a Wesleyan, of which denomination he was at one time presiding elder. His son T. Apoleon was a man of considerable learning and wrote several books on geology.

Among the settlers of 1819 were Edmund Dudley, who was the first to article land in the town, his being the only piece articulated until 1822, and his selection being the west part of lot 41; and Robert Durfee, who located on parts of lots 50 and 57. In 1820 came Otis L. Durfee, a brother of Robert, who became a Baptist clergyman; Asa Franklin, who became the first inn keeper; William Bartlett, a millwright who built many of the early mills; and Alexander Oathout, John Bigler, Harlow Beach, Irenus Baldwin, William Morrison, and Luman Coe. In 1821 the settlers were Nathaniel Cooper, Elisha Cooper, Hazeltine Streeter, Eber Franklin, Richard Oathout (who taught the first school and built the first frame building), Levi Sykes, A. McDonell, Stephen Parish, John Battles, and others.

Between 1822 and 1830 came, among others, Ichabod Franklin, Whitman Franklin, Oliver Pool, Philip Bigler, Alpheus Stearns, Rev. Ezra Amadon, John N. Kierstead, Caleb Fairbanks, Norman Coe, Artemas Fairbanks, Fuller Gould, Samuel Daniels, David Ross, Zenas Barton, Salem Town, Benedict Russell, Ebenezer Collar, Gustavus Warner, Gaylord and Ashbel Kellogg, Dorus and Josephus Ingersoll, Justin Wells, Justin H. and James Wells (sons of Justin), the Kendalls, Charles Kysor, and John Easton.

The population of the town in 1830 was 1,139; in 1850, 1,340; in 1870, 1,204; in 1890, 1,104. Most of the early settlers were poor in worldly goods, but rich in energy, perseverance, and industry. It is probable that no part of the Holland purchase was originally settled by men with less available means than the section of country embracing this and adjoining towns. The first settlers made their living for the first year or two by boiling black-salts from the ashes of the timber removed from the land, and the salts had to be drawn on drays, usually by a yoke of bulls, to Fayette, now Silver Creek, or to some other place where a market could be found; and after small clearings had been made and a little grain raised there was no market for it except for home consumption. About 1840 the inhabitants began to turn their attention to dairying, which business has steadily increased to the present time, and which is now the leading industry.

The first birth in the new town was that of Edward, a son of Edmund Dudley, who was born July 26, 1820. The first marriage was that of Abner W. Wise to Laura Davison in 1820; she lived in Conewango. Rev. Ezra Amadon in 1823 erected the first frame barn, the second one being built in 1824 by Samuel Daniels. Richard Oathout in 1825 put up the first frame house—a building intended for a store, but never occupied for that purpose. The first death was that of Laura, a young child of John Fairbanks, in 1821; the first death of an adult was that of widow Mercy Gould in 1824. Asa Franklin opened the first tavern in 1822 and Ebenezer Collar built the first saw-mill

on Mud creek in 1824. The first religious services were held at the house of Abner Wise in 1820 by Rev. Daniel Hadley, a Baptist minister from Chautauqua county. The first physician in town was Samuel Daniels, a Thompsonian practitioner. Dr. Joseph Wilson came in 1834 and in September, 1835, Dr. Everett Stickney settled here to practice his profession. Dr. A. A. Hubbell was one of the most noted physicians the town ever claimed as a resident. Pliny L. Fox and John F. Mosher were prominent lawyers.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Amasa Green on March 5, 1833, and these officers were elected: James Waterhouse, supervisor; Eleazer Slocum, town clerk; John Easton, David B. Whiting, Thomas Noyes, assessors; John Carpenter, collector; Joshua Fairbanks, Justin Wells, David Sweet, John Cooper, justices of the peace; William Kendall, Ahiman Ross, Theophilus Fairbanks, highway commissioners; John Carpenter, Justin W. Wells, Luther Kendall, constables; John N. Kierstead and Ezra Amadon, overseers of the poor; James Coe, sealer of weights. The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—James Waterhouse, 1833, 1835; John Cooper, 1834, 1836, 1840-44, 1853; Gustavus Warner, 1837-39; Gaylord Kellogg, 1845, 1854; William H. Andrews, 1846-47; John Lang, 1848-49; Ezra W. Cooper, 1850-52; Ara Barton, 1855-56; James Casten, 1857-58; Isaac N. Smith, 1859-60; William Fancher (resigned and Harvey H. Holmes elected to fill vacancy), 1861; Edwin C. Durfee, 1862-64; John F. Mosher, 1865-66, 1877; Hermon V. Ingersoll, 1867-68, 1874; Edgar Shannon, 1869-70, 1875, 1881-82; Thomas Caneen, 1871-72; John A. Seekins, 1873; James F. Town, 1876; Henry J. Trumbull, 1878-80, 1886; Albert T. Fancher, 1883-85; Frank D. Caneen, 1887-88; Cyrus Rhoades, 1889-91; Francis A. Mosher, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Eleazer Slocum, 1833-34, 1839; Jabez Thompson, 1835-36; John Cooper, 1837-38; Nathaniel Cooper, 1840-41; Harvey H. Holmes, 1842-48; William Hurd, 1849-50, 1861-63; George Shannon, 1851; Ahiman Ross, 1852; Ellery Stone, 1853-55; Anthony Day, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1866; Ira R. Jones, 1857; John Fancher, 1859; Rufus A. Kellogg, 1864; William O. Tyler, 1865; Edgar Shannon, 1867-68; Henry J. Trumbull, 1869; H. J. V. Smith, 1870; Edward W. Clark, 1871-72; Almon L. Day, 1873-76; John E. Caneen, 1877-79; Thomas Caneen, 1880-83; James Ashdown, 1884-85; W. R. Murdock, 1886; M. J. Ackley, 1887-88; W. O. Harmon, 1889-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1833, Joshua Fairbanks, Justin Wells, David L. Sweet, John Cooper; 1834, David Sweet; 1835, Joshua Fairbanks; 1836, Frederick Noyes; 1837, Ashbel L. Kellogg; 1838, William Randall; 1839, Xury Blodgett; 1840, Frederick Noyes, John Carpenter; 1841, Benjamin Southwick; 1842, Michael Brenenstahl; 1843, Dorus Ingersoll; 1844, Frederick Noyes; 1845, John Lang, Ashbel Kellogg; 1846, John Lang; 1847, Dorus Ingersoll; 1848, Frederick Noyes; 1849, Corydon Morgan, John Carpenter; 1850, John B. Fairbanks; 1851, Dorus Ingersoll; 1852, John Rhodes; 1853, Corydon Morgan; 1854, Edwin C. Durfee; 1855, Harrison Judd; 1856, Leonard Clark; 1857, Almon L. Day; 1858, David Lang, Moses McMillan; 1859, Edwin C. Durfee; 1860, Moses McMillan; 1861, Almon L. Day; 1862, David Lang, Leonard Clark; 1863, William N. Herrick; 1864, Moses McMillan; 1865, Curtis Thompson; 1866, Miles Coe, David Lang; 1867, Moses McMillan; 1868, E. C. Durfee, David Jones; 1869, Gabriel J. Wood; 1870, H. M. Hunt; 1871, H. V. Ingersoll; 1872, David Jones; 1873, Albert L. Palmer; 1874, Melville M. Evarts, Gilbert L. Mosher; 1875, George W. Press; 1876, Marcus W. Cooper; 1877, Almon L. Day; 1878, William S. Easton; 1879, David Jones; 1880, Levi Blasdell, M. W. Cooper; 1881, H. J. Trumbull; 1882, David Jones; 1883, Melvin J. Ackley; 1884, David Jones; 1885, Richard Ingersoll, H. J. Trumbull; 1886, E. C. Durfee; 1887, J. C. Green; 1888, R. Milton Child; 1889, H. J. Trumbull; 1890, W. R. Murdock; 1891, J. C. Green; 1892, John F. Harrison; 1893, Allen Potter.

A log school house, 16x18 feet, was erected on the east part of lot 49 in 1822, and in this was taught that winter the first school in town, the teacher being Richard Oathout. The next spring a school was taught at the Center by Louis Grover and in the fall by Abigail Latham. The first school commissioners were Cyrus Daniels, Isaac Leach, and Collins Gibson, and the first inspectors were Leonard Clark, Johnson Noyes, and Richard Oathout. With the increase of population there has been a corresponding increase in the degree of efficiency of the town's school system. The old log school houses have

been succeeded by neat and tasty frame buildings. The two-story structure at Leon Center was erected about 1877 at a cost of \$2,000.

The first manufacturing industry established in Leon was a saw-mill placed in operation on Mud creek in the summer of 1826 by Ebenezer Collar. This was located at "The Hollow," and in 1828 became, with other interests, the property of Johnson Noyes, who put in a run of stones for grinding grain. Noyes also soon started a distillery and a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment. About 1832 Jabez Thompson purchased these various interests of Noyes and the place became quite widely known as Leon Mills. Thompson erected a grist-mill which for years has been the only one in town. In 1842 the dam was removed because of its causing an excessive overflow of contiguous land and a race half a mile long constructed to conduct the water to the mill. In 1838 Abner W. Wise built a saw-mill on Mud creek near the great spring which finally became the property of Ezra Amadon and burned. In consequence of the overflow the site had to be abandoned. About 1845 Amadon started another mill on the race a short distance west which was last operated by Edwin C. Durfee.

Among others who erected saw-mills in the town were Daniel B. Whiting in 1832; Matthew Franklin in 1845; Judd & Babcock in 1861; and Butcher & Kysor in 1864. The Judd & Babcock mill was located at East Leon and was operated by steam. It burned and in 1875 John A. Seekins moved some of the machinery to Leon Center, where he manufactured lumber and ground corn. This also burned in 1877.

Cheese factories were established in convenient localities as the development of the dairying interests demanded and for two decades or more cheese making has been the leading manufacturing industry of the town. Jenks & Ross built a factory at East Leon and Hunt & Caneen another at Leon Center both in 1866. The present number of factories in Leon is five, and these receive the milk from 1,100 or 1,200 cows.

The oldest highway in the town is Riga street, so called from the fact that many of its first settlers came from Riga, Monroe county. After the Jamestown road was opened the principal travel was transferred to that thoroughfare. In 1833 there were twenty-two road districts, the present number being about twenty-seven. Railroad facilities are afforded at Pine Valley, Cherry Creek, Conewango, and Cattaraugus.

The first tavern opened in Leon was kept by Asa Franklin on the old Kent road. In 1826 Luman Coe started another in a double log house which he subsequently moved to a frame building. Amasa Green became an inn keeper near Leon Mills about 1830 and in 1844 or 1845 Capt. William Fenton opened another tavern on the Jamestown road which became a famous stopping place for stages. Thomas Noyes had a hotel at the Center about 1834 which was used the longest and became the oldest hostelry in town. About 1837 John Cooper opened one which was later kept by Nathaniel Cooper.

In 1827 was opened at Leon Mills by Johnson Noyes the first store in town, and in 1830 Jabez Thompson started another at the same place in a building erected for the purpose and afterward used for a barn. In those days one of the chief articles sold was liquor. At Leon Center the first store was opened in 1833 by James Dunlap and the second one was started in 1843 by Ira R. Jones and Porter Dudley. In this village Edgar Shannon, the Coopers, and others were prominent merchants.

One of the most dastardly crimes ever committed in Cattaraugus county occurred in this town in June, 1841, when Richard Brown and his wife were murdered, the latter in the house and the former a short distance away. The couple had been married but three weeks and lived in a log house on lot 20 some two miles east of the Center. The murderer was a man named Bouhall, who was ostensibly one of the most active searchers for the criminal after the deed had been discovered. He was arrested and taken to the jail at Ellicottville, where, after several months, and despairing of escape, he confessed and detailed the crime and hung himself with a towel to the post of the bedstead in his cell. His object was to secure about \$40 in money which the Browns had in their possession. To get it he intended to break into the house while both were away, but failing in this he first killed Mrs. Brown and then her husband. To conceal the double crime he advanced the theory that Brown had murdered his wife and left the country. The tragedy occurred on a Monday, but did not become public until the following Sunday morning, when the news was brought to Leon Center by Bouhall and others.

The first burial in Leon was made on lot 49 in 1821, the remains being those of Laura, daughter of Capt. John Fairbanks. In the absence of a minister the simple services on this occasion were conducted by Thomas Northrup, of Conewango. The next burial occurred in 1823, being that of Henry, a young son of Alpheus Stearns, who was scalded to death. The third burial was that of widow Mercy Gould in 1824, also on lot 49, hers being the first adult's death in the town. These interments led James Franklin to set aside and inclose a half-acre plat for a graveyard. The Leon Center cemetery was next opened and contains about an acre of ground. The East Leon Cemetery Association was organized March 18, 1878, with Richard Ingersoll, president, and Cyrus Ingersoll, secretary. Three-eighths of an acre of land was purchased from the farm of Ahimaaz Easton and the first burial made was a child of Richard Easton. Several removals from the cemetery in Dayton were subsequently made to this burial place.

In the early settlement of the town the principal business place for what was then the whole of Conewango was "The Hollow," on Mud creek, about half a mile north of Rutledge. In 1830 it became the town's polling place. It had an extensive water privilege, which was utilized for a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a fulling-mill; there were also a distillery, an ashery, a hotel, and a grocery store, all of which, except the hotel, were under the general supervision of John-



son Noyes, who was the controlling owner of the site. In 1836 the distilleries were all closed in this town and in Conewango. The business interests subsequently passed to the ownership of Jabez Thompson and the place took the name of Leon Mills. At one time it was a lively business center, but its activity was finally diverted to Leon Center (Leon postoffice), near the center of the town. This village contains three church edifices, four general stores, two wagon shops, one planing-mill and turning-lathe, one blacksmith shop, a cheese factory, a school house, and about fifty dwellings. The postoffice here was originally established at and bore the name of Leon Mills about 1835. An early and probably the first postmaster was John Carpenter, who removed to Leon Center about 1840 and took the office with him. The name was soon afterward changed to Leon.

East Leon is a postoffice and hamlet in the northeast corner of the town and contains a store, blacksmith shop, and a few houses. The first postoffice in Leon was established as Pleasant Grove in the eastern part of the town, with William Kendall as postmaster, who held the position until after 1840. About this time it was changed to East Leon. Among its postmasters have been Jonathan Waldron, Oliver Waldron, Ezekiel Seekins, Harrison Judd, and William Seekins.

Peace Vale postoffice was established about 1862 with Ezekiel Butler as postmaster. S. C. Green held the position from 1865 to 1871, when the office was discontinued.

In the war of the Rebellion the town of Leon furnished, in proportion to its population, more soldiers than any town in the county and possibly in the State. It is said that it furnished also the youngest soldier in the army—Oren Kelsey, aged thirteen years. A comparatively complete list of those who served, and also of those who participated in the Revolutionary war or War of 1812 and subsequently became citizens here, is given in Chapter XV.

The earliest religious services held in Leon were of the Freewill Baptist order, and the first meeting occurred at the house of Abner Wise, on lot 49, in August, 1820, the preacher on this occasion and subsequently for two or three years being Rev. Daniel Hadley from Gerry, Chautauqua county. The first movement to organize a church was made by Rev. Ezra Amadon, a Reformed Methodist minister and one of the original founders of that denomination at Readsboro, Vt., in 1814. It was constituted of seceders from the Methodist Episcopal church who laid great stress on faith and perfection of character and the attainment of a higher degree of holiness. Elder Amadon came to Leon with his family in February, 1822, and at once began preaching the doctrines of the new order. In the following year a church was formed in the southern part of the town with eight members. In his labors the elder was greatly assisted by Thomas W. Cheney, a zealous young man and faithful worker who was afterward a minister in this church. The society continued to flourish until at one time it had over 100 communicants. In 1828 a church

edifice was erected on lot 49, which is thought by some to have been the first frame church building in the county. It would seat 500 persons and was occasionally used by other denominations. Up to about 1840 the ministers succeeding Elder Amadon were Henry Amadon (son of Ezra), Thomas W. Cheney, Eleazer Ewers, and Uriah S. Lembocker. In 1840 the Reformed Methodists of the State invited or favored a union with the Wesleyans, but in this the Leon church did not collectively agree. Dissensions ensued, and the meeting house was abandoned and soon went to decay. The timbers, etc., were subsequently removed and no trace of its location remained.

In the north part of the town the missionary, John Spencer, held meetings of the Congregational order in the school house prior to 1825. Most of his followers, however, were Presbyterians. In 1823 Rev. Jonathan Blake, a minister sent out by the Baptist Home Missionary Society, held services at the dwelling of Robert Durfee and in the school house on lot 49. In the summer of 1824 he organized a church of his denomination with ten members and with Otis L. Durfee the first deacon. Mr. Durfee soon afterward removed to Pennsylvania and became a minister. The society was too poor to sustain a regular pastor and was scarcely able to maintain an organization. In 1834 a revival occurred and the society became the First Baptist church of Leon. In 1840 a frame edifice was erected at Leon Center at a cost of \$1,200. This will seat 200 persons and is still used in a remodeled condition as a house of worship, the property being valued at \$1,500. The society has fifteen members, with Rev. C. Boorman as pastor, and a Sunday school of thirty scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Leon Center was organized November 23, 1835. Prior to this a class had been formed of which Simeon Harmon was leader, and the meetings were frequently held at his house. The church society was organized by twelve trustees and forty members, and Rev. John Scott was the first pastor. In 1836 a church edifice was erected, of wood, at a cost of \$600, and in 1858 this was thoroughly repaired and a belfry and bell added. The present membership numbers thirty, with Rev. Mr. Dunkle as pastor, and connected is a Sunday school of forty scholars. The present value of the church property is \$2,000. In this connection it is appropriate to note the formation of the first Sunday school in the town, which occurred at an early period in the history of this church. This was superintended during the summer by James Dunlap and discontinued upon the approach of cold weather. David C. Brand, about 1855, was the first superintendent of a Sunday school in the town that was continued throughout the year.

The Leon Free Methodist church was organized in the fall of 1874 with six members by Rev. J. W. McAlpine. In 1876 the old school house in the Center was purchased and used as a house of worship.

Soon after the distilleries in Leon and Conewango were discontinued this town became an excellent field for the organization of temperance societies. One of the first was Leon Division, No. 372, S. of T., which flourished for

several years. Bouquet Lodge, No. 728, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1868 with E. C. Durfee as the first W. C. T. At one time it had over 100 members.

Fancher Post, No. 310, G. A. R., was organized November 24, 1882, with twenty members. It was named in honor of Capt. William Fancher of Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols. The first officers were A. J. Eldridge, P. C.; D. T. Wood, S. V. C.; B. F. Cunningham, J. V. C.; James Ashdown, adjutant; G. O. Gorsline, Q. M. The post has twenty members with these officers: R. L. Barlow, P. C.; Amos S. Smith, S. V. C.; Patrick Foley, J. V. C.; E. W. Clark, adjutant; A. J. Eldridge, Q. M.

The Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Fancher Post, G. A. R., was organized in October, 1891, with thirty-five members and these officers: Rozella Barlow, president; Clem Eldridge, S. V. P.; Kate Milliman, J. V. P.; Lucy Cooper, secretary; Lillian Tuttle, treasurer.

Peter Ackler, a native of Germany, came to Persia while young and died there at an advanced age. His children were Peter M., Willard, Henry, Roxana, Betsey, and Keziah. Peter M. Ackler, born in Persia, as were also his brothers and sisters, came to Leon in 1870. He married Mittie Randall; children: Albert, Prentice D., Alden, and Eldredge. Mr. Ackler married, second, Claircena Franklin; children: Earl and Lemuel J. Eldredge Ackler was born April 8, 1863, and June 25, 1890, married Lucy J. Hunt, of Leon.

Rev. Ezra Amadon was born in Berkshire county, Mass., about 1760 and removed to Bennington county, Vt., about 1800. There he was one of the moving spirits and original founders of the Reformed Methodist denomination in America, establishing a church of that faith at Readsboro in 1814. He came to Leon in February, 1822, and was the first to start the movement for the organization of a Reformed Methodist church in the town, forming a body of that belief in the spring of 1823. He moved to Waupun, Wis., in 1853, where he died about 1860; his family all removed to Wisconsin except Ezra, his son, who died here in 1884, leaving a son, George, now living in Leon.

David Barton, born in Massachusetts, March 2, 1768, came to Leon at an early day, cleared a farm, and died Feb. 16, 1850. His wife was Susanna Fairfield, a native of Massachusetts, and their children were David J., Grosvenor, Elizabeth B., Susan, Lucinda, Elliburgh, Zenas, Hiram, Thaddeus F., and Laura.

Fry Barton came to Leon in 1830. He was a son of Benjamin Barton, a soldier of the Revolution. Fry settled near Leon village, on a farm, and died in 1872. His son Ara was supervisor of the town in 1855 and 1856, and was otherwise prominent in local political and social affairs.

Stephen Caneen was born in the Isle of Man and came to Black Rock, N. Y., in 1824, where he died. His son Thomas was born in 1826 and came to Leon in 1832, where he married Dolly Cooper, daughter of Elisha Cooper; children: Dr. John E. (see page 141), Rose, and Frank D. Mr. Caneen has been a general merchant in Leon since 1869. He has held various town offices, being postmaster, assessor, town clerk, and collector several years each, and in 1871 and 1872 represented the town on the Board of Supervisors. His son Frank D. was also supervisor in 1887 and 1888.

James Casten was a son of John and Jerusha (Gates) Casten. John Casten served in the Revolutionary war and by trade was a tailor. He came to Col-

lins, Erie county, where he died in 1843. James Casten, his son, was born Sept. 25, 1801. In 1851 he became a resident of Leon and represented the town on the Board of Supervisors in 1857 and 1858. He died on the Casten homestead March 3, 1888. Mr. Casten married Amanda Wheeler, who was born July 16, 1802, and died Jan. 13, 1887; children: Ann R. (Mrs. S. W. Beardsley), James W., John G., Ira L., Emily A. (Mrs. Butler R. Waite), Mary J. (Mrs. W. H. Watson), William H., Eunice, and Stephen W. William H. served in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and died July 4, 1865. Stephen W. died Oct. 4, 1887, and James W. on Nov. 20, 1889.

William Clark, a soldier in the war of the Revolution, came to Leon in 1831, but one year later removed to Cherry Creek, N. Y., where he died about 1840. His wife was Abigail Hudson, who died before the family's removal to western New York. His son Hudson, born Jan. 27, 1784, married, in May, 1810, Lucy Marsh, and died in Cherry Creek in 1847. His children were Leonard, Mary, Luther, Betsey, Adolphus, and Rebecca. Leonard Clark, on Jan. 10, 1832, married Hannah Shannon, who died March 30, 1862; children: Lucy R., Mariah L., Edward W., James W., and Alexina. Edward W. Clark married Martha R. Kellogg; children: Henry E. and Ray Belle. For his second wife he married Annie Hunt; children: Clyde C. and M. Leonard. He enlisted Oct. 1, 1861, in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., as a musician. Leonard Clark served as justice of the peace twelve years.

Lemuel Cook, born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., came to Perrysburg in 1832, where he died, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Phebe Shaw. Their son Noah married Annie, daughter of Rufus Wares, who died in 1881; he is now living in Leon. Children: Phebe, Joel G., Elisha H., Eloda, Myron J., and Marvin W. Myron J. Cook, born in Perrysburg, Dec. 10, 1840, married, March 9, 1870, Melissa, daughter of E. Bierce; children: Noah C., Annie B., and Marmaduke. Mr. Cook is now a farmer in Leon.

Col. Sylvenus Cook was born in Tinnouth, Vt., and in 1813 came to Collins, Erie county, where he died in 1883. He was an active participant in the old State militia, whence he derived his title, being commissioned colonel of the 198th Regiment along in the thirties. His wife was Nancy Phillips. Their son Chauncey, born Aug. 5, 1840, married Melissa T. Potter, and died in Leon, Feb. 15, 1891; children: Elmer, Ward A., Eva L., and Elton A.

Ezra W. Cooper was at the time of his death, which occurred at Gowanda on March 5, 1893, one of the oldest pioneers of Leon, and was a man universally respected. He was supervisor of the town in 1850, 1851, and 1852; he was an upright man, and a Mason in all the name implies. His father, Nathaniel Cooper, came into Leon in 1821 and with Daniel Dye articleed the whole of lot 45. He died June 26, 1855. Elisha Cooper, a brother of Nathaniel, was also an early settler of this town, where he died. John Cooper was and for eight years—1834, 1836, 1840-44, and 1853—town supervisor.

Edmond Damon, son of Charles and Lucretia (Withington) Damon, was born in Vermont, May 22, 1816, and came to Ellicottville in 1839 and to Conewango in 1854, settling on the farm upon which he now resides. He married Achsah Aldrich, of Canton, N. Y.; children: Melzer, Arathusa L. (Mrs. William T. Fenton), and Hiram A. Mr. Damon has been a man of remarkable perseverance and energy. Several of his children are married and have families, and all are highly respected. Hiram A. resides in Leon.

Edmund Dudley came in the spring of 1819 to Leon, where he died at the age of ninety-two years. He was a wood mechanic and chair maker, and

reared a family of seven children, of whom Edward was the first white child born in the town, his birth occurring July 26, 1820. Mr. Dudley was the first to article a piece of land in Leon, his selection falling on a part of lot 41, on which he built a shanty. He article'd the land of the Holland Land Company in the fall of 1819, at Ellicottville, exchanging for it half a barrel of whisky, which was half the quantity he had with him at the time. He sold his land in 1843 and finally died in Rutledge.

John Durfee was born near Providence, R. I., and for a time was a resident of Tolland, Conn., and of Schoharie county, N. Y. He subsequently removed to Chautauqua county, where he died in 1817. His children were Robert, Rhoda, Abner, John, David, Zephaniah, and Otis L. Robert Durfee came to Mayville, N. Y., in 1812, removing thence to Leon in 1819, where he cleared a farm and died in December, 1859. He was in the War of 1812. Otis L. Durfee came to this town in 1820, but subsequently removed to Pennsylvania and became a Baptist clergyman. Robert married Betsey Hollman, who bore him one daughter, Abigail; his second wife was Polly Cheney, who died in Leon in 1840, his children by her being Edwin C., Willard P., Cornelia M., and Elvira L. Edwin C. Durfee was born Dec. 20, 1819, and married Mary Ann Kountz, who was born Aug. 1, 1822; children: Robert E., Mary H., Helen, Charles E., and Bertha. Mr. Durfee is one of the oldest and most respected residents of the county. He was especially active in the cause of the soldiers and their widows of the Revolutionary and Mexican wars and the War of 1812, and prior to 1860 procured many bounties and pensions for those in the western part of the county. In politics he has been prominent, serving his town in several minor capacities and as supervisor in 1862, 1863, and 1864. He was influential in securing recruits for the town's quota in the Rebellion, and during most of the time since the war he has filled the office of justice of the peace. He is a land surveyor and farmer, and resides on the homestead.

Abner Durfee, son of John, came to Leon in 1848, settling on a farm where he died Sept. 1, 1866. His wife was Ellathear Hix, who died in 1849; children: Chase, Coomer, Olive, Abner, Melinda, Joseph, Nancy, and Joseph P. Joseph P. Durfee, born April 12, 1820, married, in 1857, Cybelia C. Goodrich, and their children are Seymour, Eliza, Elmer, Mary, Chloe, Edwin, and Ada. Mr. Durfee was a prominent farmer and resident of Leon, living on the farm where he settled in 1848, where he died Feb. 13, 1893.

George W. Dye, son of Elisha, married, Nov. 25, 1865, Mrs. Lucinda Wells, daughter of Abram Hodges (q. v.), who survives him, his death occurring in Leon, July 19, 1880. He enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav. in the Rebellion. His children were Elmer, Nettie G., Mary B., Blanch, Hattie, and Herman.

John Fairbanks, a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and a resident of Vermont and of Pompey, N. Y., came to Conewango as a farmer and died about 1836. His children were Joshua, John, Ellis, Caleb, Theophilus, Freeman, Freeborn, Fletcher, Elijah J., Joseph, Alfred, Experience, and Susan. Caleb married Rhoda Chapman and both died in Wisconsin; children: Elmer, Caleb, Ellis, Esther, Rosanna, and Josephine. Of these, Ellis Fairbanks was born in Leon, Feb. 5, 1824; he married Lucinda J. Blanchard and has one daughter, Julia, who married George Lowry and has a son, Emory; she married, second, Ezra Johnson. Ellis Fairbanks resides on the homestead in Leon. Caleb was one of the first settlers at Leon Center. The family for generations have evinced considerable skill as wood mechanics and builders.

Capt. William Fancher was born June 1, 1823, at German Flats, N. Y.,



and was a son of Enos Fancher, a farmer and blacksmith who died soon after William's birth. The son became a blacksmith and July 13, 1841, enlisted in the regular army for five years, being discharged in July, 1846, as first sergeant of Co. F, 2d U. S. Inf. During this period he served in Florida and in the Mexican war and also as recruiting officer of the U. S. army. He re-enlisted in the navy and served in the foreign service, and was discharged in 1850, after which he was a short time in the customs house. In 1851 he came to Leon to work for his brother, John Fancher, as a blacksmith, and soon afterward the two purchased a farm. Captain Fancher, in Sept., 1852, married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Mills; children: Evangeline (Mrs. A. A. Hubbell) and Albert T. The latter was supervisor of Leon in 1883, 1884, and 1885. Mr. Fancher enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, as captain of Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., and served until March, 1862, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, returned home, and died May 24, 1862.

James Franklin and his son James, Jr., were the first permanent settlers in the town of Leon, coming here from Monroe county in Sept., 1818. They located on lot 50 and erected thereon the first log house in town. Both died here and left many descendants.

Dr. John Green was a son of Asahel Green, who served as lieutenant and afterward as captain in the Revolutionary war and died in Washington county, N. Y., of which county Dr. John was a native. He moved to Leon in 1847 and married Sally Niles, by whom he had children Hannah, Lucy J., Sally Ann, Christina, William, Ransom, Asahel, and John C. John C. Green, born May 21, 1830, married Melissa Vining, who has borne him these children: Esther A., Rosa, Ellen, Mary, Franklin B., Henry, Clayton, Herbert, Deidrick, David, and Oren. Mr. Green enlisted in Co. K, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged June 27, 1865. He held several town offices, among them being constable, collector, and postmaster; he was also deputy sheriff of Cataugaus county. He died in April, 1893.

Abram Hodges, son of John, was born in New England and came to Collins, N. Y., with his father at an early day. He removed to Leon in 1848 and died here in 1881. His wife, Rebecca, daughter of Hiram Hazzard, also died in this town; children: George, Hiram, Rebecca, Riley, William, Amanda, Caroline, Eliza J., and Lucinda, now the widow of George W. Dye (q. v.). Lucinda Hodges was born in Collins, February 7, 1839, and Dec. 29, 1857, married Albert W. Wells, of Leon, who died of fever in Fairfax hospital, Va., April 22, 1862. He served in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., enlisting in the fall of 1861. They had one daughter, Jennie A.

Capt. Horatio N. Hunt is a son of Sherebiah and Annie (Reed) Hunt, and was born in Hamilton, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1826. He married Catharine J. Murdock on Feb. 21, 1844, who was born March 11, 1826, and came to Leon in 1847, where he is one of the oldest and most respected residents. Children: Francelia, Ella M., Zylphianna, Everett H., and Mary E. Mr. Hunt was prominent in organizing the first company of soldiers from Leon for the Rebellion and was commissioned its first lieutenant, being promoted captain May 1, 1862, and major before the close of the war.

Josephus Ingersoll, son of Francis (died June 2, 1830) and Rachel (died June 29, 1846) Ingersoll, was born in Tioga county June 12, 1799, and came to Leon about 1823. He removed to Dayton in 1848, where he died. His son Hermon V. was for three years—1867, 1868, and 1874—supervisor of Leon.

Eber Kelly came to Leon in 1828, settling on a farm on Town hill, where

he died. His wife was Sally Griffin, who bore him these children: Benjamin, Freeman, and Harriet. Benjamin Kelly came to this town with his father and died here in 1843. He married Avis Smith, of New Albion; children: Harriet, Eber E., Clinton D., Clarissa, Harriet, 2d, and Caroline. Clinton D., born Dec. 13, 1841, married, July 1, 1868, Lizzie Sheldahl, and their children are Benjamin, Alice, Rollin, George, and Clinton D. Mr. Kelly enlisted Sept. 28, 1861, in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged Sept. 28, 1864. Eber Kelly served in the 9th Cav. from 1864 until June, 1865.

John N. Kierstead served on Long Island in the War of 1812 and came to this town in 1823, where he died in 1879, being at the time of his death one of the oldest residents in Leon. He has several descendants living in town.

Charles D. Kysor, born in Vermont, came to Leon in 1830 and cleared a farm on what is known as Kysor hill. He married Sally Sweet and died in 1889; children: John, Perry O., Ezra, Archibald, Amos, and Nicholas. His second wife was Polly Syckles, who bore him two children, Lois and Robert. Perry O. Kysor, a native of Vermont, was two years old when his parents came to Leon. He married Caroline Mosher, daughter of Benjamin Mosher; children: Charles, Sarah, Frank, Alice, George, Maude, and Willis P. Willis P. Kysor was born on Kysor hill Dec. 5, 1860, and Dec. 11, 1882, he married Lettie E. Longcore; children: Alice M., Beulah J., Gilbert W., and Harley P. Mr. Kysor is a progressive farmer and a dealer in cattle.

John Mosher was an early settler in New Albion, where he died in 1875. Lizzie, his wife, bore him six children, viz.: George H., William P., Mary Ann, Cordelia, Alfred P., and Reuben H. Mr. Mosher was supervisor of New Albion in 1851 and 1852, and as a citizen and neighbor was highly respected. William P. Mosher, born May 23, 1812, married Elizabeth Ellis, who died Dec. 10, 1889; children: Albert H., Eva J., William E., and Francis A. The latter was born July 12, 1847. In 1865 he married Patheria Burroughs, of New Albion, and their children are Emma J., Grace M., and German E. A Republican in politics Mr. Mosher was supervisor of the town of New Albion in 1884 and 1885 and of Leon in 1892 and 1893. In these and in other official capacities he has served with signal ability. Eva J. Mosher married De Heart Horth in 1884 and resides in Leon.

William R. Murdock, son of William, is of Scotch descent and was born Jan. 27, 1829. He married, in 1857, Sarah J. Ross, who was born in 1833; children: Gertrude, Frank W., George M., and Alice M. Mr. Murdock has taught school twenty-one years, has served efficiently in official capacities, and is a writer of considerable ability.

Dudley Noyes, of Revolutionary service, came to Leon in 1829 and died here in 1845; his wife was Sally Johnson, who died in 1850. Their son, John-son Noyes, born Jan. 26, 1788, started the first store in the town, opening it at "Leon Mills" in 1827. He also ran a distillery, the first one in Leon.

William Potter, a native of Hoosick, N. Y., came to Leon while a young man and married Basebee Waite; children: Butler, Mary J., Allen, Melissa T. (Mrs. Chauncey Cook, q. v.), Mercy, George, Silas, and Peter. Mr. Potter died in East Leon, March 8, 1875.

Enoch E. Rockwell, son of Joseph and Betsey (Sykes) Rockwell, was born in Hanover, Chautauqua county, May 6, 1834. In 1858 he married Sarah K. Odell and their children were Eli, William A., and Merton J. The last named was born May 5, 1863, and is a farmer in Leon. Mrs. Sarah K. Rockwell is a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Killborn) Odell.

William Ross, a native of Oneida county, came to New Albion soon after his marriage and died there at the age of sixty years. His children were Welcome, Willard, Lovisa, Sarah, and Franklin. The latter was born June 12, 1809, and died May 28, 1890. He married Lydia Lewis, of Rutledge, who died in Conewango in March, 1892; children: Lovisa, William J., Welcome F., Lydia, Walter H., Martha, Marcia, and Frankie. Walter H. Ross, born in New Albion in 1848, married, in 1874, Elnora R. Saunders, who was born in Otto in 1855; they have one daughter, Mildred B. William J. and Welcome F. Ross served in the Rebellion in Co. F, 154th N. Y. Vols.

Samuel Shannon, a son of Samuel, who served in the Revolution, was born in Vermont, came to Leon among the early settlers, and died here at the age of seventy-five years. His children were Sally, George, Bishop, Lorenzo, Harlow, Sally, 2d, Hannah, Alvira, and Serena. Lorenzo Shannon was born in Vermont, and coming to Leon when an infant he made this town his lifelong home, dying here in 1880. He was thoroughly identified with the best interests of the community and was ever a welcome visitor to the homes of a large number of friends. Mr. Shannon married Martha A. Chapman, who survives him, and who bore him these children: William B., Cyrus E., Theodocia A., Emory L., George A., and Kittie B.

Hon. Edgar Shannon was one of the most prominent men the town of Leon ever claimed as a citizen. In politics he was a Republican, and his influence in councils and conventions was both sought and feared. He held many public offices and served his constituents with honor and fidelity. He was supervisor of Leon in 1859, 1870, 1873, 1881, and 1882, holding the position at the time of his death; he served two terms (1876 and 1877) in the State Legislature. He was virtually banker for the town and a man whose counsel was wise and discreet. He was a member of the Masons, of the United Workmen, and of Post No. 310, G. A. R. Mr. Shannon enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., rose to the rank of first lieutenant, and was discharged June 23, 1865. He died in Leon, Dec. 28, 1882.

He sleeps 'neath the clods of the valley at rest,  
From war's mingled strife and commotion;  
No sorrow can rend his sightless breast,  
Nor wake his patriot devotion.

Alvah Smith was an early settler of New Albion, where he cleared a farm, and where he died in 1842. He married Clarissa Burchard, who died in 1858; children: Charles, Amos, Lois, Amy, Avis, and Nancy. Charles Smith came to Leon from New Albion, cleared a farm, and died in 1879. He married Sarah Town, who died in Machias in 1876; children: Lovisa, Caroline, Amos S., Henry W., Leroy, Monroe J., Matthew B., Royal R., Frank, Sarah, and Fred. Amos S. Smith, born Sept. 2, 1838, married Janette M. Wautenpaugh, of Conewango; children: Martha C., Clara A., Alvah A., Margaret M. (Mrs. John Griffith), Bertha M., and Merrick B. Mr. Smith served in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and re-enlisted in Co. K, 9th N. Y. Cav., serving in all twenty-seven months. Henry W. Smith, brother of Amos S., served in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols., and died in May, 1868.

Rev. Jonathan J. Trumbull, son of Jonathan, who served in the Revolutionary war, came into Leon from Erie county and was one of the earliest pastors of the Baptist church in the town. He finally died in the barracks at Sacket's Harbor while in the U. S. service. Several of his descendants have been worthy residents of the county; his grandson, the son of Henry J.—Claude C.,—is the present keeper of the alms house at Machias, while Henry J.

himself is serving his second term as county superintendent of the poor, having been supervisor of Leon in 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1886. Henry J. and several of his brothers were soldiers in the Rebellion.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LITTLE VALLEY.

LITTLE VALLEY was formed from the town of Perry and is the fourth town organized in the county. It was set off by the legislative act passed April 10, 1818, and at its formation included all the territory now embraced in the towns of Leon, Conewango, Randolph, South Valley, Elko, Cold Spring, Napoli, New Albion, Mansfield, Salamanca, Red House, and Little Valley. This vast area has been sub-divided and reduced by the erection of other towns until it now contains only about three-fourths of township three in the seventh range of the Holland Land Company's survey, comprising 18,968 acres. Little Valley is bounded on the north by Mansfield, on the east by Great Valley, on the south by Salamanca, and on the west by Napoli, and lies a little southwest of the center of the county.

Like the surrounding towns the surface is hilly and elevated upland divided by Little Valley creek (from which the town takes its name) into two principal ridges. This creek, the principal stream of the town, flows through this valley in nearly a due south direction and through the central part of the town, and unites with the Allegheny at West Salamanca. The summits of the highest hills are 500 or 600 feet above the creek. This broad valley, extending entirely across the town, is beautiful and has a deep, fertile soil. It was originally timbered with towering pines while the hills were crowned with sturdy hemlocks and groves of hardwood.

One of the natural wonders of Cattaraugus county is situated in the forest on lot 57, and is appropriately named Rock City. It is a nearly level plateau on the top of a hill about 400 feet above the valley and 2,000 feet above tide-water. The place is accessible from Little Valley and from Salamanca. At the "city entrance" one descends for about ten feet an inclined plane four feet wide and about thirty-five feet long, at the foot of which is an open court or "public square." Here is a circular flat stone, raised about four feet above the ground, from which innumerable streets, lanes, and alleys wind in devious ways over an hundred acres. In a minute description of the place Professor Hall, in his "Geology of New York," says: "The blocks of sandstone and conglomerate are widely scattered along the margin of the hill, and as we approach the undisturbed parts of the rock they become more numer-

ous, and assume a regularity in arrangement which shows them to remain nearly in their original relative position, except that the joints are widened by the undermining of the rocks below and partly, perhaps, by the destruction of the rock itself. The whole presents an appearance like a cliff of harder rock resting on a more destructible one below, which has been exposed to the waves of the sea or large lakes. In some places, where the blocks are otherwise closely arranged, there are large spaces where the masses have been removed or disintegrated, presenting a fancied resemblance to court-yards or squares in the midst of the numerous streets and alleys. The whole area occupied by the rock at this place is estimated at an hundred acres. Huge trees standing upon almost barren rock, on the top of these immense blocks, have sent their roots down the sides to the deep soil below, which thus supports the growth above. The masses offer fine exhibitions of the diagonal lamination and contorted seams of iron ore. The rectangular blocks (composed of pure white pebbles conglomerated) are from thirty to thirty-five feet in thickness, and standing regularly arranged along the line of outcrop "present an imposing appearance and justify the application of the name it has received."

As early as 1807 Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and John Green had taken a claim upon some land in Little Valley, situated upon the creek of the same name, but abandoned it without materially improving it. About that time David Powers, William Gillmore, Alpheus Bascom, and Luther Stewart came to the vicinity and continued to make improvements until the beginning of the War of 1812. David Powers, for his own convenience and for that of his neighbors, built a saw-mill. Fearing the continuation of the war would totally stop the increase of the settlement they all moved away.

Hon. Stephen Crosby came to Little Valley in 1815, and to him and his family belong the honor of being the first permanent settlers of the town. Mr. Crosby cut his road through the woods from Franklinville. He was joined by David Chase in 1817, who settled on lot 21. Benjamin Winship settled on the same lot about that time. Other prominent early settlers were Enoch Chase, cousin of David, and Henry Chase, cousin of both David and Enoch, who settled on lot 23 in 1819. Lyman Lee came in 1821. He was not a native of Massachusetts, as a former historian has asserted, but was born in Guilford, Conn. Neither did Mrs. Lee bring apple seeds from Connecticut. She did bring seeds from Bloomfield, Ontario county, whence she and Mr. Lee removed to Little Valley. Noah Culver was another early settler who came a year or two later. Simeon Smead and his brother Daniel were also early settlers. James Stratton, a native of Athol, Mass., came to Little Valley in 1819 from Erie county, where he had settled in 1812. Asa and Lewis Sweetland came from Genesee county and settled in town about 1828. Of all these early pioneers only Asa Sweetland survives.

Orril, daughter of Hon. Stephen Crosby, born March 16, 1817, was the first white child born in town. Mr. Crosby was the first or one of the first justices



of the peace in Little Valley and officiated at the marriage of Gaius Wheaton and Lefa Chase, which was Little Valley's first wedding. Enoch Chase, who died in 1825, was the first adult's death in town. About 1820 Mr. Crosby erected the first frame barn and about the same time Daniel Smead built the first frame house. Alfred Ayres kept the first store a short distance below the village. Abner Chase, Luther Doolittle, and Benjamin Johnson were pioneer inn keepers. Abner Chase, oldest son of Henry Chase, came to Little Valley and settled with his father, who had preceded him six or eight years, and resided on lot 23. Soon after Abner Chase settled there he built a large frame house and larger barns and opened the place to the public as a tavern, which he conducted twenty-five years. This house soon became widely known for its loaded tables and good fires. Its old-fashioned fireplaces in winter imparted a decided cheerfulness to the place and that old tavern was always full. It was situated on the "main line from away down east to out west," and immense numbers of emigrants passed over the route in "white covered wagons." Mr. Chase was an earnest admirer of "Old Hickory" and an ardent Democrat. His sign-post was a huge hickory log with its rough, shaggy bark left intact, and bore aloft an immense sign on which was inscribed in large letters the single word, *Temperance*. Democrat and temperance were his watch-words, and the many wordy wrangles in the old reception room (not barroom) should have settled matters of State.

The early settlers with their romantic fields of stumps called cleared land could not have the common comforts of the life they had led in the homes they had left. There was no money, and the only means to meet taxes was to cut and pile the huge trees, burn them, save and leach the ashes, boil the lye into black-salts, put them into a bag, sling it upon their shoulders, and tramp on foot to market twenty or thirty miles away. Sweet herbs and garden sage were substituted for tea, peas and the coffee-bean for coffee, and the thorn-bush furnished the necessary pins and buttons. This condition soon changed. Stores were opened and a barter trade established. The old log houses disappeared and frame structures superseded them. The timid deer were frequent visitors, bears and wolves were often seen, and sometimes at night the pioneers were startled by the shrill scream of the panther.

William P. Ayres, son of the pioneer merchant, Alfred Ayres, says that in the winter of 1848-49, when he and his father were returning by moonlight from Salamanca, where they had marketed a load of hay, they were beset by a pack of nine wolves. He was then a strong and courageous man of twenty-one. His father, armed with a pitch-fork, occupied the front of the sled and drove the horses. William, armed in like manner, guarded the rear. The wolves attacked the team, but the snow was deep and they were trampled down by the horses. Then the wolves made a rear attack and the fiercest one leaped upon the sled. The young man gave the fork a vigorous thrust, which plunged the tines into his enemy, and it retreated.

It is a tradition and probably a fact that David Powers erected a small saw-mill (the first in Little Valley) on Little Valley creek in 1810. As the neighborhood was deserted about 1812 very little is known about it. Other mills some years later were built on the principal streams of the town. O. & A. Brown built a steam saw-mill in the village in 1868 which was destroyed by an explosion of steam in 1872. A mill of larger dimensions was soon built on the site and was destroyed in like manner June 5, 1875, causing the tragic death of David Brown, one of the proprietors, his four-year-old son, and the fireman, James H. Weist. Horace Howe, the business man of the town at that time, erected a grist-mill with five runs of stone and the best machinery. Mr. Howe became involved in some way and the mill was sold to Silas Vinton, of Gowanda, who removed it in 1873 to Hidi on Cattaraugus creek.

Provision was made for holding the first town meeting at the house of Jared Benedict on the first Tuesday of March, 1819, by the Legislature which passed the act of April 10, 1818. The town has no records prior to March 4, 1823. The supervisors' journal of 1886, which purports to contain a list of all the members of the Board for each year from the organization of the county down to and including the year 1865, gives Royal Tefft as the supervisor of Little Valley in 1819 and 1820 and Stephen Crosby in 1821 and 1822. The town meeting in Little Valley in 1823 was held at the house of Enoch Chase, and the following is a copy of its proceedings recorded in the clerk's office:

"The following are the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of Little Valley on Tuesday, the fourth day of March, 1823, at the house of Enoch Chase, it being their annual town meeting.

"Balloted for and elected Simeon Smead, supervisor; ditto Gulsion Morgan, town clerk; ditto Jonathan Kinnicutt, Aaron Razy, Benjamin Winship, assessors; ditto Galus Wheaton, John A. Kinnicutt, Asa Morgan, commissioners of highways; ditto David Chase, Benjamin Chambers, overseers of the poor; ditto Nathaniel Fish, collector; ditto Simeon Smead, Aaron Razy, Gulsion Morgan, commissioners of common schools; ditto John A. Kinnicutt, William A. Hopkins, inspectors of schools; ditto Nathaniel Fish, Lyman Lee, Noel Hopkins, constables.

"Voted, to raise the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the improvement of highways.

"Voted, that we raise twenty-five dollars to purchase seals of weights and measures.

"Voted, that we raise eight dollars to purchase town books with for the town of Little Valley.

"Moved and seconded and carried by vote that Stephen Crosby, Noah Culver, and Benjamin Hull be a committee to lay out the burying ground, said Culver to fence s'd burying ground, and the s'd commissioners to audit the account of s'd Noah Culver. Said burying ground to be near Stephen Crosby's house on the ridge east of s'd Crosby's house.

"Little Valley, March 4, 1823.

[Attest] GULSLON MORGAN,

Town Clerk, as per

"JACOB GALLOWAY."

The records of the annual town meeting held March 1, 1825, contain the following business item: "Voted that Smith A. Waterman and property be sold at auction, to the lowest bidder; bid off by Robert Gay at twenty-four dollars." The following are the principal town officers as far as obtainable:

*Supervisors.*—Royal Tefft, 1819-20; Stephen Crosby, 1821-22, 1843; Simeon Smead, 1824-26, 1830-31, 1833-36; Ezra Canfield, 1827-29; Dimmick Marsh, 1832, 1850; Abner Chase, 1837; David Hathaway, 1838-40; Jonathan Thompson, 1841; Cyrus S. Shepard, 1842; John L. Boardman, 1844, 1846, 1849; Horace Howe, 1845, 1855; Luther Peabody, 1847-48, 1851-52, 1858; Eliphalet Culver, 1853-54; Horace S. Huntley, 1856, 1862; Elisha Puddy, 1857; Lyman Twomley, 1859, 1868; John Manley, 1860, 1867, 1870-74; Norman Wheaton, 1861; Stephen C. Green, 1863, 1865; Daniel Bucklin, 1864; Erastus N. Lee, 1866; Sidney S. Marsh, 1869; William W. Welch, 1875; Eugene A. Nash, 1876-83, 1885, 1891-93; Isaac Winship, 1884; Charles Z. Lincoln, 1886-89; Gilbert L. Mosher, 1890.

*Town Clerks.*—Gulsion Morgan, 1824-25; Jacob Galloway, 1826-27; Stephen Crosby, 1828-29; Levi Godding, 1830-31; David Hathaway, 1832-35; Luther Peabody, 1836-47, 1859; Converse H. Chase, 1848-51; Leander Strat-

ton, 1852, 1854; Nathan C. Brown, 1853; Daniel Bucklin, 1855; O. E. Marsh, 1853; Almon P. Russell, 1857; Joseph H. Green, 1858; Joseph F. Thompson, 1860-61, 1865-66; Stephen C. Green, 1862; Sidney S. Marsh, 1863-64; John Peabody, 1867; L. S. Whitney, 1868; A. H. Howe, 1869; Enos C. Brooks, 1870; William W. Welch, 1871-73; George Hilsie, 1874; C. M. Nutting, 1875; Lewis A. McMillan, 1876; Dell Tuttle, 1877-80; J. R. Hermon, 1881; W. C. Parker, 1882-83; S. L. Sweetland, 1884-89; George W. Fuller, 1890-92; James H. Wilson, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1819, Stephen Crosby; 1820, Royal Tefft, Milton B. Canfield; 1821, Stephen Crosby, Royal Tefft; 1822, Royal Tefft, Stephen Crosby; 1823, William A. Hopkins, A. Razy, Alson Leavenworth, Walter Thorp; 1824, John A. Kinnicut, William A. Hopkins; 1825, Silas McKay; 1826, S. Smead, Aaron Razy; 1827, S. Crosby, Jacob Galloway, J. A. Kinnicut, Simeon Smead; 1829, Dimmick Marsh, Abner Chase, Alfred Ayres, S. Smead; 1832, Asa Sweetland; 1833, Horatio Dix, Eliphalet Culver; 1834, Dimmick Marsh; 1835, John Boardman; 1836, Horatio Dix; 1837, David Hathaway, Michael Puddy; 1838, Eliphalet Culver; 1839, Dimmick Marsh, John Boardman; 1840, Nathan Crosby; 1841, Harvey Eldridge; 1842, Eliphalet Culver; 1843, Dimmick Marsh, Edwin O. Locke; 1844, Nathan Boutelle; 1845, Thomas L. Newton, Ira Gaylord; 1846, Dimmick Marsh, Nathan Crosby; 1847, Harvey Eldridge; 1848, Lyman S. Pratt, Elias Puddy; 1849, Edwin O. Locke, Thomas L. Newton; 1850, Dimmick Marsh; 1851, H. C. Gaylord; 1852, Stephen C. Green, Alonzo L. Ames, Fuller Bucklin; 1853, William P. Crawford; 1854, Thomas S. Newton, Elisha Puddy; 1855, A. L. Ames, N. C. Brown; 1856, Fuller Bucklin; 1857, Elisha Puddy; 1858, Henry Hoyt; 1859, Horace S. Huntley; 1860, Alvin P. Russell; 1861, George Town; 1862, Henry Hoyt, Fuller Bucklin, E. J. Davis; 1863, H. V. R. McKay; 1864, Nathan Crosby; 1865, Fuller Bucklin, Alonzo L. Ames; 1866, Henry Hoyt; 1867, Elisha Puddy; 1868, E. A. Wheat; 1869, Fuller Bucklin, M. N. Pratt; 1870, Isaac Winslip; 1871, Elisha Puddy; 1872, M. N. Pratt; 1873, James Morris; 1874, Isaac Winslip; 1875, John Travis; 1876, Willard Gould; 1877, M. N. Pratt; 1878, Vedder C. Reynolds; 1879, Samuel Dunham; 1880, Willard Gould, Albert B. Chase; 1881, M. N. Pratt; 1882, Albert B. Chase; 1883, Stanley N. Wheaton; 1884, Samuel Dunham; 1885, Oliver L. Holcomb; 1886, Albert B. Chase; 1887, Stanley N. Wheaton; 1888, Samuel Dunham; 1889, Oliver L. Holcomb; 1890, Albert B. Chase; 1891, S. N. Wheaton, D. Bouesteel; 1892, Rollin H. Pratt; 1893, Oliver L. Holcomb.

In 1890 Little Valley had a population of 1,274 and is divided into seven common school districts, schools being maintained in all of them. There were 346 children who attended school the past year and were taught by ten teachers. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$15,575. The assessed valuation of the district is \$518,219. The amount of public money received from the State was \$1,327.15; the amount raised for school purposes by local taxation was \$2,195.42.

The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad runs through the town along Little Valley creek, and has a station at Little Valley village.

Situated at the village of Little Valley is a neat and pretty cemetery where are buried many of the town's pioneers, the first interment being that of Herman Fisher. It is under the supervision of the Little Valley Rural Cemetery Association, which was organized September 29, 1862.

The village of Little Valley is situated near the northwest corner of the town on the creek and in the valley of the same name. The site is a smooth, even plain sufficiently elevated to afford good drainage, and is hemmed in by high hills. This location has the appearance of having been the site of a village centuries before it was the home of the present white man, and so far back in the misty past that the Indian has no tradition of the beings who built and occupied it. On the fair grounds in the northern part of the village numerous arrowheads, finished and unfinished, have been found. The lowland beyond, known as "The Elms," the trees of which are of recent growth, may have been and was probably a beautiful lake before the barrier of earth opposite the fair grounds was washed away.

In 1851, at the completion of the Erie railroad, new life and enterprise seemed to inspire the people of Cattaraugus county and Little Valley caught

the general heart-throb of business and at once began to grow. Until then the village was but a small hamlet. Horace Howe opened the first store in the place about that time. He also opened his lands for sale as village lots, on the small creek in the west part of the village, and the same year Cyrus S. Shepard offered lands for the same purpose down the valley on the east. The growth of the village has since been steady and constant. In 1867 John Manley donated the site of five acres to the county, and the new county buildings were completed thereon in the spring of 1868. Since then Little Valley has enjoyed the benefit and distinction of being the capital of Cattaraugus county. The village has now a population of nearly 1,000, about a dozen stores, three church edifices (Methodist, Congregational, and Roman Catholic), a graded school building, the large cutlery shops, several hotels, a fine opera house, a banking institution, the court house and jail, two mills, shops, etc. The village was incorporated in May, 1876, and contains an area of 640 acres. Since the incorporation its citizens have taken commendable pride in improving it. About two or three acres of Mr. Manley's gift to the county, in front of the court house, has been formed into a park and adorned with trees. The town has also a small but pretty park in front of the opera house. The village is abundantly supplied with pure spring water for the use of families and for extinguishing fires.

Rock City Hotel is pleasantly and centrally located at the head of Railroad avenue in the village of Little Valley and has a frontage of ninety-eight feet on Rock City street and seventy feet on Fair Oaks street. Its forty lodging rooms and the dining room are well lighted and airy. The property is owned by J. C. Merow. Other hotels are the New Palace and the Burrell House on Railroad avenue, the former a fine new brick structure handsomely appointed and carefully kept. Another good one still is Drew's Hotel.

Little Valley Union Free School was organized in December, 1877, under an act of the Legislature passed in 1864. Willard Gould, Cyrus A. Fuller, Charles Z. Lincoln, William W. Henry, and Stephen C. Green were elected the first Board of Trustees. The board chose Willard Gould as their president and C. Z. Lincoln as clerk. The district has a commodious school house and employs five teachers: George Waller, principal, assisted in the advanced department by Miss Allie Park; in the intermediate department by Miss Grace Rich assisted by Mrs. George Waller; and in the primary department by Miss Emma Williams. The number of pupils is from 150 to 180.

Crissey & Crissey have lately opened a banking house in the Opera House block and are doing a general banking business.

Elkdale is the new name of the hamlet of Little Valley Center. It now contains Elkdale postoffice, a school house, cheese factory, and the homes of several enterprising farmers. It was early the "place of business" of the town and contained stores, a hotel kept by Dr. Stillman Chase, and a church. Early merchants were David Chase, Warren Weatherby, Edward S. Bryant.

William Adye, a native of Vermont, came to Napoli in his boyhood. In 1870 he built a cooper shop and feed-mill in the village of Little Valley, on the opposite bank of the site of the old Howe grist-mill, which is now occupied by the mills of his son Hiram. He conducted quite a business in coopering, grinding feed, and making cider. He died in 1874 and was succeeded by his brother Oscar. He in turn was succeeded in about a year by Hiram Adye, who added both a saw-mill and planing-mill in 1879. In 1885 Hiram bought the Howe site, erected a new set of buildings, put in a forty horse-power boiler and engine, and is now doing quite a flourishing business in sawing lumber, planing and matching, making shingles, turning, grinding feed, and making cider. In the spring of 1890 he sawed for Burton Brothers, of Connecticut, manufacturers of levels, 105,000 cherry levels. The capacity of his saw-mill is from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day.

The Cattaraugus Cutlery Company was organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with a capital of \$25,000. The company has leased and controlled from three to five manufactories in the eastern States and has headquarters and a repository for their goods at Little Valley. They employ fourteen traveling salesmen and have in Little Valley a large manufactory with modern and improved machinery and necessary appliances, which gives employment to 125 skilled workmen. The capital was increased to \$50,000 in 1888. The officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors. This industry has added at least 100 to the population.

John F. Mack's steam saw-mills have a capacity of cutting 8,000 feet of lumber per day. Connected is a planer and matcher, a moulding machine, and a feed-mill with two runs of stone. At this mill is located the Kellogg Washing Machine Company, which is manufacturing the duplex turbine washing machine and employs twenty workmen.

The Mangle Roller Company is located near the railroad depot. Rollers are turned from maple wood for the English market. This is a business carried on only in winter.

The Freewill Baptist church, the first religious society of Little Valley after the town's organization, was organized October 8, 1826, and was legally incorporated June 15, 1839. Its first Board of Trustees was composed of Lyman Lee, Abner Chase, Samuel Owen, Lyman Culver, Benjamin Winship, Cyrus W. Fuller, and Cyrus S. Shepard. The church edifice, a small wooden structure, was erected nearly a mile below the village, and in it services were regularly held for several years by Elder R. M. Cary and others. For the convenience of the greater number who then attended the little meeting house it was removed to Little Valley Center, and there it was regularly used for church service several years longer and until the church was unable on account of removals and deaths to continue an organization. This church has long since been an institution of the past and its historic edifice has been converted into some secular use.



The Methodist Episcopal church of Little Valley.\*—Rev. Samuel Gregg, in his "History of Methodism Within the Bounds of the Erie Conference," 1873, says that "from 1796 up to 1812 western New York was nominally within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, though most of the time entirely unoccupied. In 1808 a circuit was formed by that conference, called the 'Holland Purchase,' which embraced all of the State of New York west of the Genesee river, to which the Rev. George Lane was appointed. He formed a class and preached in the west part of Sheridan, Chautauqua county, in 1808, which is said to have been the beginning of Methodism in western New York. The Genesee Conference was formed in 1810 and embraced western New York," but the Chautauqua circuit remained connected with the Ohio Conference until 1820, when it was assigned to the Genesee Conference. The Pittsburg Conference was organized in 1824 and included all of Chautauqua and that part of Cattaraugus county west of a straight line drawn from the mouth of Cattaraugus creek to "Olean Point." The remainder continued in the Genesee Conference. Little Valley was then in the Pittsburg Conference, which was divided in 1836, the northern part being called the Erie Conference; and the boundaries then given have remained substantially the same to this day. Little Valley is in the extreme northeastern part of the Erie Conference and on the boundary line. Mr. Gregg says that a small class of six or eight members was formed in the town of Napoli about 1820. It seems that there were classes in Little Valley and vicinity at an early day. March 5, 1824, a certificate was filed in the county clerk's office incorporating the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Little Valley." The certificate recites that on the 5th of December, 1823, "a meeting of the male persons of full age, being members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal church, was held for the purpose of incorporating themselves as a religious society," at which Levi Done and William A. Hopkins were chosen to preside. Benjamin Chamberlain and A. Smith Waterman were chosen trustees of the first class, John A. Kinnicutt and William Kendall of the second class, and Jonathan Kinnicutt and Jeremiah Maybee of the third class. None of these persons except Mr. Maybee lived within the present limits Little Valley; but this town then embraced the present towns of New Albion, Mansfield, Little Valley, Salamanca, and Red House. Where this organization was actually located does not now appear; and it evidently was not the predecessor of the present church at Little Valley. In the spring and summer of 1824 Rev. Andrew Peck organized the "Conewango" circuit, which embraced "Conewango, Kennedy's Mills, Randolph, Ellery, Little Valley, Napoli, and Cold Spring, at all which places classes had been formed." In 1826 "Conewango" was merged in the Chautauqua and Lake circuits. The Jamestown circuit was formed in 1828. In 1830 a circuit was formed called "Napoli and Smethport." This was a large circuit, the extreme points being perhaps an hundred miles apart.

\* Contributed by C. Z. Lincoln, Esq.

The next year Smethport was detached from Napoli and annexed to the Youngsville circuit, Napoli remaining alone, with Rev. John K. Hallock, preacher. Little Valley was within this circuit. In 1835 Randolph circuit was established, but it does not appear in the conference minutes for 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842. In 1841 Rev. J. Demming reports that "three protracted meetings had been held on the Napoli circuit, which resulted in the conversion of 200 souls, one-half of whom had united with the Methodist Episcopal church." Randolph was an appointment again in 1843, with E. J. L. Baker, preacher, and this year Napoli had three preachers: D. Pritchard, Waldo W. Luke, and John H. Tagg. Napoli was dropped in 1847 and its territory annexed to Randolph circuit. About 1825 a class was formed at "Brainard's," in the eastern part of Napoli, not far from Little Valley village, and several members of this class afterward became members of the church at Little Valley. The class-book showing the names of members of this class in 1837, Simeon S. Brainard, leader, is still preserved among the records of the church at Little Valley. In 1852 James H. Whallon was appointed presiding elder of the Jamestown district and A. Burgess and Noble W. Jones were appointed preachers for the Randolph circuit. Little Valley was within the bounds of this circuit and in this year (1852) a class was formed at "Little Valley Depot," composed of Levi Godding, Bersheba Godding, Jonathan Thompson, Susan Thompson, Joseph Wing, Martha Francis, H. Applebee, Polly Foster, J. H. Shepson, E. M. Shepson, Lucinda Taggart, Urania M. Twomley, A. Sherwood, Polly Sherwood, Asa Sweetland, Jr., and Matilda Sweetland. Mr. Sweetland was appointed leader. This was the origin of the present Methodist Episcopal church of Little Valley. Mr. Sweetland, the veteran leader, is still living in Little Valley and is the only survivor of that early class. The Randolph preachers had charge of the work here for the first five years. Services were held in the second story of the building now occupied by Scott Barker as a hotel; also over George Hilsle's store and in the building now used by D. F. Rundell as a drug store. There was a great revival in the winter of 1852-53, beginning in a little prayer-meeting in the Barker building, and thirty-three persons joined the class that winter, several still being members of the church.

In 1857 Little Valley was made a separate circuit, composed of several classes, and Rev. John Akers was appointed preacher. The first quarterly conference was held October 17, 1857, at Napoli; Lester J. Worth, Jonathan Thompson, Dr. Samuel S. Wilcox, Henry Clark, and Lysander Whaley were the stewards. Dr. Wilcox was chosen recording steward. The committee appointed to estimate the allowances to the preacher for the ensuing year made a report fixing the amount at \$400, as follows: traveling expenses \$17.39, rent \$26, discipline allowance \$248; table, horse, and fuel \$108.01. This estimate was divided among the different classes as follows: Burbank's \$60, Napoli Center \$60, Red House \$40, Little Valley Depot \$60, Bucktooth \$80, Lebanon \$100. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That

the steward or leader of each class, on the first Sabbath after each quarterly meeting, make a report to said class of the amount each person and class has paid for the support of the gospel the preceding quarter." In 1858 the circuit embraced Worth's, Little Valley Depot, Burbank's, Pigeon Valley, Napoli Center, Lebanon, Stryker's, Red House, Bay State, Hotchkiss Run, and Bone Run, and the salary was \$692. The circuit was evidently considered too large, for at the quarterly conference held at Little Valley, January 28, 1859, S. C. Green, steward from the "Depot" class, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the interests of Methodism will best be subserved on this circuit by a judicious division of the same." The circuit was divided the next year.

July 27, 1858, the members of the society met at Odd Fellows hall to take the necessary steps to effect an incorporation of the church. Rev. F. W. Smith, the preacher in charge, and Luzon M. Botsford were chosen to preside. A resolution was adopted to incorporate by the name of the "First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Little Valley," and Luzon M. Botsford, Lansing H. Wilcox, Asa Sweetland, Jr., Stephen C. Green, and Jonathan Thompson were elected trustees. The certificate of incorporation was recorded in the county clerk's office December 30, 1858. In 1859 a meeting house was erected by the society in the village of Little Valley and was dedicated November 19th by Bishops Matthew Simpson and Edward R. Ames. The society has worshiped in this house since that time. In the summer of 1878 a chapel was built connecting with the church and other extensive repairs were made at an expense of \$1,650, and the church was re-dedicated August 1st by Bishop Randolph S. Foster, assisted by Prof. Borden P. Bowne, of Boston University. Further improvements were made in 1891 at an expense of \$600, and the church is now a pleasant and commodious place of worship. The parsonage was built in 1866 by Hardy R. Finch, a wealthy member of the church. He intended to ultimately convey it to the society. May 16, 1867, he made a contract with the trustees by which they agreed to pay Mr. Finch \$70 a year, for fifteen years, when he was to convey the property to the society. He died before the expiration of the time fixed, but by his will gave it to the church. In 1888 the house was enlarged and repaired at a cost of \$1,100, and it is said to be one of the best in the Jamestown district.

The most important office held by a layman in local societies is that of recording steward; he has charge of the records of the quarterly conference and is *ex-officio* treasurer of the Board of Stewards. The following persons have held this office since the organization of the society in 1857: 1857-58, Samuel S. Wilcox; 1859-60, Stephen C. Green; 1861-63, Nathan C. Brown; 1864, Henry C. Gaylord; 1865-67, Nathan C. Brown; 1868-69, Emory A. Anderson; 1870, Augustine W. Ferrin; 1871, Archibald C. Merrick; 1872-75, Samuel Merrick; 1876-78, Charles Z. Lincoln; 1879, Samuel B. Densmore; 1880, Byron L. Sprague; 1881-89, Charles Z. Lincoln; and 1890-93, Emory

Sweetland. Since the organization of a separate class at "Little Valley Depot" in 1852 the following preachers of the gospel have served upon this charge: 1852-53, A. Burgess and Noble W. Jones; 1853-54, George W. Chesbrough and D. C. Osborn; 1854-55, Theodore D. Blinn and S. L. Mead; 1855-56, J. Robinson and T. P. Warren; 1857, John Akers; 1858, F. W. Smith and John Akers; 1859-60, Alexander Barris; 1861, E. A. Anderson and A. A. Kellogg; 1862-63, W. W. Case; 1864-65, E. B. Cummings; 1866, R. W. Scott; 1867, C. W. Reeves; 1868-69, John Akers; 1870-71, Peter Burroughs; 1872-73, E. Brown; 1874-75, W. B. Holt; 1876, J. H. Stoney; 1877-79, James P. Mills; 1880-82, B. F. Wade; 1883-85, Charles O. Mead; 1886, W. W. Cushman; 1887-88, Harvey M. Burns; 1889-90, William P. Murray; 1891-92, Thomas W. Douglas, who is the preacher for the conference year ending September, 1893. The church has a membership of 137. The first Sunday school was organized about 1853. The school now numbers 150 scholars. The church also has two strong and efficient societies managed by ladies. It also has a chapter of the Epworth League with a membership of seventy, which is an important adjunct to the church. The following are the trustees of the church in office July, 1893: Samuel A. Grove, Stephen R. Ridout, William C. Bushnell, Marion J. Rich, and Samuel B. Densmore. The officers of the Epworth League are: President, Ralph W. Holcomb; secretary, Hattie E. Merrill; treasurer, Mrs. R. W. Holcomb; with the following heads of departments: Spiritual work, Rollin H. Pratt; mercy and help, Mrs. Mary E. Douglas; literary work, Georgia M. Seekins; social work, Gertrude Darrow. The church believes that the children are the hope of the world, and it takes an especial interest in their instruction. It has a branch of the Junior Epworth League with a membership of ninety-five, which is a valuable auxiliary to the other societies of the church; the officers are: President, Gertrude Stacy; secretary, Grace Stephens; treasurer, Cora Wiley. The officers of the Ladies' Aid Society are: President, Mrs. Mary J. Bowen; vice-president, Mrs. Lillian C. Grove; secretary, Miss Minnie D. Twomley; treasurer, Mrs. Lusette B. Lincoln. The officers of the Young Ladies' Aid Society are: President, Mrs. Artie B. Holcomb; vice-president, Miss Georgia M. Seekins; secretary, Miss Hattie E. Merrill; treasurer, Miss Gertrude Darrow.

The First Congregational church of Little Valley, located in the eastern part of Little Valley village, was organized December 3, 1840, by Revs. Reuben Willoughby and William Hall, with twelve members. Rev. Reuben Willoughby was its first pastor. In 1854 the first and present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2,500. With the grounds it is valued at \$3,000 and will seat 350 persons. The church has about 100 members, with Rev. Mrs. E. C. Woodruff as pastor. The Sunday school has 125 scholars. December 3, 1890, the church celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary.

St. Michael's Lutheran church (German), in the village of Little Valley, was organized by Rev. Max Heyer in 1874 with about twelve members. Rev.

A. O. Engel was the first pastor. In 1881 the congregation purchased the abandoned Masonic hall and fitted it up for a place of worship. The society is now in a prosperous condition and has 140 communicants with 44 voting members. Rev. E. J. Sander is pastor. The church edifice cost \$1,000, its present value, and will seat 125 people.

St. Mary's church (Roman Catholic) edifice in Little Valley village was erected in 1874 by Rev. John Byron, priest of the parish of Salamanca, which then included Little Valley. The building is 24x40 feet and cost \$1,600. This church is now a part of Randolph parish and service is held once each month, the priest from Randolph officiating. This mission when organized contained eight families; by removals and deaths there are now only three.

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, F. & A. M., of Little Valley, was instituted in January, 1851. Meetings were first held in Howe's hall and later in Shepard's hall, which was known as Masonic hall, where it flourished until it was removed to Salamanca in 1875.

Little Valley Lodge, No. 377, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 15, 1848, on the petition of C. S. Shepard, Abner Chase, Horace Howe, D. H. Geron, and Luther Peabody. Abner Chase was the first N. G. In 1850 the number of the lodge was changed to 120. It existed until 1854, when it disbanded, and the village was without an Odd Fellows lodge until June 7, 1893, when it was re-organized by D. D. G. M. Millard N. Allen with nineteen members and these officers: Harlow J. Crissey, N. G.; Dr. F. G. Barnes, V. G.; George E. Drew, secretary; Henry Hart, treasurer; F. J. Strauss, financial secretary.

Little Valley Lodge, No. 47, A. O. U. W., was instituted December 29, 1876, with about twenty members. The first officers were Augustus Hoover, P. M. W.; Charles Z. Lincoln, M. W.; Samuel B. Densmore, foreman; Emory Sweetland, R.; D. F. Rundell, F. The lodge now has twenty-two members.

Little Valley E. A. U. was instituted September 26, 1879, with twenty-four members and these officers: Marion J. Rich, president; Mrs. M. L. Burrell, vice-president; William Burrell, treasurer; Edgar M. Yates, secretary. It now has thirty-eight members.

Fuller Post, No. 246, G. A. R., was organized November 4, 1881, with twenty-three members. The officers then elected were Col. Eugene A. Nash, commander; Samuel Dunham, S. V. C.; Wilber J. Smith, J. V. C.; Dr. S. Z. Fisher, surgeon; W. J. Markham, chaplain; L. A. Sprague, Q. M.; Samuel Dunham, adjutant; F. M. Bailey, O. D.; Bart Heath, G. The post now has about fifty members with the following officers: Col. E. A. Nash, commander; A. E. Darrow, S. V. C.; Bart Heath, J. V. C.; Martin Sigman, adjutant; Marcus Hall, surgeon.

Fair Oaks Council, No. 1266, Royal Arcanum, of Little Valley, was organized May 1, 1890, with fifteen members. The first officers were: Mortimer N. Pratt, regent; George W. Fuller, secretary. There are now 30 members.

The present officers of the Little Valley Political Equality Club are Mrs.



M. F. Lee, president; Emma Brown, vice-president; Ida Bedient, recording secretary; Almira Hall, corresponding secretary; A. W. Reed, treasurer.

Alfred Ayres, born in Johnstown, N. Y., March 25, 1794, married Betsey P. Parker, at Bloomfield, N. Y., who was born there March 1, 1805. Settling first in Bloomfield they moved in 1826 to Little Valley, where he bought of Noel Hopkins a small piece of land on which the latter had cut the first trees and built a log cabin. Ayres then gave Hopkins employment. Mr. Ayres was a peddler of tinware and yankee notions, which he followed till about 1837. He bought furs of the Indians and also dealt in groceries several years. Eventually he sold his grocery to C. S. Shepard, who conducted a larger mercantile business. About 1837 he built the first saw-mill in the town north of Little Valley Center and afterward gave his attention mainly to his farm of 250 acres. Mrs. Ayres died Jan. 25, 1851. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Nevins, of Litchfield, Ohio, and in 1858 or 1859 he sold his homestead and removed to South Amherst, Ohio, where he resided nearly four years, when he returned to Little Valley to live with his youngest daughter, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Leonard Gowing), where he died of paralysis in Nov., 1884. His son, William P. Ayres, was born on the homestead Aug. 14, 1827. In 1842 or 1843 he began to carry the mail on his father's contract from Little Valley to Lodi (now Gowanda), making the trip on horseback weekly for four years; the next two years his route was semi-weekly by way of Lodi to Ellicottville. On one occasion he was attacked by a huge panther, but his horse succeeded in escaping the beast. The next day he joined some hunters and shot him. Remaining with his father until they sold the homestead he soon afterward married Julia Porter, of Little Valley, and settled on the farm which he recently sold. Mrs. Ayres died Dec. 23, 1882. July 25, 1884, he married Elmina P. Lawrence. They have one son. He died Aug. 7, 1893.

Nathaniel Bryant was born in Norwich, Mass., Oct. 6, 1794, and had a good common school education. In 1817 he and his brother, Freeman Bryant, emigrated to the Holland purchase with one horse, and in Ellicottville they attempted to make a settlement about a mile south of the village, but were informed that the place was not in market. They then went to Toledo, Ohio, where fever and ague raged severely. Returning to Ellicottville Nathaniel was employed by the Holland Land Company in 1818 at \$1 per day, and cut the timber from nearly the entire length of Washington street. The stumps were cut level with the ground and the street was four rods wide. In the spring of 1819 the brothers each located a farm on Bryant hill, which was named in their honor. Freeman married Fannie Staunton, and two or three years later settled in Great Valley, dying on a farm in Sugartown on June 1, 1826. Nathaniel married Sally, daughter of David Chase, Sr. He cut his hay and threshed his grain by hand, and aided in supporting the Baptist church, of which he and his wife were members. In 1841 he sold this farm and purchased the homestead of his wife's deceased father, where both died—Mrs. Bryant on April 10, 1875, and he on May 12, 1883. Children: Edward S., Alvin C. (one of the first conductors on the Lake Shore railroad, and who died Dec. 7, 1857), Lucy E. (Mrs. William Manley), Marium (who married C. Van Etting and died in 1880, leaving two sons), Stillman N. (married Wealthy Chase and died May 14, 1888), Harlow D., and Lovernia W. (Mrs. James Smith). Harlow D. Bryant has been commissioner of highways, and on June 18, 1884, married Emma, daughter of Lewis Coit; children: a daughter and a son. (See also Bryant sketch in Ellicottville.)

David Burrell, son of Adonijah, was born in Otsego county in 1822 and came to New Albion with his parents about 1828. Before he was twenty-one he commenced dealing in live stock, which he shipped to Philadelphia and New York. About 1854 or 1855 he conducted the Howe House in Little Valley (the site of Rock City Hotel). His wife's health failed and he returned to New Albion and resumed his live stock business, which he continued till his death in March, 1876. He served his town several years as assessor. He married Mary Ann, daughter of William M. Champlin, a pioneer of Napoli. She died soon after they left the hotel, leaving two sons: William M. and another who died at the age of twelve years. William M. was born on the homestead and alternately had a home with his grandparents Burrell and Champlin. He started in life a farmer. In the spring of 1885 he purchased his present property, fitted it for a hotel, and named it the Burrell House.

John B. F. Champlin was born at Napoli on July 17, 1841. His paternal ancestors were of Huguenot French origin, came to America in 1695, and settled in Lebanon, Conn. The original name was Champlain, and Joseph Champlain, who in 1808 discovered the lake that bears his name, was a remote kinsman. His father, John B. Champlin, married Hannah, daughter of Smith Cottrell, of South Kingston. John B. F. resided at the parental home until the death of his mother, which occurred when he was fifteen years old. At the age of thirteen he was a successful partner with his father and an older brother dealing in cattle and sheep. At the age of sixteen he was the half-owner of a fishing vessel and engaged in cod-fishing. At the end of the season he disposed of his interest in this enterprise, returned to his native town, and resumed the trade in live stock. He passed several winters in lumber camps driving oxen, and after sixteen and a half years selling goods for one company as its traveling salesman he embarked in the manufacture and sale of cutlery. He organized the Cattaraugus Cutlery Company, of which he is president. He is sagacious and enterprising in business, and has decided talents for mechanics and civil engineering. In 1882 his son Tint became his partner in business. In 1879 he began and in 1880 completed his elegant brick opera house. This he reserved for the free use of all religious societies.

James Chapman, born in Perth, Scotland, Nov. 16, 1829, was educated in the English schools and learned the trade of blacksmith. In July, 1853, he came to America in a sailing vessel and as a journeyman he spent a year at his trade in Peekskill, N. Y. Thence he went to Walton, Delaware county, where he was engaged until the ensuing spring, when he came to Little Valley, where he arrived March 16, 1855. June 5th he bought out his employer, John Blackman, and conducted a blacksmithing business until 1877. In 1870 he purchased thirty acres on Rock City street and in 1878 became a farmer. In 1887 he cut his farm into village lots, which sold rapidly. He has been a member of the Congregational church since the summer of 1856, and has been its deacon since 1869. April 2, 1856, he married Rachel Allison, who was born in Scotland, Nov. 12, 1819, which country they visited in 1867.

Joseph Charlesworth, son of Nathan, was born near Manchester, England, Feb. 17, 1840. His father was a cotton spinner by trade, and was foreman in one of the large cotton factories in that city. In 1841 he came to America with his oldest two sons and about a year afterward sent for his wife and four remaining children. He worked at his trade in Lodi (now Gowanda) and in Buffalo three or four years, and settled in Otto. He purchased a farm on which he died in 1854. Joseph in 1861 enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., and

participated in all the battles in which his regiment engaged. At the battle of Gettysburg he received a shell-wound on the right side of his head, which fractured his skull, and was confined in the hospital at Philadelphia nearly six months, where he was an officer of the guard. He was appointed sergeant and was discharged with the rank of orderly-sergeant. He was early entrusted with the carrying of dispatches and reconnoitering. He was discharged Jan. 9, 1864, from Convalescent Camp, Va., upon a surgeon's certificate of disability. Mr. Charlesworth has held several town offices. Jan. 20, 1864, he married Roxanna Higbee, of New Albion; children: Fred, Jennie B. (Mrs. Homer Beckwith), John, and Willie M.

David Chase was born in Petersham, Mass., Oct. 25, 1769. Lucy Gay, his wife, was born in Dedham, Mass., Sept. 14, 1771. They were married in Massachusetts, where all their children were born. In 1819 or 1820 they came to Little Valley Center with a heavy wagon covered with sole-leather and drawn by two yoke of oxen; they also had one horse. They settled on 125 acres of woodland—the farm on which his grandson, Harlow D. Bryant, now resides. He erected a log house and barn, cleared the farm, erected a second set of farm buildings, and died on the place July 20, 1841. Mrs. Chase died Oct. 24, 1850. Mr. Chase was highly esteemed and widely known. Children: Parney, who married, first, Jonathan Foster, the father of her son Chester and daughter Lucy (Mrs. Leander Stratton), and, second, Asa Furman, the father of six children, and died March 10, 1854; Alvin, who married Polly Phillips, settled on a farm adjoining his father's a year or two before his father came, raised nine children, and died July 27, 1873; Lefa, who married Gaius Wheaton and died Sept. 17, 1826; Sally, who married Nathaniel Bryant and died April 10, 1875; Dr. Stillman, a practicing physician, settled first in Little Valley Center, married Alzina Kelsey, owned a good farm, removed to Rochester, Minn., where he died Sept. 5, 1860, and has two sons living, Kelsey and Albert; David, Jr., who married Mary Ann Clark, settled in Rochester, Minn., had four children, was a dealer, built a large tenement block, and died Aug. 18, 1875; and Cyrena, who married, first, Eli Day, the father of her daughter Harriet (Mrs. John Markham), and, second, Hiram Davis, who has bought and sold several farms, and whose son is a physician.

Henry Chase, son of Henry, a native of Massachusetts, was born about 1767 and removed with his family to Townshend, Vt. Henry, Jr., married, in Townshend, Irena Wheelock in 1788; children: Abner, Luther, Hiram, Melinda, Wheelock, and Converse. Between 1815 and 1820 Henry Chase and his wife and their two sons, Wheelock and Converse, removed to Little Valley. Their daughter Melinda, who had married Simeon Smead in Vermont, settled in Little Valley at the same time. Mr. Smead became prominent in the new town, was elected supervisor of Little Valley in 1823, and was re-elected from time to time in all nine terms. Mr. Chase was a close observer of all the weather signs, and always planted his crops in what he thought the right phase of the moon. He was an original member of the Freewill Baptist church. Their son, Abner Chase, was born in Townshend, Vt., in 1789, married Mary Cox, of Pawlet, Vt., and settled in Saratoga county, where he manufactured woolen cloth. In 1825 he settled in Little Valley. Besides keeping his hotel he was a farmer, an extensive lumberman, held several town offices, and was appointed by the State to superintend the building of a highway through the Indian reservation along the Allegheny river. He had served as a soldier in the War of 1812 and was a major in the State militia. He was

supervisor of Little Valley in 1837. In 1852 he sold the homestead and removed to Ohio. A few years later he returned to Little Valley and had a home with his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Bucklin, until his death in the fall of 1863. His wife died in 1863.

Wheelock Chase, fourth son of Henry, was born Aug. 2, 1800. He married Teresa Lyon in March, 1824, who was born in Wilbraham, Mass., June 10, 1800. In the spring of 1825 they settled in the woods on Bucktooth run, where alone he built the first house. Mrs. Chase sewed for lumbermen to buy the few pounds of nails and panes of glass used in its construction. They sold their improvements a year or two later and removed to their old neighborhood. In 1831 they made a permanent settlement half a mile south of the homestead, where he died in 1845. Prior to 1831 he cleared a field near the creek and his wife assisted in carrying 100 bushels of ashes from the burnt timber to the bank of the stream to be made into black-salts. A sudden heavy rain caused the creek to overflow during the night and in the morning they found their ashes swept away by the flood. Children: Malenda, Irene, Randilla, Harriet, Abner W., and Estelle. Malenda married J. L. Barton, of Mansfield, at the age of thirty-two and died childless four years later. She had taught thirty-two terms of school. Harriet married George W. Hotchkiss, of South Valley, in 1868, and died in 1875, leaving two sons. Abner W. enlisted in the Rebellion in 1861 and died in Alexandria, April 21, 1862. Estelle married N. L. Barr, of Brocton, in Nov., 1865, and died in Kansas, Oct. 10, 1879, leaving one child. Mrs. Chase (the mother) died May 26, 1880, in Little Valley village, where she had lived several years, and where her daughters Irene and Randilla, the only survivors of the family, reside.

Converse H. Chase, youngest child of the pioneer Henry, was born in Townshend, Vt., Feb. 17, 1811. He came to Little Valley Center with his parents and married Nancy Wheeler, Dec. 21, 1837, who was a native of Massachusetts and a daughter of John Wheeler, who settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. Sarah M. Hall. They sold their farm and lived with their daughter, Mrs. Converse H. Chase. Mr. Chase died on Nov. 9, 1851. He served as town clerk and assessor. Children: Byron D., born Nov. 5, 1838, who with his brother Albert B. owns the homestead of 120 acres and the Clement farm of sixty acres, and who married Mrs. Mary A. (Nash) Howlett, March 15, 1885; Wealthy A., born May 7, 1848, who married Stillman Bryant, Jan. 8, 1861, a farmer, and died June 15, 1879; Hiram H., born Nov. 27, 1841, enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav., in 1861, and died at Clupper Court House, Va., Aug. 8, 1862; Albert B., born Nov. 27, 1844, married Mary E. Willis; and Mortimer D., born May 30, 1846, married Mary E. Evans.

Enoch Chase came to Little Valley from Vermont about the time that his cousins David and Henry settled here. He died as early or before 1825. He married his cousin, Abigail (Chase) Wheelock, a sister of Henry Chase. In 1837, with four of her sons and their families, she removed to Burlington, Iowa. Simeon Smead, whose wife, Melinda Chase, had recently died, and his brother Daniel, all Vernonters, went with them. Johnson Chase, the son who remained, died a few years ago.

Stephen Crosby was born in 1788 in Dutchess county, N. Y. At Cazenovia, in 1810, he married Hannah Holmes, who was born in 1790 at Keene, N. H. Children: Columbus, born July 10, 1814, at Cazenovia, enlisted in the Union army at Petersburg, Ill., and died in the service at Mobile, Ala.; Orril, born at Little Valley in 1817, the first white child born in the town, married



Michael Puddy, and died in Michigan; Zillah, born at Little Valley, 1819, and now resides at Garnaville, Iowa; and Ada, born at Little Valley in 1821, died in Michigan. Stephen Crosby moved to Little Valley in 1815 and cut his road through the woods from Franklinville. As justice of the peace he officiated at the marriage of Gaius Wheaton and Lefa Chase, which was Little Valley's first wedding. He was a devoted Christian pioneer, and for many years officiated as the only doctor, preacher, and lawyer in the settlement. When Cattaraugus county first became entitled to a representative in the Assembly in 1823 he was elected to that office and was re-elected in 1830.

Joseph Cullen, son of John, was born in Upton, Nottinghamshire, England, May 16, 1838. His father was a farmer and came to America in 1851, and first settled in Monroe county. In 1856 he removed to Little Valley and located on the farm where his son Joseph now resides, and where he died Jan. 17, 1876. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church and was many years its class-leader. Joseph Cullen, his oldest son, remained at home until 1862, when, on Sept. 3d, he enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged June 24, 1865. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville and in several skirmishes, marched with Sherman to the sea, and had a long illness in the hospital at Patterson Park, Baltimore. He was also a prisoner six weeks. He succeeded his father on the homestead.

Adelbert E. Darrow, born in Pembroke, Genesee county, Sept. 13, 1842, was educated in the common schools with a few terms in the academies, and in June, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, 129th N. Y. Inf., was transferred to the 8th N. Y. H. A., and was discharged June 2, 1865, with the rank of orderly-sergeant. His regiment was in General Hancock's corps. After the war he traveled in several western States and in the spring of 1867 he located in Salamanca, where he engaged in manufacturing lumber. While there he held several town offices, and as highway commissioner he erected the iron bridge across the Allegheny river. Mr. Darrow is a Republican. In the winter of 1884 and again he was postmaster of the Senate of the State Legislature, and had previously held the office of deputy sheriff and under sheriff of Cattaraugus county each three years. In the fall of 1885 he received the nomination of his party for sheriff and was elected. At the close of this term he became a member of the Cattaraugus Cutlery Company and one of its directors; he has served as its secretary and is now its superintendent of construction. He also served as chairman of the Republican County Committee in 1889 and 1890. Nov. 25, 1869, he married Mary N. King, of Salamanca, who was born in Pembroke, N. Y. They have one daughter, Trudia B.

Elias Day, son of Erastus and Marian (Lee) Day, was born in Orleans county in July, 1827. When a child his parents settled in New Albion. Jan. 1, 1850, he married Harriet Wing who was born in New Lisbon, Otsego county, March 18, 1834. They settled in New Albion, where he died April 5, 1880. Mr. Day was never robust in health, but was an enterprising farmer. He was a member of the M. E. church thirty-two years and led the choir about as long. He was a Republican and was tax collector three terms. Children: Albert, who married Hannah Heath and has two children, and Emma (Mrs. Theodore Champlin), who has four children.

Capt. Samuel B. Densmore was born in Barre, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1833. At the age of fifteen he entered a general store as clerk, where he remained until he attained his majority. A year later he engaged in the business on his own account in Yates, Orleans county, where he was until 1862, when he enlisted



on June 14th in Co. A, 129th N. Y. Inf. Aug. 25th he went to the front and participated in all the battles of General Grant's army until the close of the war. He was promoted from private to captain, and received a gun-shot wound in his left shoulder in front of Petersburg, June 22, 1864. He was captured at Reams's Station, Aug. 25, 1864, and confined in Libby, Dansville, and Salisbury prisons six months. In 1863 his regiment became the 8th N. Y. H. A., which was reduced by deaths, etc., from 900 to 120 men. He returned to mercantile pursuits in Little Valley in April, 1868, and is now engaged in the railway mail service. In 1868 he married Helen M. Van Housen, of Cortland county; they have two sons and a daughter.

John Drew, Sr., son of Elijah Drew, was born in Vermont and married Nancy Hough, of Geneseo, N. Y., about 1822. He then settled in New Albion on Drew hill, where he resided five or six years, when he sold out to his brother, Noah Drew, and commenced again on Drew flats, where he erected another log cabin. Here he raised his children and here Mrs. Drew died Jan. 1, 1871. He planted a good orchard, and built a good house in 1850. He was commissioner of highways a number of years, and died April 15, 1880. Children: John, born April 14, 1824, died Jan. 3, 1830; Isaac, born Dec. 13, 1825, died Feb. 13, 1837; Abram, born Aug. 17, 1827, died Dec. 3, 1830; John, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1830; Julia Ann, born Sept. 19, 1832, died July 19, 1852; Ira, born Feb. 23, 1835, residing with his only son, George E. Drew, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel in Little Valley; Henry, born July 17, 1837, died Jan. 15, 1883; Silas Wilber, born Aug. 10, 1840; Oscar F., born Nov. 13, 1843; Clark, born Jan. 27, 1846; Francis Marion, born Dec. 31, 1847, a farmer in Salamanca and a soldier in the war for the Union; Isaac Eugene, born Jan. 15, 1849, died Sept. 9, 1871; Angenette, born March 28, 1852.

Albert T. Fancher, son of Capt. William (see page 754) and Lydia (Mills) Fancher, was born in Leon, Jan. 18, 1859. He was educated in the common schools and in Chamberlain Institute, and at the age of eighteen formed a partnership with Edgar Shannon, of Leon, under the firm name of Edgar Shannon & Co., which continued in trade with two branch stores in the oil regions of Pennsylvania the ensuing seven years. A Republican in politics he represented his town on the Board of Supervisors three terms and in 1885 was the nominee of his party for and was elected clerk of Cattaraugus county. He resides in Little Valley, owns a farm in Leon, and deals in real estate.

Judson H. Fisher was born in Napoli, March 5, 1838, and descends from sturdy New England stock. His father, William Fisher, was born in Massachusetts and came with his parents to Genesee county in his boyhood. About 1830 he came with an ox-team to Napoli and settled on a tract of 100 acres. He died Oct. 10, 1889. In religion he was a Baptist and an ordained clergyman. He preached regularly at a school house in "Pigeon Valley"; he officiated at numerous weddings and funerals, and was beloved and respected. He was twice married and the father of six children, all of whom reside in the vicinity. Judson H. Fisher, his oldest son, received a common school education and remained on the homestead until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he fought hard and gallantly and fell pierced with a minie-ball, which broke his kneecap in three pieces. He lay in this condition fourteen days, suffering terribly from pain, hunger, thirst, heat, exposure, and the mingled insults and kindnesses of the enemy, when he was discovered by Union soldiers and sent to the hospital, where the surgeons deemed amputation of the shattered leg

necessary. This he positively refused to allow, and alone, with his indomitable strength and perseverance, he set the mangled member, which ultimately healed, but never united. He is now a market gardener in Little Valley. Jan. 17, 1866, he married Sarah Penney, of Mt. Hope, N. Y.; children: Anna (Mrs. William F. Hall), Charles H., and Florence J.

Cyrus W. Fuller was born in Pawlet, Vt., in March, 1800. When he was twelve years old his parents removed to Elba, Genesee county, where he resided until Feb., 1831. His father, John Fuller, served seven years in the Revolution and was many years a pensioner. Cyrus W. came to Little Valley with his wife and two children—Tryphena and Cyrus A.—in Feb., 1831, and settled on 100 acres with but three and a half acres cleared, which he purchased of Noel H. Hopkins and the Holland Land Company. He soon afterward built a larger log house and a little later a framed addition in which he conducted the first grocery store in the village of Little Valley. Mr. Fuller often spoke in public meetings and as commissioner laid out most of the highways in town. He married Lucia Bristol, of Bethany, Genesee county, daughter of Elijah Bristol. Five of their seven children attained maturity: Tryphena (deceased), who married H. V. R. McKay; Carrie (deceased), who married H. S. Huntley; Anson L., of Humphrey; Lura (deceased); and Cyrus A., who was born Sept. 11, 1827. The latter succeeded his father on the homestead, to which he has added until he now has a farm of 450 acres. In the Rebellion he placed a substitute in the field who did service three years. Mr. Fuller married Lydia A., daughter of Levi Godding, an early pioneer who resided in Little Valley until his death, aged seventy-two years. Children: Laura A. (Mrs. B. L. Sprague), George W., and Nellie C. (Mrs. S. N. Wheaton).

Brevet-Col. Henry Van Aernam Fuller,\* oldest son of Benjamin and Ann (Van Aernam) Fuller, was born in the village of Little Valley, Feb. 16, 1841. He had two brothers and a sister. Benjamin C. was a soldier in the 37th N. Y. Vols. and a clerk in the Interior Department; Nathan A. was paying teller in the United States House of Representatives during the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses. His grandfather, Edmund Fuller, was the first settler in Randolph; his father was among the earliest in Little Valley. His mother, a lady of great intellectual strength, is the sister of Hon. Henry Van Aernam, M. D. (see page 131). Henry V. Fuller obtained his education in the common schools and at Fredonia and Randolph Academies. Had he survived the war it was his intention to have devoted himself to the legal profession. At the age of seventeen he was employed by Messrs. Bradley, Fay & Co., lumber manufacturers, to run rafts down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville. He remained their confidential agent until the beginning of the war, when, on Aug. 7, 1861, in a letter to his friend, Hon. John Manley, he said:

"Deeming it to be the duty of every young man in these days of his country's peril to render her every help in his power, and that the most effectual service which can be given is to volunteer to fight her battles, I am resolved to join those already in the field and stand by them in this struggle for the constitution and laws."

Young Fuller entered the army a private in Co. F, 64th N. Y. Vols., on Sept. 10, 1861, and at Elmira he was promoted orderly-sergeant. At the election of line officers he was chosen second lieutenant and commissioned Dec. 10th. After the battle of Fair Oaks he was promoted first lieutenant July 23,

\*This sketch of the brave and gallant Colonel Fuller is condensed from a biography written by his friend, Hon. John Manley.—EDITOR.

1862. He passed through the Seven Days of the Peninsula, the Pope campaign, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, and for meritorious service was promoted captain Dec. 30, 1862. Chancellorsville was fought May 1st, 2d, and 3d; this was followed, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863, by the bloody battle of Gettysburg, where, on the second day, Captain Fuller fell. His body was recovered on the morning of July 4th, was conveyed to his home, and was buried with military honors. Under the authority of the laws of New York, 1865, the first brevet honor was bestowed by Gov. Fenton, that of brevet-colonel, *in memoriam*, for Capt. Henry V. Fuller. Colonel Fuller was endowed with superior mental powers. He possessed a manly physique, stood six feet high, and had a handsome face, clear gray eyes, and brown hair.

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

Dec. 24, 1860, he married Adelaide C., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Twomley, of Little Valley, a lady of culture and energy who has held the position of postmistress several years. Their son, Henry Twomley Fuller, of striking resemblance to his father, was born May 19, 1862. He is a druggist.

Hon. Stephen C. Green was born in Tompkins county Jan. 1, 1828. In 1833 his father removed his family to Jamestown, where, at the age of sixteen, Stephen was apprenticed to the printing business, which he pursued five years. In 1849 he began his mercantile career, the scene of his operations being mainly in Little Valley. Sept. 5, 1848, he married Laura Ann Thompson, who died June 8, 1867, and Dec. 15, 1868, he married, second, Minnie Courtney. Mr. Green has held most of the minor town offices and was supervisor of Little Valley in 1863 and 1865. In 1865 he was elected superintendent of the poor of Cattaraugus county and in 1868 was re-elected. In 1869 and again in 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature. He was the first president of the village of Little Valley. In Dec., 1887, with B. B. Weber and A. W. Ferrin, he bought the *Olean Times* and continued its publication under the name of S. C. Green & Co. until Feb., 1891, when he retired and the firm became Ferrin & Weber.

Marcus Hall, son of Horace, one of the four brothers who were among the first settlers in the corners of Napoli, Randolph, Conewango, and Cold Spring, now the village of East Randolph, was born in Napoli in 1831. He moved with his parents to the village of East Randolph when about twelve years of age, where he supplemented his common school education by several terms at East Randolph Seminary. Sept. 7, 1854, he married Almira M., daughter of Enos and Miranda Eddy, pioneers of Mansfield. Mr. Hall springs from a line of noted mechanics and has carried on farming, wagon making, and carpentering. Aug. 26, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., and served nearly two years, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Boonesborough, and others. His health failed in July, 1863, and he was sent to the hospital in September, came home on sick-leave for ninety days, and returned to his regiment at Christmas; he took a severe cold, was again confined in the hospital, and was discharged as permanently disabled June 11, 1864. He and Mrs. Hall have lived in the village of Little Valley the past eight years. They own a farm in Mansfield, which is the home of their daughter, Lydia M. (Mrs. John Sprague). Their daughter Ida May (Mrs. Serentus W. Bedient) resides in the village of Little Valley. Mr. Bedient is a farmer and of the firm of Fuller & Bedient, proprietors of a meat market.

Calvin Hall, born in Vermont in 1800, married Sarah Mosher, who was born in Hoosick, N. Y., in 1801. They settled in Middlebury, N. Y., where

their oldest two children were born. In the spring of 1832 they settled in New Albion, where he served as justice of the peace twelve years, presiding during that period at numerous law suits. He was a farmer and a mason, and died at the age of forty-four years. His wife died in 1851. Children: Phebe (Mrs. Harrison Judd), of New Albion, who died Sept. 27, 1889; Calvin E., born Jan. 22, 1826; and Lydia, born in New Albion, married A. Briggs, and died in Dayton. Calvin E. Hall bought the homestead in New Albion and married, Aug. 14, 1849, Sarah M. Watkins. They removed to Dayton, and about three years later purchased another farm in New Albion and conducted both. In 1868 they removed to a farm of 250 acres near Little Valley Center. He sold his real estate to a son and daughter, and died Dec. 24, 1890. Six children, five of whom grew to maturity: Mary (Mrs. Henry Gallagher) died Sept. 10, 1889; Robert D., born in 1852, married Nettie Shafer, of Salamanca, and resides in Dayton; Adah E., born in 1856, married C. O. Boutell, of Salamanca; Edmund C., born in 1860, was a teacher, was principal of the Union Free School in Allegany, was a law student at the time he was taken ill, and died Sept. 10, 1867; and Drusa E., born in 1868, married Fred D. Smith.

Samuel C. Heath, born in Bowe, N. H., in Feb., 1803, married Lois Hyde, a native of Vermont, and settled in Mansfield about 1828 in a log cabin roofed with elm-bark, in which town they lived about thirty years. Mr. Heath died in Machias in 1881; Mrs. Heath died Jan. 17, 1885. He was a shoemaker, but later in life gave his attention to his farm. Children: Calista, born May 22, 1828, widow of William Chichester; John, born July 13, 1830, married Phebe Johnson, and is a farmer living in the village of Little Valley; and Bart, born May 31, 1832, married Lydia L. Antisdale. Bart Heath enlisted Sept. 24, 1861, in Co. F, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged April 3, 1863, in consequence of a shell-wound received at the battle of Antietam on Sept. 17, 1862. His eldest daughter married Albert Day, of Little Valley. Mary married Lyman Wing, of Little Valley, and Lois married Robert Tomes, of Great Valley.

William W. Henry, son of Sylvester, was born in Collins, Erie county, April 18, 1837. At about the age of sixteen he began an apprenticeship at the printer's trade with his brother, James T. Henry, then the editor of the *Ellicottville Union*. Completing his trade he was a journeyman until 1858, when he established the *Gowanda Reporter*, a Democratic weekly on which he and his partner, F. G. Stebbins, did all the work. He continued this until the beginning of the Rebellion, when, in Oct., 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vols. He was promoted corporal and quartermaster-sergeant; in Oct., 1862, was commissioned lieutenant; and immediately after the battle of Fredricksburg was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He was finally compelled to resign on account of ill health and return to Gowanda, where he resided until 1871 and represented his town on the Board of Supervisors two years. He also served as town clerk, justice of the peace, and president of the village. In Jan., 1871, he became under sheriff of Cattaraugus county, sheriff, William M. Brown, and removed to Little Valley, where he has since resided. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff in 1873 and was elected. In 1879, with C. F. Persons, he purchased the *Olean Record*, a Greenback paper, and converted it into a Democratic organ with the title of the *Olean Democrat*. In 1883 Mr. Henry was appointed inspector of canals. In July, 1893, he was appointed postmaster at Little Valley.

John Hickey was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., in 1794. He married Martha, daughter of Nathan Howe, a pioneer of Great Valley, and settled first in



Phelps, N. Y., where all his children were born. In 1843 he came with his family to Little Valley, where he conducted a tavern on the site of the Rock City Hotel. He was a hotel keeper most of the time through his business life, and died at the home of his daughter in 1887. He was married three times. His first wife, the mother of all his children, died in March, 1852.

Marion F. Higbee was born in New Albion, Feb. 18, 1850. In 1867 he commenced to learn the tinner's trade of Sidney Marsh in Little Valley and in 1871 he opened a store in the village. In 1876 he sold his business and went to Wyoming county, where he was in trade nine years. Eventually returning to Little Valley in July, 1890, he bought the store and stock of hardware and groceries of S. A. Tuttle, and has since conducted the business.

George Hilsle, born in Alsace, France, in 1829, is descended from French ancestors, but was educated in the German schools and in German language, supplemented by two years in French. He learned the tailor's trade and, at the age of seventeen came to America. In Canada and in Buffalo and in other places he followed his trade as a journeyman, and in 1853 he located permanently in Little Valley. He opened a store as a merchant tailor and a few years later added ready-made clothing. During the last year or two of the war he suspended business and bought a farm. In 1866 he again fitted up his store. In 1868 he married Adelia Gibson, of Addison, N. Y.; they have two daughters and a son.

Oliver L. Holcomb was born in Oneida county April 1, 1829. His father settled in Madison county, where he received a common school education. In 1847 he commenced an apprenticeship in the jeweler's trade at Utica, and in 1861 he settled permanently in Little Valley, where he opened a jewelry store, which he has since continued. He cast his first vote for John C. Fremont in 1856 at the organization of the Republican party and has voted for each of the Republican presidential candidates since. He has been deputy sheriff nine years and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace. He has been crier of the courts several years and still holds that position.

Arthur H. Howe was born in Gowanda, Erie county, Oct. 7, 1843. His grandfather, Jaazaniah Howe, a native of Goshen, Mass., was a soldier in the Revolution. His father, Zimri, the son of Jaazaniah, came to Lodi (now Gowanda) in 1825; and removed in 1858 to Cattaraugus in New Albion. He died March 11, 1867, and his wife, Esther, March 13, 1878. In 1859 Arthur H. Howe began his career in the county clerk's office under E. H. Southwick, serving until 1864, when he enlisted in the 98th N. Y. S. N. G., which was stationed at Elmira guarding prisoners. He was made deputy county clerk in Jan., 1865, by S. C. Springer and Jan. 1, 1868, by Enos C. Brooks. At the expiration of this term he moved to Ellicottville and formed a mercantile partnership with A. J. Adams, and Jan. 1, 1874, returned to the county clerk's office, being again made deputy by Col. E. A. Nash in July, 1875. That same year he was nominated and elected clerk of the county on the Republican ticket. Dec. 31, 1879, he married Harriet, daughter of C. J. Fox.

Samuel Howe, a native of Massachusetts and a son of Parley and Deborah (Hulett) Howe, came with his father to Mansfield about 1830. Both were farmers. Parley Howe died at the home of his son Samuel in Mansfield aged seventy-six years. Children: Joseph, Samuel, Lemuel, Lura, Roby, and Sybil (the only one now living). Samuel married Jane Manley, of Otto; children: Sybil, Aurelius, Leonard, John, Nelson, Augustus, Martin, Franklin, Levi, Alice. Franklin married Bertha Foster, great-granddaughter of David Chase.



David Johnson, born in Madrid, St. Lawrence county, in 1839, received a common school education, learned the trade of harness making, and at the age of nineteen came to East Randolph, where he purchased a harness shop and prosecuted the business about ten years. In 1868 he sold out and established himself in Little Valley. He has also dealt extensively in hides, his purchases sometimes amounting to \$1,000 a week. Latterly he has occasionally contributed to the press on political and other subjects. He has served two terms as trustee of the village. In Sept., 1858, a few months after he settled in East Randolph, he returned to his native county and married Sarah C. Wright, of Norfolk, N. Y.; they have one surviving son, Charles E.

Lyman Lee was born in Guilford, Conn., in 1799. When seventeen or eighteen years of age he came to Rochester, and Dec. 23, 1819, married Harriet Rathbun, who was born in Tioga county, Pa., in 1800. In March, 1821, he settled in Little Valley on a lot of 100 acres where the cheese factory now stands. He cleared a small plat, sowed and planted, and set out a nursery of apple and pear trees. In the fall of 1823 he exchanged farms with Stephen Crosby and became the owner of 100 acres of land and the first frame building in the town, where he died in 1851. Mrs. Lee survived until July 29, 1879. Like other early settlers they experienced the hardships incident to pioneer life. The nearest mill was at Cadizville, about twenty-five miles away. Soon after he settled in Little Valley Mr. Lee broke his last axe, and to get it repaired he went on foot sixteen miles through the woods, which abounded with wolves. Mr. Lee was overseer of the poor for thirty years and superintendent of the Free Baptist Sunday school about as long. Children: a daughter who died in infancy and another at the age of thirty-eight; Susan A. (Mrs. C. S. Trevitt), of Washington, D. C.; Emma, widow of O. E. Marsh; William H., a carpenter in Corry, Pa.; Erastus N.; and Maurice L., of Olean.

Erastus N. Lee, born on the homestead Dec. 2, 1834, succeeded his father on the farm, spent several seasons as a clerk in country stores, and has conducted the double occupation of farmer and merchant. He has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party and was elected to the Board of Supervisors in 1866. He is a decided temperance man and quite an antiquarian, and his collection of Indian relics, procured in his own vicinity, number several hundred specimens.

Charles G. Locke was born in Little Valley in 1850. His parents were Edwin O. Locke and Mary M. Fish, daughter of the pioneer, Nathaniel Fish, and the first white child born in Mansfield. Edwin O. died when Charles was three years old and he was adopted by Augustus Galloway, who married his aunt, Nancy Fish. Young Locke attended the common schools, the Ellicottville Union Free School, and received valuable instruction in mathematics from Mr. Galloway. He mastered civil engineering and surveying, and has followed it as a profession. Mr. Locke is a vivid descriptionist and a writer of no mean ability. He also has a farm of 150 acres in Little Valley Center. He married Ella Foote. His only brother, Edwin A. Locke, is the author of several celebrated dramas and comedies.

John F. Mack was born of German parents in East Otto in 1854. He commenced his business life as a cooper, and in the fall of 1879 bought a farm of 133 acres in Little Valley. He is an excellent farmer and a careful manager, and a man highly respected in the community.

Hon. John Manley, son of Amasa, was born in Norridgewock, Me., May 26, 1824. Like other farmer boys he spent his youth at the common schools,

where he obtained a good English education, and at labor on his father's farm. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Bittues at Augusta, Me., and in 1851 removed to Little Valley, where he engaged in farming, which avocation he continued for a number of years, and gradually became an extensive landowner. He was early and prominently identified in politics, and first cast his lot with the Whig party. At the organization of the Republican party he became one of its staunch supporters and took a leading part in its councils. He first entered public life in 1860 as the representative of Little Valley on the Board of Supervisors and was re-elected almost unanimously for six more terms. In 1861 he was appointed clerk in the Department of the Interior under Secretary Smith and served four years. In 1864 he was detailed as a special Indian agent within the State of New York. In March, 1865, he was appointed military secretary on the staff of Governor Fenton and held the position until May, 1866. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county and was re-elected the ensuing fall. Mr. Manley gained considerable eminence as an agriculturist, and was the efficient president of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society seven years, being also a member of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society of the State of New York. He was a man of few professions. His religion as he expressed it consisted in faith in the Supreme Being and an endeavor to do right in all things. He was successful in winning the esteem of his fellowmen. During the war he was especially active in the amelioration of the condition of the soldiers in the field and in prison, visiting personally the camps and outposts; and at home he assisted materially in recruiting organizations for the front. He was pre-eminently the soldier's friend. As a speaker and writer he was fluent and comprehensive. His biographies of many of the local pioneers and eminent citizens are preserved as monuments in the history of western New York. For many years he was secretary of the County Agricultural Society and his records of the proceedings of that body are exquisite models of neatness and thoroughness. In the removal of the county seat to Little Valley he was especially active; according to the late Robert H. Shankland he "stole it and tugged it over Fish hill in his carpet-bag." He was not without his faults, but his name will live in history as representing one whose good deeds were many and whose acts were acts of kindness. His widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

Lieut. William J. Markham was born in Great Valley, March 25, 1826. His father, William Markham, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county. He came to Cattaraugus county when twenty-two years old and married Rachel Phillips, of Lyndon, theirs being the first marriage solemnized in that town. He spent a year in Olean and then settled on a new farm in Great Valley. In 1841 he came to Little Valley, remained six or seven years on a farm, sold it, and returned to Great Valley, where he died in 1849. His son married Sophronia Field in Nov., 1847, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Sept. 23, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 9th N. Y. Cav., and Jan. 1, 1864, re-enlisted in Co. D of the same regiment, being commissioned second lieutenant and discharged July 17, 1865. He was shot through the thigh at Brandy Station, Va.; at Berryville, Va., the bones above his ankle were broken by a shell; at Port Republic he received a stunning blow from a pistol on his head which fractured his skull; and by the bursting of a shell he was made permanently deaf. He is a farmer and an ordained clergyman in the Church of the United Brethren. He is a Republican and has served as overseer of the poor eigh-

teen years. Children: Ambrose W., of Franklinville; Charles E.; Fanny (Mrs. Frank Cross), of Allegany; Frank M.; Edgar C.; Clark F.; and Willard J.

John H. Merow, born in Germany in 1823, came to America in 1858, and settled on a farm in the west part of this town, which he owned at the time of his death, which occurred May 6, 1890, by being crushed by a heavy log that accidentally rolled over him while he was assisting in building a log fence. His wife survived him. They had four children.

Gilbert L. Mosher, son of Benjamin and Peace (Easton) Mosher was born in Leon, Nov. 9, 1844. He was educated in the common schools, supplemented with a short attendance at Chamberlain Institute. He was justice of the peace in Leon and Jan. 1, 1877, he accepted the position of deputy sheriff and jailor from George L. Winters, sheriff, and removed to Little Valley, holding the position three years. In Nov., 1879, he was the nominee of the Republican party for the office of sheriff and was elected. At the close of his term he was appointed under sheriff by John Little, Jr., and served another three years. Since then he has dealt in real estate, built several houses, and carried on his farm. He has also dealt extensively in horses and cattle. In 1890 he represented Little Valley as supervisor. He has always been a Republican and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In the fall of 1877 he married Adell L. Herrick, of Gowanda, who died in 1881; she was the mother of his only son. In the fall of 1884 he married Agnes L. Toles, of Dansville, who is the mother of his only daughter.

Nathan S. Niles, born in Connecticut in 1810, was a blacksmith, and about 1832 came to Franklinville, where he opened a shop. In 1834 he married Huldah J. Nobles, who was born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1818. March 5, 1840, he settled in New Albion, erected a blacksmith shop, and carried on blacksmithing and farming. In 1861 he enlisted as the blacksmith for a company in the 9th N. Y. Cav. and died of pneumonia at Washington, D. C., Feb. 18, 1862. His widow resides on the homestead in New Albion. Children: Esther (Mrs. Hiram Salisbury), deceased; Chauncey T.; Charles P., a soldier in the late war who died in Virginia near Manassas Junction; Maryette (Mrs. Adolphus Gowing), deceased; Stephen M.; Mortimer A.; William F.; Gaylord, of Salamanca; and Clarissa E. (Mrs. Richard Johnson).

Ernest Olday, a native of Germany, was born in 1842 and came to America in 1867. He settled in Little Valley in 1870, where he commenced his trade of carriage making. He cast his lot with the Republican party when he first became a citizen and was commissioned postmaster in Sept., 1889. In Jan., 1893, this office was promoted to third class and Mr. Olday was commissioned postmaster for four years more, but in July was succeeded by W. W. Henry.

Will C. Parker, born in Machias, March 26, 1854, attended the common schools and the Fredonia Normal School, and at the age of about nineteen he commenced the tinner's trade, which he followed as clerk and journeyman about four years. In Jan., 1879, he formed a partnership in the hardware and grocery business with J. W. Sweetland, which continued about two years, when he bought of his partner the hardware business which he continues.

Samuel Pratt came to Little Valley from Tinmouth, Vt., in 1838, and spent nearly a year in clearing fifteen or twenty of the seventy acres his son Lyman S. had secured for him by contract from Nicholas Devereux. He erected a log house and frame barn and was joined by his family in Sept., 1839. He died May 15, 1856. Lyman S. Pratt was born in Hubbardton, Vt., Dec. 17, 1813. In 1841 he married Martha Smith, of Pittsford, came to Little Valley,

built a house and opened a wagon shop in a part of it, and upon the death of his father he purchased the homestead, carrying on also his carriage making business. In 1864 he sold the homestead and removed to Randolph, where, in 1866, he purchased and opened a wagon shop and continued about five years. In the spring of 1877 he again settled in Little Valley, on Fair Oaks street. Children: Mortimer N., Jerome L., and Alice (Mrs. Stephen Markham). Mortimer N. Pratt, born Jan. 28, 1845, attended the common schools and graduated at Randolph Academy, and Nov. 14, 1866, married Hattie Huntley. At the age of seventeen he taught his first term of common school and continued to teach thirteen consecutive winters. In Feb., 1867, he was elected justice of the peace and held the office sixteen years. He served three years as assessor and one year as justice of sessions. Jan. 1, 1883, he was appointed by Sheriff John Little as his deputy. Jan. 1, 1866, he was re-appointed by Mr. Little's successor, A. E. Darrow. In Nov., 1888, he was the nominee of his party and elected to the office of sheriff. He is a staunch Republican, and has been continuously in office since he was twenty-two years of age. Children: Robert H., his father's deputy; Arthur J., a plumber and tinsmith in Little Valley; and Howard. Mr. Pratt owns a farm of 180 acres, which includes the original homestead of two acres where his father first settled in 1841.

Dwight F. Rundell, born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, Jan. 22, 1850, received a common school education, and at the age of eighteen entered his father's drug store, where he remained until he was twenty-five. In 1875 he bought the drug store of Dr. D. P. Baker in Little Valley. Mr. Rundell is one of the trustees of the village and an active citizen.

Marion J. Rich was born in New Albion, July 22, 1849. He taught a district school one winter, and Dec. 30, 1869, married Caroline B. Sykes. The next year he began mercantile business in the village of Cattaraugus and continued there until the autumn of 1876. He has been town clerk, was deputy county clerk to Jan. 1, 1877, until Jan. 1, 1880, and county clerk one term.

Roswell Roberts was born in Bristol, Conn., April 5, 1797. He married Mercy Clark, a school teacher, who was born in Northampton, Mass., June 9, 1797. About 1824 or 1825 he came to Napoli, where he cleared a small plat, erected a log cabin, and moved his family into it. He eventually gave the homestead to his son, Albert W. Roberts, and died Sept. 25, 1879. Mrs. Roberts died Aug. 23, 1869. Children: Adaline (Mrs. Artemas Wilson), born April 15, 1822, died in Napoli; Hannah (Mrs. Hobart), born April 20, 1826; Albert W.; and Abner L., of Derrick City, Pa., who was born Feb. 4, 1833. Albert W. Roberts was born on the homestead May 31, 1828. He married Melissa E. Smith, Oct. 14, 1850, who was born in Napoli, Aug. 20, 1830. He was a farmer till 1885, when he removed to Little Valley.

Martin P. Sigman, born in Germany in 1844, emigrated to America with his parents about 1847. His father, Martin Sigman, became a citizen soon after he settled in New Albion. He had served his native country seven years as a soldier. His oldest son enlisted at the age of seventeen, on Oct. 14, 1861, in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged in Oct., 1864. Mr. Sigman was never in the hospital and was appointed corporal in 1863 and promoted orderly-sergeant. Feb. 18, 1872, he married Armenia Russell and has resided in Little Valley since June, 1888.

Wilbur J. Smith, son of William D. Smith, was born in Leon, July 4, 1842. His father was a farmer and was born in Monroe county. He married Phebe L. Brice and as early as 1835 settled on a farm in Leon. He first moved with



his wife into a log cabin and struggled to make a home of his 100 acres, which he had paid for before he saw it at \$1 per acre. He died in 1858. His oldest son, Willard D. Smith, enlisted in the 37th N. Y. Vols. in April, 1861, and was discharged for disability in August following. He re-enlisted in October of the same year in the 100th N. Y. Vols., served as a non-commissioned officer until Feb., 1864, and re-enlisted as a veteran for three years. May 16, 1864, at the battle of Drury's Bluff, he was wounded in the ankle, was captured, was confined in Andersonville prison till Jan., 1865, and died at Florence, S. C., Jan. 30, 1865. Wilbur J. enlisted in Sept., 1861, in the 100th N. Y. Vols., being mustered into service with his regiment in Dec., 1861. Nearly all the time he was a non-commissioned officer and served as first sergeant about two years. In 1863 he was commissioned second lieutenant, but was not mustered. In Nov., 1863, he was granted a furlough of sixty days for good conduct on the battlefield and especially for bravery at the siege of Fort Wagner, July 18, 1863. Aug. 21, 1863, at a charge on rifle pits at Forts Wagner and Gregg, he received a wound in his right thigh and still carries the two small bullets he received at that time. In Sept., 1864, he was commissioned adjutant of his regiment, but was not mustered in on account of wounds which he received Oct. 27, 1864, while commanding his company on the old battlefield of Fair Oaks. He was carried from this field to the Fly Hospital, thence to Hampton Hospital, Va., and finally mustered out of service in Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1865. He returned home and was so disabled that he performed no business for three years. He then engaged in the insurance business in company with F. B. McAvoy, of Otto. In Feb., 1869, he married Lizzie Burger and lived in Otto until 1873, when he was appointed deputy sheriff and settled in Little Valley, where he still resides. He was deputy sheriff four years, when he again conducted an insurance business four or five years and engaged in farming and in breeding and dealing in blooded horses. Mr. Smith has been president of the village and has held nearly all the offices of the corporation. Children: Clayton B., born in 1871; Cora N., born in 1873; and Winnifred E., born in 1876.

James Stratton, born in Athol, Mass., in 1786, married Betsey, daughter of Joshua Wheeler, and settled in Erie county in 1812, making the journey with two yoke of oxen in thirty days. In 1819 they removed to Little Valley Center and settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Cook. Mr. Stratton died in Aug., 1874, and Mrs. Stratton on Jan. 5, 1879. Mr. Stratton was industrious and enterprising and held several of the town offices. Children: Leander, who settled first near his father and removed about 1874 to Tennessee; Lorenzo, who married Sophia J. Hill, was a merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio, a farmer on the homestead, domesticated a herd of elk, in 1868 bought an extensive plantation in Tennessee, removed thither, built a saw-mill and grist-mill and a fine residence, and died there in June, 1884; Luana, who married Nathan C. Brown, a farmer in Little Valley Center, and moved in 1868 to Tennessee; Achsah, a teacher who died at the age of twenty years; Louisa, who married Chester Foster, a farmer, and removed to Tennessee in 1875; and Zebulon L., who married Martha Foy, settled and lived on the homestead eleven years, and removed to Whig street in April, 1865, where Mr. Stratton died Aug. 16, 1889. He was a good scholar and a great reader. Children: Edward A., who has taught twenty terms of school and is now a teacher in Randolph, and Albert L., a teacher and farmer.

The Sweetland family in America trace their ancestry to the Pilgrim



fathers who came from England and settled in Massachusetts two or three years after the landing of the *Mayflower*. Asa Sweetland, Sr., a native of Vermont, was born in 1784, married Tabitha Houghton, who was born Sept. 2, 1788, and came with four children to Elba, Genesee county, in 1816. In 1828 he removed to Little Valley and as early as 1831 all his children—three sons and a daughter—were residing near him. Mr. Sweetland was a prominent member of the M. E. church and served as class-leader until he resigned on account of old age. He died March 8, 1867. His son, Rev. Lewis Sweetland, was born in Vermont, Jan. 2, 1810. He settled in the west part of the town, his homestead being owned by his heirs. For several years he was a local preacher of the M. E. church. Later, and for many years, he was an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Protestant church and died on his charge Sept. 17, 1883. He married Lucilla Palmer; of his ten children only Emory, Sophia and Maria (twins), and Orlando are living.

Asa Sweetland, Jr., born in Vermont, June 6, 1812, married Matilda Fisher, March 8, 1832, whose father, William Fisher, was a pioneer of Little Valley. They at once settled on the farm where he now lives. At that time there was one habitation of the kind in sight and another on the site of the present Rock City Hotel. Besides these three log cabins the entire territory of the village was a forest. Both he and his wife were prominent members of the M. E. church. He officiated as class-leader about twenty-five years and has been a member over sixty-six years. Mrs. Sweetland died Dec. 18, 1887, leaving one surviving daughter, Altheda (Mrs. Horace Hart). Mrs. Hart was born, raised, married, and commenced housekeeping on the homestead, and there her only child, Henry M., was born.

John Wesley Sweetland, son of Rev. Lewis, was born April 9, 1831. He received a good English education and taught common schools in winter many years. Jan. 4, 1854, he married Malvina F. Short and about two years after he bought forty acres of the homestead. In Sept., 1862, he enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and at Arlington Heights was attacked with fever and sent to the hospital. On partial recovery he was retained as a helper in the hospital, and remained in this position until discharged at the close of the war. He then resumed farming. In 1876 he removed to the village and had a position in the county clerk's office. In the spring of 1879 he formed a partnership with W. C. Parker as Sweetland & Parker in the hardware trade. A year or two later Mr. Sweetland bought Mr. Parker out and continued the business alone until the spring of 1884, when his son, S. L. Sweetland, became his partner as J. W. Sweetland & Son. He died Sept. 7, 1884.

S. L. Sweetland was born in Batavia, Genesee county, Sept. 8, 1855. When two years old his parents removed to Little Valley, where he has since resided. His education was obtained in the common schools with two years in Chamberlain Institute. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Cattaraugus Republican*, where he was employed five years, and on the *Bradford Era* one year. His father's health failed in 1833 and Lewis went home and conducted his father's hardware and grocery store. Upon the death of his father in 1884 his mother became his partner under the firm name of S. L. Sweetland & Co. He was clerk of Little Valley from 1884 to 1889. Jan. 4, 1878, he married Ella R. Bailey; children: Lee Wesley and S. L., Jr.

Emory Sweetland, son of Rev. Lewis, was born Oct. 14, 1835, married Mary J., daughter of Zina Holdridge, and settled on a farm on the Bucktooth road. He enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols., and served the last three years

or the war, being discharged at Washington in 1865. The last year of his service he was chief steward of Second Division, Twentieth Army Hospital.

Capt. William Travis, born in Saratoga county, Dec. 27, 1796, married Sophia Buffington, of Saratoga, who was born in Kennebec county, Maine, Oct. 15, 1803. They removed to Marcellus, N. Y., and in 1826 came to New Albion, where he was a farmer and carpenter. He died Oct. 19, 1851. He was justice of the peace several terms, and was noted as a successful pettifogger in justice's court. In early life he was identified with the militia and was promoted to captain. Of their four children the oldest, John Travis, was born June 10, 1825, was raised in New Albion, and Dec. 4, 1843, married Anna M., daughter of Barrant Ten Eyck, a blacksmith and an early settler. In 1856 he permanently settled in the village of Little Valley, where he has since resided except about four years spent in Crawford county, Pa. While in Little Valley he has been a farmer. They had twelve children, of whom seven are living. Their oldest child, Nancy J. (Mrs. William H. Wilson), died in Alabama, June 26, 1887. The other four died in infancy.

Edgar R. Vickery, son of Arvin R. Vickery, was born in Lysander, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1833. His father settled on a farm in New Albion in 1852, where he remained until April, 1883, when he removed to Little Valley, where his son and daughter Elizabeth and aged widow now reside. He died April 2, 1890. Edgar R. Vickery, on Sept. 3, 1861, enlisted in Co. I, 49th N. Y. Vols., and was mustered into service Sept. 6th. He participated in the battles of Lewinsville, Va., Oct. 13, 1861; Watt's Creek, April 1, 1862; Young's Mills, April 4, 1862; siege of Yorktown from April 5 to May 4, 1862; Lee's Mills, April 5 and 16; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Mechanicsville, May 26, 1862; Golding's Farm, June 5, 1862; New Bridge, June 18, 1862; Seven Days' Battle commencing June 25, 1862; Garnett's Farm, June 27, and Garnett's and Golding's Farm, June 28, 1862; Savage Station, June 29, 1862; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862; and Harrison's Landing, July 3, 1862, where a bullet passed through his canteen and where he received a bullet-wound in his right knee. He was sent to Judiciary Square Hospital in Washington, D. C., July 7, 1862, was transferred to Newton University Hospital, Baltimore, Aug. 28, and was discharged Feb. 19, 1863, upon a surgeon's certificate of disability. He returned to his home on Feb. 28th. He is now a farmer in the village of Little Valley.

James H. Watson, born in Butler county, Pa., June 8, 1841, was raised a farmer, was educated in the common schools, and April 24, 1861, enlisted in Co. K, 8th Pa. Vols., being discharged July 29, 1861. The next morning he enlisted in Co. E, 62d Pa. Vols., and was dated back on the muster roll July 4, 1861. He was discharged upon a surgeon's certificate of disability April 20, 1863. He again enlisted, but was rejected.

Gaius Wheaton was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1789 or 1790. About 1820 he came to Little Valley Center, locating on the farm owned by his son Norman, the oldest person living who was born in the limits of the present town. He married Lefa Chase, daughter of the pioneer, David Chase, and brought his bride to his little frame house, and both remained on the place to the close of their lives. She died in early life and was the mother of all his children. He was afterward twice married. Mr. Wheaton was the first blacksmith in town and followed his trade several years. He held town offices, was an active Free Mason, and a master of the lodge. He died in 1863. Children: Hiram, who married, first, Mary Gibson, and second, Olive Bryant (the

mother of two daughters), was a farmer first in Allegany and last in Ellicottville, and was proprietor of a grist-mill in Allegany, where he died; Norman, born in 1823, resides on the homestead, has always been a farmer, was raised a Democrat, but has been a Republican since the organization of the party, has been supervisor, justice of the peace, and assessor, married Harriet Carver, and has children Viola (Mrs. Frank Bailey) and Stanley N.; and Gaius, Jr. Stanley N. Wheaton, born on the Wheaton homestead Dec. 1, 1857, received a good academic education, and at the age of sixteen commenced teaching district schools and taught eight terms. At the same time he read law and at the age of twenty-one was appointed deputy county clerk, serving in that capacity about seven years and being clerk of the courts the last four years. In 1881 he was admitted to the bar and in the fall of 1887 was elected school commissioner of the Second District of Cattaraugus county, and was re-elected to the office. In 1880 Mr. Wheaton married Nettie, daughter of Cyrus A. Fuller and granddaughter of Cyrus W. Fuller.

Gaius Wheaton, Jr., was born Aug. 17, 1826, and is a farmer in Allegany. He married Sarah Kelly, of Little Valley, July 9, 1848, who was born Nov. 10, 1829, and died in Allegany, March 4, 1878. Sept. 6, 1882, he married, second, Mrs. Malinda Green, who was born April 2, 1844. His children by his first wife were Miranda, born June 11, 1851, married Benjamin C. Fuller (deceased), Sept. 23, 1872; Florence, born May 15, 1856, married J. E. Barnes, Jan. 16, 1878; Jessie H., born March 1, 1863, married J. H. Haley, Oct. 6, 1882; and Allen G., born Dec. 8, 1865.

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## CHAPTER XXXV.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MACHIAS.

**M**ACHIAS is situated in the northern part of the county and embraces all of town five and the south tier of lots in town six in the fifth range and the southwest corner lot in town six of the fourth range of the Holland Land Company's survey, and contains an area of 25,890 acres. It is bounded on the north by Yorkshire, on the east by Freedom and Farmersville, on the south by Farmersville and Franklinville, and on the west by Ellicottville and Ashford. It embraces a portion of the highland known as the "dividing ridge," which forms a watershed of the Allegheny river and Cattaraugus creek. The outlet of Lime Lake is the largest stream of the town, and this affords valuable water-power. Ischua creek has its rise in Machias and flows in a southerly direction across the southwest part of Farmersville, through Franklinville and Ischua, into Hinsdale, where it unites with Oil creek. Lime Lake, in the northeast part of the town on the outskirts of the village of Machias, is a beautiful and transparent body of water one mile by three-fourths in dimensions. This silvery little lakelet is a charming sum-

mer resort. It derives its supply of pure water entirely from springs beneath its surface, or is itself an immense spring, as it has no visible inlet, and its outlet is a constant mill stream. The amount of ice harvested from its surface in winters is enormous. This industry frequently gives employment to 300 men. The soil of the town is a gravelly loam intermixed with clay in some parts, is strong, fertile, and when properly cultivated yields abundantly.

Maj. Timothy Butler, a native of Maine, who settled on lot 14 on Ischua creek as early as 1813, is conceded to have been the first settler in Machias. Others came soon after and were employed at first by the major. A young man named Julius Underwood, in his employ, came with him and his family. Major Butler, it is said, possessed considerable means, employed help, and made extensive improvements. He manufactured maple sugar from 1,400 trees. He conveyed the sap to his sugar camp by means of wooden conductors like the old-fashioned eaves-trough. He also constructed a distillery and made rum from maple sugar. He removed to Napoli in 1818 and was the first settler in that town. Others who came from Maine soon after Major Butler were Jeremiah Ballard and a Mr. Tiffany, who remained but a few years. Joseph Kinne and his three sons came in 1815. Joseph Kinne, Jr., was one of the early justices of the peace and a prominent man. Obadiah Vaughan, John Morean, and Charles H. Biggs settled on lot 24 in 1816. Charles Button, a native of Vermont, came in 1817, as did also Elijah T. Ashcraft, with their families, and were permanent and prominent in the new settlement. In 1818 John Farrar, a veteran of the Revolution, settled upon the land previously cultivated by Major Butler. He came from Massachusetts, but was a native of New Hampshire. It is said of him that he attended the famous Boston tea-party. His family consisted of himself, wife, and sons the late Wiggim M., George W., Royal C., John, Jr., and daughter Asenath. The late venerable Wiggim M. Farrar, twenty-one years of age in 1818, said that at that time the only families in Machias were the Kinnes, Vaughans, Ashcrafts, Buttons, Grovers, Biggses, Moreans, Bennetts, Philbricks, Maxsons, and Farrars. Allowing the usual estimate of five individuals in each of the eleven families the entire population of the town was only fifty-five. In 1830, by the census report, the population had increased to 735; in 1840, 1,085; in 1850, 1,342; in 1860, 1,275; in 1870, 1,170; in 1880, 1,545; in 1890, 1,536.

Like other early settlements in western New York most of the pioneer settlers in Machias came to the wilderness empty-handed; they had little to buy with and nothing to sell. But they had courage and industry, and were soon able to raise enough to supply all their necessities. In 1823 Daniel Potter erected a mill at the outlet of Lime Lake which served to reduce their wheat and corn to meal without bolting it. This was the first grist-mill in town. Andrew McBuzzell had preceded him and built the first saw-mill near the site of the grist-mill in 1820. The first store was opened in 1822, also at the foot of the lake, by Howard Peck and Alva Jefferson. Howard Peck at



one time was a distiller. Joseph Kinne, Jr., was the first postmaster about 1827. Miss Amarilla Brown taught the first school in the summer of 1820 in the house of John Moréan. The first school house was built about a mile north of the village in 1827. Henry Davis, an insane man, was confined in it and burned with it in 1830. This house was built of logs and in the windows paper was substituted for glass. The first marriage was that contracted between Brigham Brown and Polly Mason in April, 1823. The first death was that of a child of Julius Underwood. Rev. John Spencer, the Congregational missionary from Connecticut, conducted the first religious service in town. The first church was organized by the M. E. denomination in 1822.

Wolves, an occasional panther, and bears in multitudes infested the heavy forests of Machias when the first settlers came in. Daniel Vaughan, a brother of Obediah, was a settler in 1818. He was a "mighty hunter" and a successful bear-killer. He went into the forest accompanied by his dog and armed with his rifle and a long, stout spear, and in one season dispatched fifteen of the shaggy brutes. He received a bounty for his bear scalps that paid him well for the time he spent in hunting.

Machias was formed from Yorkshire by an act of the Legislature passed April 16, 1827, and was enlarged in 1847 by annexing another tier of lots on its northern boundary. The new town held its first town meeting at the house of Jeremiah Bennett on Tuesday, May 8, 1827, and elected these officers: Supervisor, Howard Peck; town clerk, Nathan Follett; assessors, Willard Jefferson, Wiggin M. Farrar, Sylvester Carver; collector, Jeremiah Bennett; commissioners of highways, Sheldon Holbrook, Samuel Bush, Isaac Arnold; overseers of the poor, Richard Loomis, Robert Hollister; school commissioners, Wiggin M. Farrar, Willard Jefferson, Elijah Odell; inspectors of schools, Nathan Follett, Howard Peck, Wiggin M. Farrar; constables, William Loomis, Jeremiah Bennett; sealer of weights and measures and of leather, Howard Peck. Following is a list of the principal town officers:

*Supervisors.*—Howard Peck, 1827-31; Willard Jefferson, 1832-33; Wiggin M. Farrar, 1834-36, 1847-48, 1850-53; Rensselaer Lamb, 1837-40, 1846; Lyman Twomley, 1841-44; Jedediah Robinson, 1845; Joseph H. Wright, 1849; Heman G. Button, 1854, 1860; Jared A. Brewer, 1855-56; John Weir, 1857; Peter Van Dewater, 1858-59; William Napier, 1860-61; Almerin Leek, 1862-64; Rufus L. Whitcher, 1863; Andrew L. Allen, 1867; Edwin Baker, 1868-74; Marvin Austin, 1875-76; Moses Jewell, 1877; George A. Stoneman, 1878-85, 1887; Elias Gould, 1886; William J. Van Dewater, 1888-91; John E. Euchner, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Nathan Follett, 1827-32, 1834, 1840; Seth Washburn, 1833; Lyman Twomley, 1835-37; Thomas Clark, 1838-39; Benjamin Shearer, 1841; Rensselaer Lamb, 1842; John Farrar, Jr., 1843; Rufus L. Whitcher, 1844-45, 1847-49; Joseph H. Wright, 1846; John Weir, 1850-51; Nathaniel M. Brown, 1852; C. A. Parker, 1853; A. H. Peck, 1854-56; Daniel S. Tilden, 1857-62, 1865-66; Wesley Follett, 1863-64; George A. Stoneman, 1867, 1870-74; P. M. Orne, 1868-69; Moses Jewell, 1875; Abner A. Smith, 1876, 1884; Henry S. Crandall, 1877; Stephen P. Randall, 1878-83; I. E. Buck, 1885-86; O. W. Pierce, 1887; F. D. Wellington, 1888-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1827-30, Willard Jefferson; 1830, Joseph Kinne, Jr., Elijah T. Ashcraft; 1831, Willard Jefferson, George Sheldon; 1832, William Loomis, Seymour Carpenter; 1833, Joseph Kinne, Jr.; 1834, William Loomis, Nathaniel Blackman; 1835, Howard Peck, Israel S. Masters; 1836, Rensselaer Lamb, Newton Hawes; 1837, William Roscoe, Thomas Clark, Wiggin M. Farrar; 1838, Howard Peck; 1839, Rensselaer Lamb, Lyman Twomley; 1840, Wiggin M. Farrar; 1841, Albert B. Stevens; 1842, John Farrar, Jr., Sylvester Carver; 1843, Rensselaer Lamb; 1844, Lyman Twomley; 1845, Albert B. Stevens; 1846, Simeon H. Watson; 1847, Rensselaer Lamb; 1848, Lyman Twomley, Jasper Andrews; 1849, William Roscoe, Almerin Leek; 1850, Jerome B. Jewell, William Roscoe; 1851, Heman G. Button; 1852, John Farrar, Jr.; 1853, Jasper Andrews; 1854, Rufus L. Whitcher; 1855, Heman G. Button; 1856, Jasper Andrews; 1857, Andrew L. Allen; 1858, Ed-



win Baker; 1859, Heman G. Button; 1860, Quinton Rogers; 1861, John Farrar, Jr.; 1862, Edwin Baker; 1863, George W. Blackman; 1864, Quinton Rogers, Andrew L. Allen; 1865, Peter Van Dewater, A. M. Farrar; 1866, Horace Brockway; 1867, Heman G. Button, Edwin Baker, Stephen S. Randall; 1868, Peter Van Dewater; 1869, Daniel C. Vaughan; 1870, James M. Velzy, Calvin Smith; 1871, Heman G. Button, Rufus L. Whitecher; 1873, Rufus L. Whitecher; 1874, James M. Velzy; 1875, Heman G. Button, George A. Stoneman; 1876, Moses Jewell; 1877, Daniel S. Tilden; 1878, Omer Murphy; 1879, A. A. Smith; 1880, Edwin Baker; 1881, William Van Dewater; 1882, William A. Joslyn; 1883, Lyman Gould; 1884, Edwin Baker; 1885, M. B. Fields; 1886, J. E. Euchner; 1887, J. E. Euchner; 1888, Edwin Baker; 1889, M. B. Fields; 1890, William A. Joslyn; 1891, S. D. Brown; 1892, Edwin Baker; 1893, M. B. Fields.

Machias is an inland town and has no very large streams and but limited water-power. The inhabitants are mainly engaged in farming. The soil and climate are best adapted to growing grass, and the farmers achieve their best results by keeping as many cows as their farms will support. Considerable maple sugar is manufactured.

The highways of Machias are as well kept as those of other towns. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad enters the town from Yorkshire near the northeast corner and runs in nearly a south direction, crossing the east line into Farmersville about a mile and a half north of the southeast corner. The Rochester branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad enters Machias from the northeast corner and crosses the track of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad at Machias Junction, where both have a union station. It continues in a southwest course and crosses the south line of the town about a mile east of its southwest corner. Machias paid toward the construction of these roads \$15,000 and \$8,000 respectively.

The town is divided into fourteen common school districts and maintains a school in each of them. Fifteen teachers were employed for the year 1891-92 and 446 children attended the schools, the aggregate attendance being 38,929 days. The school buildings and sites are valued at \$8,010; the assessed valuation of the property of the districts is \$821,014. These districts received from the State \$1,715.22 and raised by local tax \$2,311.09.

Machias village, situated on a plain in the northeast part of the township about a mile northwest of Machias Junction and near Lime Lake, contains three church edifices (Methodist Episcopal, Christian, and Wesleyan Methodist), a good school house with two departments, one hotel, four or five stores, several mechanics' shops, a postoffice (established about 1827), three physicians, one lawyer, and about 500 inhabitants. On the outskirts of the village on one of the best farms in Cattaraugus county is the county alms house.

There are two cemeteries near the village. "The old burying ground," the resting place of many of the old pioneers of Machias, was dedicated by the burial of Esther, daughter of Elijah T. Ashcraft, who died December 6, 1819. This cemetery became the property of the town for the purpose of a burial place in the summer of 1819. It is located on suitable ground about one mile east of the village. Maple Grove Cemetery is situated in a beautiful grove of thrifty young maple trees about a half-mile west of the village. An association was organized in accordance with statute law October 26, 1874, and a plat of five acres was purchased and regularly laid out.

Lime Lake is a little hamlet at the foot of the lake of the same name. It is the location of the first store, the first mills, and the first and only wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment in Machias. It now contains a hotel, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a school house, and six or eight dwelling houses. Early in the present year the new station of Odosagi was established on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. The name is of Indian origin and signifies "clear spring water."

Machias Junction derives its name from the circumstance of its location at the junction of the Western New York & Pennsylvania and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroads. It contains the railroad station buildings, a postoffice, hotel, one or two stores, school house, and a dozen dwellings.

Summit Station is situated in the southwest part of Machias on the Rochester branch of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, and contains Bird postoffice (established in January, 1888) and several families in its vicinity.

Lime Lake mills, the property of John E. Euchner, are located at the hamlet of Lime Lake. They were erected by Foilett & Colgrove about 1835 on the site where the first grist-mill was built by Daniel Potter in 1823. When the building was erected it contained a custom grist-mill and a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill. James Cummings next became owner and changed the cloth-dressing-mill into a saw-mill about 1867. Later Gilbert Strong became a half-owner under the firm name of Cummings & Strong. In 1873 Mr. Cummings transferred his interest to Jacob Wurst and the firm of Strong & Wurst was formed. In 1874 John E. Euchner succeeded Mr. Strong and the firm was changed to Wurst & Euchner. In 1880 Paul Euchner succeeded Mr. Wurst and the firm name was again changed and became Euchner Brothers. In 1887 John E. Euchner became sole proprietor. The mills are supplied with two runs of stone. The motive power is water supplied by Lime Lake. The saw-mill is furnished with a circular saw and an edger, and has a capacity for sawing 10,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Jewell & Van Dewater steam saw-mill at Bird postoffice and Summit Station was built by them in 1881. The buildings were burned in 1884 and rebuilt the same season. The mill was conducted by this company until the death of Mr. Jewell in the fall of 1891. Since then Mr. Van Dewater has continued the business alone. The power is steam furnished by a thirty horse-power engine, and the mills have a capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Van Dewater manufactures principally hardwood lumber and employs eight men. He is also engaged with Henry Loener, of Rochester, in the manufacture of lasts in the rough. Their manufactory is near the saw-mill at Summit Station.

Rock Spring cheese factory, No. 2, was built by S. A. Farrington in 1872. It is now owned and operated by J. R. Holden. Its capacity is 450 cows. Rock Spring cheese factory, No. 3, at Machias village, was built by J. R. Holden, the present proprietor. Its capacity is 450 cows.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Machias was organized in 1822 with five

members. The meetings were held in the school house until 1839, when the Methodists, Christians, and entire community unitedly built the edifice now the Christians' house of worship, and these denominations occupied the building in union until 1853, when the Methodists built their present church at an expense of \$2,500. Recently this society has beautified and greatly improved the edifice by putting in stained glass windows, circular pews, and new carpets. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bronson. The church now has sixty members under the pastoral care of Rev. J. F. Brown. The society has sold the old parsonage and is building a new one at a cost of \$1,500. The church property is valued at \$4,500. Connected is a Sunday school of 125 scholars.

The First Christian church of Machias, located in the village, was organized July 21, 1827, by Joseph Bartlett with five members. In 1839 the society built its present house of worship, a wooden structure capable of seating 400 people. The original cost of the church edifice was \$3,000; the present value of the church property is \$4,000. This society has been very prosperous and now has ninety-seven members. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 167 members with ten teachers and five officers. The pastors of the church have been Revs. Joseph Bartlett, Joseph Locke, Peter Cook, N. Perry, Warren Skeels, Henry C. Davis, J. M. Field, Charles Clark, James Smith, Peter Cook, J. M. Field, E. J. Burlingame, J. M. Field, and Alden Allen.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Machias, located in the village, was organized by Rev. B. F. Laughlin on September 26, 1888, with eleven members. Rev. G. W. Sibley was the first pastor. In 1890 the present house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected at a cost of \$1,200. The church has twenty members with Rev. C. H. Dow as pastor. The edifice has a seating capacity of 275 people and connected is a Sunday school of twenty scholars.

Lodge No. 131, A. O. U. W., of Machias, was organized by D. D. G. M. W. James D. McVey, of Franklinville, February 18, 1878, with twenty-one members. Wesley Follett was the first master workman; Moses Jewell, recorder; and William H. Howden, financier. By withdrawals, transfers, deaths, etc., only six of its members can claim charter distinction. The lodge has lost six by death: R. B. Allen, J. L. Phillips, Rufus E. Cornwell, D. Augustus Wright, Moses Jewell, and John Blackman. The membership now numbers 27.

Machias Council, No. 182, Royal Templars of Temperance, was organized September 23, 1882, by Deputy P. L. McKillip, M. D., with twenty-four members, of which number sixteen were beneficiary and eight honorary. Hon. H. G. Button was elected the first select councilor; Austin M. Camp, vice-councilor; and Susan R. Delmarter, recording secretary. But two deaths in the beneficiary list have occurred, both of whom, Welcome Camp and Dr. Thomas J. King, were charter members. At present it has ten beneficiary and six honorary members.

Phillips Post, No. 329, G. A. R., was organized January 18, 1883, by Col. W. H. Hicks, of Arcade, with sixteen members. George A. Stoneman was the

first commander; A. P. Adams, senior vice-commander; and R. H. Kerr, adjutant. Only one of the charter members, Edwin D. Curtis, is dead. This was the first post to be organized in northeastern Cattaugus county and had many members from adjoining towns, and its register has had as many as 155 names at one time. In 1887 several members formed a stock company, procured a charter, and erected a building which contains a hall large enough to accommodate the post, and of which it has the perpetual free use. The post has about forty-five members, many of the former members having withdrawn to organize or join posts nearer home. George A. Stoneman is the present commander; Elias Gould, senior vice-commander; and R. H. Kerr, adjutant. Phillips Post received its name in honor of Norris Phillips, a veteran of the late war from this town who was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, Va. The names of the commanders in their order are G. A. Stoneman, Elias Gould, R. H. Kerr, and G. A. Stoneman.

Machias Council, No. 52, Junior Order United American Mechanics, was instituted March 17, 1893, with sixteen members. William A. Joselyn was councilor; Prof. C. D. Day, vice-councilor; Dr. C. King, recording secretary.

Marvin Austin, son of Edwin A. and Polly (Smith) Austin, was born April 3, 1833. His father, a native of Massachusetts, was born Oct. 8, 1806; his mother was born Nov. 11, 1812. They were married Feb. 13, 1830, and settled in Farmersville near the Machias line in 1832. In 1870 they removed to Michigan. Both are deceased, and their remains repose side by side in the cemetery at Elton in Freedom. Marvin Austin has always been a farmer. He has dealt largely in cattle, sheep, and swine, and for six years from 1883 was a merchant in Machias. He served the town on the Board of Supervisors in 1875 and again in 1876 and has been postmaster. In Sept., 1854, he married Angeline Knight, who was the mother of his daughter Georgiann, and who died in Sept., 1865. He married A. Eliza Bailey on Nov. 5, 1868, and they have one daughter, Lizzie.

Marcus Baker, son of Jonathan and Betsey (Beach) Baker, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1802. In 1829 he married Permelia Sherwin in Madison county and in 1842 they made a permanent settlement in Machias on the farm where his son Edwin now resides. Mrs. Baker died in 1870 and Mr. Baker in 1871. Edwin Baker, born in Cortland county in 1831, succeeded his father on the homestead. He began teaching at the age of sixteen and continued to teach in winter until he was forty. He has served his town as supervisor seven consecutive years. He was town superintendent of schools and has served as justice of the peace, except one term, since 1859. He served as coroner one term and has been journal clerk of the Board of Supervisors eleven consecutive years and was chairman of the board in 1872.

Ira Bessey was born in Rutland, Vt., about 1786. His parents came to Pembroke, Genesee county, and a few years later Ira married Judith Jefferson, who was born in Vermont, Aug. 11, 1793. They settled there, where their four children were born. They removed to Machias in Nov., 1831, where Mr. Bessey died Oct. 15, 1833. Mrs. Bessey died Feb. 22, 1869. William Bessey, their oldest son, born Dec. 16, 1816, raised the younger children to mature years, bought the homestead, and has deeded one-half of it to his son-in-law, Lyman Gould. Mr. Bessey married Harriet Hawkins, March 19,



1843. She was born in Otsego county, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1820, and died April 29, 1892. Children: Philena M., born Oct. 23, 1845, died May 25, 1858; and Judith, born Dec. 1, 1847, married Lyman Gould, Jan. 19, 1870. Mr. Bessey has raised an adopted son, James Monroe Bessey, who married Eva Peet.

Jared Augustus Brewer, only son of Jacob T. and Esther (McIntyre) Brewer, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., March 5, 1811, and came with his father to Farmersville in May, 1833, where Jacob T. died Feb. 23, 1850. In 1848 he moved to Machias, settling on the first deeded land in the town. Mr. Brewer married, in 1830, Sybil E. Porter; children: Esther Eliza (Mrs. J. E. K. Button), who was born Aug. 4, 1831, and died Jan. 7, 1872; and Maria Jennett (Mrs. Luther A. Beckwith), who was born June 24, 1833, and died Oct. 23, 1861. Mr. Brewer filled nearly all of the town offices and represented Machias as supervisor in 1855 and 1856.

Samuel Bush, son of John and Jane (Stroud) Bush, was born in Tompkins county, Nov. 23, 1794. He spent a few years with his grandfather Stroud, a prominent citizen of Stroudsburg, Pa., and married, in Tompkins county, Sally Maria Marvin in Nov., 1817, where he settled as a farmer. In March, 1824, he came with his family to Yorkshire (now Machias). He cleared his farm of 160 acres, sold it, and removed to another, now in the village of Machias. In a few years he owned 360 acres on the Franklinville road, where he died April 18, 1865. Mr. Bush was a prominent citizen and his quaint expressions are still remembered. He was first a Whig and then a staunch Republican. He was buried on the same day Lincoln was laid to rest. Mrs. Bush died on the homestead in Sept., 1867. They had twelve children and raised nine to adult age; four are living: Elvire, widow of Hon. Andrew L. Allen; Rhoda, widow of Franklin B. Wright; N. Maria (Mrs. P. N. Orne); Jane (Mrs. T. N. Blighton); and Charles N., who died July 11, 1893.

Hon. Heman G. Button was born in Concord, N. Y., May 1, 1816. His father, Charles Button, a native of Vermont, came from Concord and settled in Machias (then a part of Ischua) in April, 1817. Since then Heman G. has resided within the town, living here longer than any other citizen. His opportunities for an education being limited to the primitive common schools his early acquirements in scholarship were quite meager, but he had ambition and energy and by hard study at home he was qualified to teach a common school. His father was an invalid and unable to labor from 1820 to 1832, when he died. Heman G., at the age of nineteen, commenced to teach school and continued fourteen winter terms, five of which he taught in his village. He began business a farmer, which has been the leading occupation of his life. He was first a Whig, but joined the Republican party at its organization, and was a steadfast supporter of the Union all through the Rebellion. He was active in enlisting soldiers. In 1841 he was elected inspector of common schools and served two years; he was town superintendent of schools four years, served as highway commissioner and assessor, was justice of the peace twenty-four years and justice of sessions one term; he represented Machias on the Board of Supervisors in 1854 and in 1866, and has served Cattaraugus county as superintendent of the poor fourteen years and as loan commissioner seven years, and has been notary public since 1878. He was elected a member of Assembly in 1866. The late Judge Ten Broeck, founder of Ten Broeck Free Academy in Franklinville, appointed Mr. Button one of its trustees, which position he still holds. He has also served his town as railroad commissioner, and has never been defeated at an election when a



candidate for any office. Mr. Button is a man of more than ordinary ability. He is a close reasoner, a ready conversationalist, and a well-informed man. He is public spirited, and for years has exerted great influence in political affairs. March 4, 1838, he married Jerusha Joslyn, of Machias, who died in 1856. She was the mother of all his children: Daniel W. Kingsley, Millard Fillmore, Naomi, Alvira L., Adell, and Ida. Nov. 27, 1856, he married Mrs. Sarah M. (Prescott) Hall, widow of the late Flisha Hall, of Machias. She was born Dec. 11, 1832, in Sanbornton, N. H., where her parents were born.

Jesse E. K. Button, son of Charles Button, the pioneer of Machias, was born Feb. 13, 1824. His father died when Jesse was but eight years old. He began his life teaching in the common schools, which he continued several years, finally taking up farming as an avocation. He has served Machias as superintendent of schools and as assessor and the county as superintendent of the poor. His first wife, Eliza Brewer, was the mother of all his children—two sons, two daughters. His present wife is the widow of Adam Bessey.

Lyman Button, oldest son of Charles, was born July 28, 1808, and came to Machias with his parents in 1817. He succeeded his father on the homestead and June 29, 1836, married Polly, daughter of Reuben Brown, a pioneer of Freedom. He located about half a mile west of Elton, where he and his wife resided to the close of their lives. Mr. Button was always a farmer. He died on March 18, 1859, and Mrs. Button on Nov. 16, 1888. Children: Harvey, who succeeded his father and died Feb. 5, 1889; Reuben C. (see page 649); William H., born Nov. 14, 1841, died Nov. 24, 1845; Lyman, born Feb. 8, 1844, died Jan. 11, 1848; David M., born May 4, 1849, commenced business in Franklinsville as a dealer in furniture and an undertaker, was a liveryman in Allegany, and in 1890 purchased the homestead; Caroline A., born Nov. 3, 1850, died Sept. 18, 1888; and Jonas, born Feb. 12, 1853. Sept. 22, 1874, David M. married Emily Adams, of Franklinsville, who died Dec. 4, 1875, being the mother of Andrew Lyman Button. She was a lady of culture and had been a teacher in Ten Broeck Academy. March 20, 1878, he married Cora A. Thurber, of Allegany; children: Winnie E., Flora Blanche, David Glenn, Ernest Leone.

Sylvester Carver, son of Samuel and Bersheba (Griswold) Carver, was born in Sherburne, N. Y., April 17, 1796, married Lydia Locke, and settled in Machias, where he had made a small clearing and built a log house on a lot of 120 acres. He had a warrantee deed of his farm. He was a good financier and at one time he owned 390 acres of land. He was first a Whig and later a Republican. He served as highway commissioner, overseer of the poor, and assessor, and was prominent in the Christian church. Mrs. Carver died March 10, 1863, and Mr. Carver on Feb. 13, 1883. Six of their ten children attained maturity: Harriet, Sylvester J., Lydia, Chester, Roxana, and Carthalo. The latter died June 7, 1865; he was a soldier in the Union army.

Clark D. Day, son of Hartson and Laura (Rice) Day, was born in Ashford, May 7, 1852, was educated in the common schools and in Griffith Institute, Springville, N. Y., and became a teacher, which vocation he followed thirty-three terms. He has also been a farmer. A Democrat in politics he was elected school commissioner of the First District of Cattaraugus county in 1890. He also served the town of Ashford as justice of the peace eight years. Sept. 1, 1874, he married Eva P. Remington, of Ashford, daughter of Bela C. Remington. They have one daughter, Alice I., born March 16, 1882.

John E. Euchner was born in Holland, Erie county, and at the age of nineteen became a partner in a grocery store. In 1874 he exchanged this in part

payment for a half-interest in Lime Lake mills, of which he is now sole owner. Mr. Euchner is a Republican and was elected supervisor, in 1892 and again in 1893. Jan. 1, 1880, he married Eva Wright, who was accidentally drowned in Lime Lake in May following. In March, 1883, he married Grace Little. Children: Eva M., Willie, and an infant.

David H. Evans, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Edwards) Evans, was born in Cardiganshire, Wales, April 22, 1847, was educated in the English and in his native language, and beginning at the age of fourteen served three years at the trade of a merchant. He then received a letter of recommendation from his employer and went to Aberdan, Glamorganshire, where he was a clerk two years and a half, when he was obliged to leave on account of ill health. In the spring of 1869 he came to America and located in Centerville, N. Y., where he labored for the farmers. He married, in Freedom, Mary James, also a native of Wales, and rented a farm in that town. Six years later he formed a mercantile partnership with G. H. Beam at Hume under the firm name of Evans & Beam. In March, 1887, with C. C. Newman, of Sandusky, he opened a general store in Machias, and Jan. 1, 1892, purchased the interest of Mr. Newman. As soon as possible he became a citizen of the United States and joined the Republican party. Children: Willie L., John H., Anna E., Christmas H., Sadie J., and Mamie B.

Wiggin M. Farrar was born in New Hampshire, Feb. 14, 1797. His father, John Farrar, was a farmer, inn keeper, and merchant, and the son was a soldier in the War of 1812. The family came to New Berlin, N. Y., and thence in 1817 to Rochester, whence Wiggin, in 1819, came with the family to Machias. After living on various tracts he purchased the homestead in 1828, on which he spent his life. In 1826 he married Hannah Doolittle, who died shortly afterward. In 1828 he married Betsey Loomis. His father died in 1854. Wiggin Farrar was prominently identified with his town's affairs and represented it on the Board of Supervisors several terms. He was also county superintendent of the poor five years, and held nearly every town office. He was a man of decided traits of character, and during his latter years became totally deaf. His daughter married Dr. Thomas J. King (see page 146).

Rev. J. M. Field, born in Gainesville, N. Y., July 2, 1816, died in Machias, Jan. 31, 1892. His early education was limited to the common schools. He received his first license to preach Aug. 6, 1840, from Rev. O. F. Comfort, presiding elder of the M. E. church. He then began a systematic course of study and economized time by studying the English language while riding on horseback to his appointments. He was a close student and eventually an able scholar. After a ministry of three years in the M. E. church he preached on a Wesleyan Methodist circuit one year and then united with the Christian church, being ordained in that denomination at a special session of the New York Western Christian Conference on Sept. 13, 1845. He was fifty-two years in the ministry and over forty years pastor of the Christian church of Machias—a longer pastorate with one church, except that of Rev. Moses Kidder, of Woodstock, Vt., than any other minister in the Christian denomination in America. In 1856 he joined the Erie Christian Conference and for more than thirty years was the most popular preacher in that conference. He often presided at its annual meetings. He preached over 1,000 funeral sermons and married over 500 couples. He was loved by the ministry, by his church, and by the entire community. As a preacher he was scriptural, spiritual, earnest, clear, and positive. In stature he was tall, well proportioned, stood

erect, and presented a noble appearance in the pulpit. As a pastor he was a shining example of all Christian virtues and continually labored to do good in the homes of his parishoners and the whole community. Mr. Field married, first, Adelia Carter, of Farmersville, Oct. 13, 1841. They had one child, a son, who died at the age of four months. She died July 30, 1844. He married, second, Celesta D. Clark, of Allen, N. Y., March 5, 1845, with whom he lived nearly forty-seven years. To them were born five children, three sons and a daughter of whom reached maturity. To Mrs. Celesta D. Field's ceaseless industry, excellent judgment, fervent piety, and loving devotion he owed much of his success as a preacher and pastor, and now, at the age of seventy years, the oldest member of the Machias church, she is passing the peaceful evening of her life loved and honored.

Nathan Follett, son of John, was born in Rensselaer county April 19, 1802. In 1822 he came to Cattaraugus county and was engaged as a salesman by Henry L. Baker and sold the first goods in Yorkshire at Yorkshire Corners, using a portion of the barroom of the Williams tavern for a salesroom. In 1823 he came to Machias, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he entered the store of Peck & Jefferson, first merchants of Machias, located at the foot of Lime Lake. In April, 1829, he married Clarissa, daughter of Daniel Potter, who was born Dec. 8, 1805. They celebrated their golden wedding in April, 1879. They settled at the outlet of the lake, where Mr. Follett built the second grist-mill on the site of the first, with a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill under the same roof, and managed the business about thirty years. He died Aug. 17, 1880; Mrs. Follett died Dec. 28, 1882. Children: Mary, Rathbun, William, Wesley, Fletcher, Melville, and Albert.

William Follett, born July 6, 1832, attended the common schools, and July 5, 1855, married Margaret Cleary, of Machias, and settled on the Joslyn farm, where he remained until 1857, when he accepted the position of keeper of the County Alms House and Insane Asylum and farm attached, where he remained, except two years, until April, 1891, when he resigned. He now resides in the village in the house he erected in 1880. Mrs. Follett died April 25, 1864; children: Mary Grace (deceased); Dora (Mrs. Platt Vinton), of Gowanda; and Nathan. Oct. 2, 1865, he married Emily, daughter of John Velzy; children: Margaret (Mrs. O. W. Pierce), of Olean; Edith (Mrs. Dr. Cassar Smith), of Farmersville; and Dr. William.

Frank D. Folts, son of Timothy and Mary E. (Frank) Folts, was born in Ashford in 1839. Both his grandfathers were pioneers of that town. He received his education in the common schools and in Springville Academy, and began business as a farmer and dealer in cattle. During the war he was an extensive buyer of horses for the government, and the ensuing seventeen years he dealt in marble and granite. In 1879 he built his first hotel at Machias Junction, which was burned about as soon as finished in March, 1880. Ninety days later his present hotel was built on the site. Mr. Folts was a merchant six years, kept his hotel six years, was the postmaster of Leek postoffice seven years, and was a census enumerator in 1892, and was also a farmer and has nine tenement houses. Sept. 11, 1861, he married Naomi M. Hopkins, of Ashford, who at the age of twenty-one had taught common schools seventeen terms. Children: Burdette E., conducting the Folts House, and Ertion T., baggage-master at Machias Junction.

Willard Jefferson, a native of Vermont, came to Machias at a very early date and settled on the farm where the county alms house has since been

built. He was an enterprising man and became prominent in the early history of the town. He was supervisor in 1832 and 1833. He sold his farm to the county in 1833 and removed to Ohio, where he was again prominent, and died.

William A. Joslyn, son of James and Levina (Andrews) Joslyn, was born in Darien, N. Y., April 14, 1847. His father was a native of Hanover, N. H., and came with his parents to Darien in 1816. His mother was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1815 and went to Alexander with her parents about 1818. In Oct., 1849, William A. came with his parents to Machias and settled on the farm on lots 20 and 21. James Joslyn was a justice of the peace in Darien and assessor in Machias. He died in 1877 and his wife in 1874. William A. Joslyn succeeded his father on the homestead. He is a Democrat, and in 1882 was elected justice of the peace, which position he has held continuously to the present time. March 8, 1871, he married Emma J. Parker, of Machias; children: Essie A., A. Jackson, Viola, James Ray, and Lilia M.

Almerin Leek, son of Abram, was born on Long Island, Dec. 5, 1805, and married Mary Edwards, also a native of Long Island, who was born Dec. 8, 1805. They came to Machias in 1834 and settled on a farm three miles south of the village, whence they subsequently removed to the village. Mrs. Leek died July 26, 1838, and Mr. Leek married Asenath Farrar, who is also deceased. Mr. Leek died in 1875. He was a member, class-leader, and steward of the M. E. church and for years superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1862, 1863, and 1864 he represented Machias on the Board of Supervisors. He was the father of five children; only two are living: Lewis, born July 8, 1832, a farmer in Iowa, and Stephen E., born in Machias, Jan. 13, 1835. In Jan., 1862, he enlisted in the 11th N. Y. Cav. and served to the close of the war. Returning from the war he resumed his trade of a harness maker. In 1864 he married Jane Gann, of Long Island.

Madam Lee-O-Netto, M. D., was born in Sherbrooke, Canada, while her parents, who were native Senecas, were there on a visit. She was raised near Salamanca and educated in Lenoxville and other schools, and took a medical course in Nelson Greene Medical College, where she was graduated about 1868. She practiced five years with Dr. Brown, a celebrated surgeon and physician of Sherbrooke, Canada. Her father, Kanistanoux, was also a physician. Her grandfather, Natalac, was a chief of the Banikeen tribe. About 1872 Madam Lee-O-Netto returned to western New York and has successfully practiced her profession. She has a home in Machias, but travels over several counties, and makes a specialty of chronic diseases of women.

Baltus A. Lingenfelter was born and raised in the Mohawk valley and married there Rachel Brewer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and a farmer. His seven sons and oldest daughter were born in his native valley, and about 1837 he settled on the farm where his son, James Lingenfelter, now lives. He was over medium height, straight, broad-shouldered and muscular, had blue eyes, a ruddy complexion, and was called a fine looking man. His wife was a member of the Methodist church from the age of fourteen and he was one of its regular supporters. He died in Dec., 1882; Mrs. Lingenfelter died April 11, 1879. They had thirteen children, of whom twelve attained maturity. Their youngest son, James, was born June 29, 1833, and March 29, 1861, married Cordelia Wright. He enlisted in Co. I, 154th N. Y. Vols., in 1862, and was discharged May 21, 1864, by reason of physical disability. Since then he has engaged in farming and now owns the homestead. Children: Ida M. (Mrs. G. B. Ruple), Ralph, Florence M., Mabel E., Isma I.



Chester Locke, born July 23, 1804, in Wendell, Mass., came to Machias with his father, Moses Locke, as early as 1824. His mother, Hannah Locke, had died in Massachusetts. Chester bought 200 acres of woodland where his daughter Elizabeth (Mrs. Dudley Phillips) now lives. His father was a Revolutionary soldier and died two or three years after their settlement here. Chester Locke married Amelia Hollister in 1825. They were members of the Christian church of Machias and Mrs. Locke was a member at its organization. He had seven children. He died Oct. 8, 1884, and she March 15, 1882.

John Napier was born at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Sept. 15, 1816. He descends from that noted Napier family which has figured conspicuously in Great Britain for several centuries. His father was James Napier, born in Huntly, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and his mother, Rachel (Michael) Napier, was born in the adjoining parish, Gartly. They emigrated to Halifax, N. S., in 1816, and after twelve years returned with their family to Scotland. In 1834 John and an elder brother, William, landed in Halifax, removed to Windsor, and a year later went to New York and soon afterward to Quincy, Mass., where John worked three years at the stone-cutter's trade, becoming a first-class journeyman. He worked on the James River canal in Virginia and went to Scotland with his brother in the fall of 1838. The next spring they returned to America, bringing their parents, whom they subsequently cared for. They resumed work on the Erie canal, and in 1840 came to Hinsdale. While there John visited Machias and took the contract to erect the stone house for Samuel Butler, in which he now resides. In 1844 he went to Buffalo, but soon removed to New London, Conn., and worked at Mill-Stone Point, six miles from New London. After three months' service he was promoted foreman over the sixty journeyman stone-cutters and from that time during his business life was engaged as superintendent or contractor. In 1846 Mr. Napier went to Lawrence, Mass., and was employed as foreman over the stone-cutters in building the great dam across the Merrimac and the immense manufactories there. In 1848 he was employed on the aqueduct across the Genesee river at Portageville. From that time until 1857 he was a contractor of masonry on the Genesee Valley and Erie canals in connection with his brothers William, James, and George. In 1857 and 1858, with these brothers and their brother-in-law, Charles Brodie, Mr. Napier was engaged in building the stone work on the bridge spanning the Mississippi river at St. Paul. From 1860 until 1864 he was superintendent of construction on the immense locks on the Louisville & Portland canal at Louisville, Ky. The next two years he was superintendent of masonry on the Louisville & Nashville railroad. In 1866 he with his brother erected the Ten Broeck Free Academy at Franklinville. In 1867 he obtained the contract to get the stone from the celebrated quarries at Nauvoo, Ill., for the U. S. government building at Springfield, Ill. In 1868 the Napiers erected the county poor house in Machias. In July, 1868, Mr. Napier became superintendent of the stone work of the State capitol at Springfield, Ill., which position he held until Dec., 1876. In 1869 he was superintendent of the Grafton stone quarries on the Mississippi, forty miles above St. Louis, for the building of the St. Louis bridge and water works, and had from 250 to 300 men under his supervision. During this time also he and his brothers built the masonry, trestling, and piling for sixty miles on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad from Machias to Emporium. In 1878 they built the Springville & Sardinia narrow gauge railroad. Mr. Napier, his brothers, and Charles and Robert Brodie were at the same



time engaged in bridging the Wabash and other streams on the New Albany & Salem and Toledo, Wabash & Western railroads.

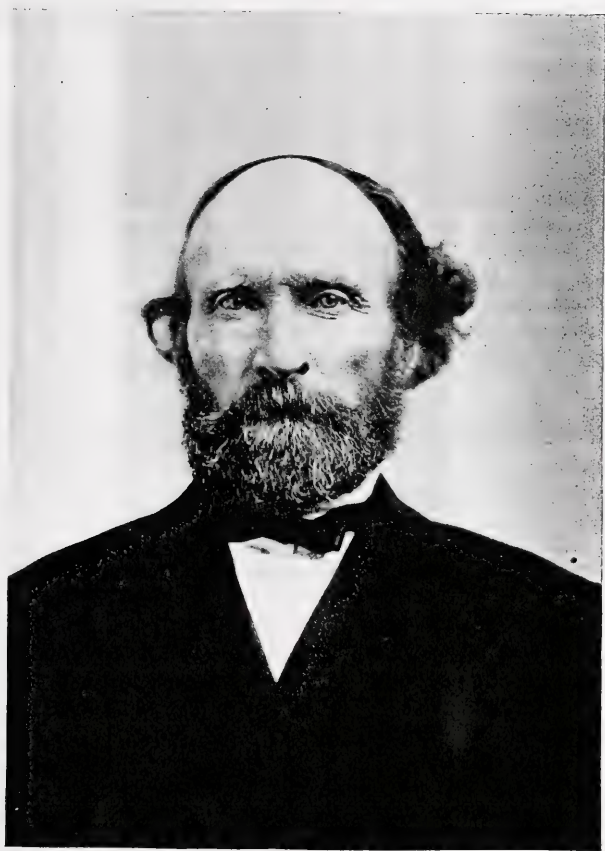
Mr. Napier possesses indomitable energy and untiring industry. For more than forty years he was actively engaged in superintending the construction of public works and other structures, many of which, among them the Harlem high bridge and the State capitol at Springfield, Ill., will remain as permanent monuments of his mechanical skill. A Republican in politics he has never had time to accept political preferment. His ambition has been in the line of stone work and the perfection of his knowledge of constructive art. April 13, 1845, he married Emeline T., daughter of Lyman Beebe; she was born at Waterford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1827. Mrs. Napier died March 28, 1885. Of their six children these survive: Margaret, born Feb. 1, 1846, married George L. Napier, April 13, 1875; Mary Isabella, born Sept. 19, 1848; and James Allen, born March 23, 1862.

Henry Newton, son of Ethan A. Newton, was born in Jefferson county, Dec. 26, 1819. He married, Aug. 14, 1842, Mary Hudson, who was born in Saratoga county, Sept. 14, 1822. They first settled in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, and came to Machias from Sardinia in 1851. Mr. Newton was a farmer until Nov., 1861, when they enlisted in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols. The father died of heart disease and the son of a gun-shot wound before he completed his eighteenth year. The mother with her own hands purchased and made a home for herself, four sons, and four daughters, all of whom are living.

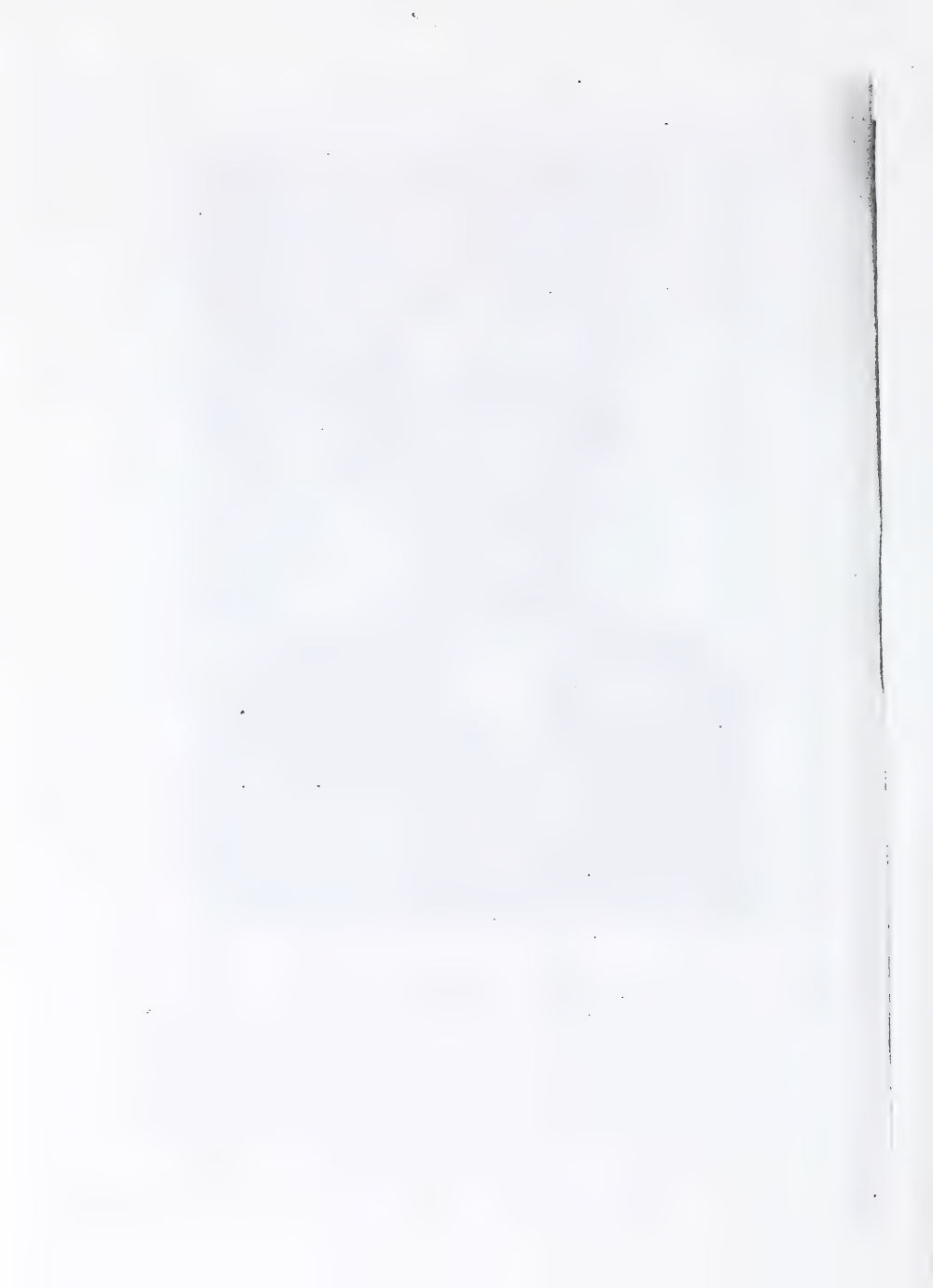
Stephen Orne, a native of Kennebunk, Maine, was born April 27, 1787, married Mary Colby, Jan. 9, 1817, who was born in Boscowen, N. H., Oct. 31, 1791, and settled in a log cabin in Machias in 1821. He later removed to Homer and in 1838 they settled in Farmersville, where Mr. Orne died Jan. 3, 1840. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Orne died Oct. 6, 1860, at the home of their son, Philander M. Orne, the only survivor of their four sons. He has been engaged in cabinet work, farming, carpentering, and is now conducting a wagon shop. He was born June 18, 1828.

Asa B. Parker, son of Silas and Abigail (Foster) Parker, was born in Arcade, June 9, 1813, in the log house in which the family settled in 1810. His parents were natives of Cavendish, Vt., where they were married, and where their first two children were born. He was one of the most prominent men of his town: its first merchant, a justice of the peace about thirty years, supervisor, presided at numerous law suits, and officiated at many weddings. He also did quite a law business in justice's courts and in drawing legal papers. He reared ten sons and four daughters, all of whom survived him. Asa B. Parker, at the age of twenty, began business for himself. He purchased on credit seventy acres of heavy timbered land one mile east of Arcade. He built a log cabin and Oct. 6, 1833, married Caroline E. West, who was born in Groton, N. Y., May 22, 1815. In the spring of 1853, after clearing two farms in Arcade, he settled in the west part of Machias on lot 63, where he now owns a farm of 225 acres, of which he has cleared about 100. They have had seven daughters and three sons. Mr. Parker early became prominent in the militia and at the age of twenty was promoted from lieutenant to captain. He served as commissioner of highways and since he came to Machias he has been coroner nine years. Like his father he has practiced law in the lower courts and has been extensively employed in collecting debts. He has also dealt in horses, cattle, and wool.

Francis Smith, a native of Sligo, Ireland, was born in 1819. He read and



*John Napier*



wrote both the Irish and English languages, and learned both wagon making and dentistry. He came to America in 1847 or 1848, spent two or three years in Canada, and about 1850 settled in Machias, where he died May 4, 1882. Soon after he came to Machias he opened a shop in which he manufactured wagons, carriages, and sleighs, and for many years extracted teeth for the public. In 1858 he married Mary Killian, of Syracuse, who still resides on the homestead. Children: Mrs. Anna M. Geveney, a teacher who has already taught twenty-four terms; Dora S., widow of Francis Brissees and also a prominent teacher; and Matthew F.

George A. Stoneman, son of Archibald and Angeline (Knight) Stoneman, was born in Michigan City, Ind., April 13, 1844. His father died when George was two years old, and his mother then removed to the neighborhood of her relatives in Farmersville. About 1850 she settled with her son on the lot in Machias where they still reside. Mr. Stoneman in Dec., 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 105th N. Y. Vols., and went to the front in April, 1862. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Cold Harbor. He was a prisoner twenty-four hours, was then paroled, and several months later was exchanged. He was discharged as orderly-sergeant March 5, 1865. He was influential in organizing Phillips Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and has served as its commander five years. Since the war he has been a mail contractor and a produce dealer. He is a staunch Republican and has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors nine years.

Daniel S. Tilden, son of Samuel and Hannah (McKinstry) Tilden, was born in Junius, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1826, and is of New England origin. His paternal grandfather was Joseph Tilden and his maternal grandfather was Paul McKinstry. The latter served in the Revolutionary war and died in 1845, being buried in Yorkshire near McKinstry hollow, so named in his honor. At the age of eighteen Daniel S. Tilden began his mercantile life by traveling on foot from house to house and selling goods. A year later he obtained a horse and cart and established a route over which he traveled six years. In 1851 he settled in Machias as a merchant.

Daniel Vaughan came from Genesee county to Machias in 1821 or 1822 and settled in the north part of the town, where he took up a lot of wild land, built a log house, cleared a piece of land, and set out an orchard. He had eleven children, of whom two are living: William in Farmersville and Sarah A. (Mrs. Porter Stebbins) in Michigan.

Joseph B. Wright, son of Gad Wright, was born in Oneida county and raised in Gainesville, Wyoming county, where he married Nancy Lewis. In 1828 he settled on lot 53 in Machias, his abode being a shanty roofed with troughs. Mr. Wright remained on his farm to the close of his life. Children: Danford, Myron, Cleantha, Dennis, Mandana, Lafayette, and Pauline.

## CHAPTER XXXVI.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF MANSFIELD.

MANSFIELD was erected from the town of Little Valley on the 23d of February, 1830, and was originally named Cecilius. By an act of the Legislature passed April 21, 1831, the name was changed on June 1st of that year to Mansfield, which is derived from an English earl of the eighteenth century. The town is described in the Holland survey as township four, range seven, and contains an area of 24,821 acres. It is an interior town lying a little northwest of the center of the county; its surface is broken and irregular, its highest hills being in the southeast corner, where the altitude is over 2,000 feet above sea level. The valleys consist of a gravelly loam and are well adapted to farming and grazing. The soil on the uplands is a hard clayey loam and also produces good crops. The chief industry is agriculture with dairying as the principal branch. In this cheese making takes the lead. The town is drained by the south branch of Cattaraugus creek and its small tributaries. This stream flows northwesterly into Otto, where it unites with the north branch and empties into Cattaraugus creek east of Gowanda. In the south part of Mansfield are also the headwaters of Little Valley creek.

According to the observations and assertions of some of the earliest pioneers this locality was visited at a very early period by civilized people. Evidences were discovered of trees having been tapped or marked many decades before the first settlers came in. In one instance as many as 125 circles of wood covered the marks of some edged tool. The theory has obtained that at some remote date a party of Frenchmen penetrated the wilderness from Canada, halted here and journeyed westward to the Ohio river.

In 1818 Benjamin Chamberlain, Lothrop Vinton, Nathaniel Fish, Zira Fenton, Edmund Kemp, Timothy Morgan, and Amos Morgan took contracts for land on lots 10, 33, 40, and 57, but of this number only Amos and Timothy Morgan and Nathaniel Fish became actual settlers, and of these three the priority is accorded to Amos Morgan, who located on lot 33 in 1818 and lived there until 1825, when he removed to the north part of the town. He subsequently emigrated to Ohio. Zira Fenton and his brother located on lot 40 in 1819, but soon abandoned their small improvement. Nathaniel Fish, from Sandwich, Mass., settled on lot 10 on March 1, 1819, on the hill which has since borne his name, and here he opened the first tavern in Mansfield, which became a noted rendezvous, especially for members of the militia in the early days of general trainings, a few of which occurred in the locality. Mr. Fish



was a prominent man in the settlement and was the first collector elected in the town, being chosen by the people of Cecilius. His son, Prince William Fish, was one of the first justices and the first man married in town.

Josiah R. Hollister and his sons Josiah R., Jr., and Samuel L. settled on lot 14 in 1821. Josiah R., Sr., was a veteran of the Revolution and a settler of Franklinville in 1811 and of Great Valley in 1816. He died soon after his settlement here. Josiah R., Jr., served in the War of 1812. Aaron Razy also settled in town in 1821. Jacob B. Van Aernam and his son Abram were the first settlers in the northwest part of Mansfield. They located there in 1822 and were followed in the fall by John Chapman and Samuel Harvey.

Among the settlers of 1823 were Sidney and Jarvis Walton, Abner and Silas Wood, Daniel Wallace, Sylvanus Stebbins, and Stephen Sprague and his son. In 1824 came Reuben Newton. From then until 1831 among the settlers were Silas McKay (a soldier of 1812) and his sons Liverius, Cyrus G., Sylvester, John G., George C., Hiram V. R., and Daniel B.; Darius Warner (supervisor in 1849); George Delap and his sons N. G. and Sidney (who brought in the first wagon and span of horses); Amasa Smith and his sons Stacy, David, and Daniel; and Sewell and Lucius Gunn, Erastus Brown, Asa R. Keene, Nathaniel Walker, Roswell Ball and his son William, William and Isaac Case, Gideon H. Willson (first supervisor), Oliver Tripp, Hosea Brown, Timothy Gowen, Nathaniel Manley, John F. and Nelson Manley, Joshua Parmelee and his son Erastus, James Huggins (who built the first grist-mill, and about the same time a fulling and cloth-dressing-mill), Joseph Griffin, Jacob and Cyrus Galloway, Ezra Canfield, Andrew Gray, Truman Hinman and son Peter C., Enos Eddy, David and Asher Skinner, Asel Satterlee, Linus Lattin, Alexander Stone, Nathaniel M. Healey, James Puddy, William Travis, Peter Brewer, Thomas G. Bailey, and Andrew Harmon.

After about 1823 the settlement increased quite rapidly. In 1830 the population was 378; in 1850, 1,057; in 1870, 1,135; in 1890, 1,022.

The first white child born in Mansfield was Mahala, daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Fish, on December 9, 1820, the first male child being Edwin, son of Samuel L. Hollister, on February 5, 1822. Prince William Fish and Lois Grover, the latter of Conewango, were the principals to the first marriage, which occurred January 1, 1824, the ceremony being performed by Aaron Razy. The first log house and the first frame barn were built by Amos Morgan, and the first frame house was erected by James L. Smith about 1835. In 1868 Sidney N. Delap constructed the first brick house in town. The first ashery was placed in operation at Union Corners about 1850 by Truman Hollister and William H. Robinson, and the first postmaster was James Huggins who kept the office at his mill about 1834. The first school was taught by Lefa Chase in 1821 and the first school house was erected on the line between Mansfield and New Albion in 1825, the first teacher therein being Polly Parmelee. The first grist-mill was built in 1830 on lot 48 by James Huggins, and

the first saw-mill in 1831 on lot 23, on the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, by Munson H. and George Clark. The first store was kept at Eddyville in 1848 by Thomas H. McKay. The first religious services were conducted by Stephen Sprague at his own house, and the first church was organized by the Baptists in 1828.

The first town meeting in Mansfield (then Cecilius) convened at the house of Reuben Newton on Tuesday, March 2, 1830, and the following officers were elected: Gideon H. Willson, supervisor; John F. Manley, town clerk; Nathaniel M. Healey and James Puddy, overseers of the poor; Nathaniel Fish, collector; Samuel Harvey, Sylvanus Stebbins, and Enos Eddy, assessors; William Case, Nathaniel Manley, and Amos Morgan, highway commissioners; Joshua Parmelee, John Chapman, and Truman Hinman, commissioners of common schools; Gideon H. Willson, James Huggins, and Sylvanus Stebbins, inspectors of common schools; Prince William Fish, Silas McKay, justices of the peace; Nathaniel Fish, William Travis, and Hiram Stannard, constables; Nathaniel Fish (No. 1), Peter Brewer (No. 2), James Puddy (No. 3), Asher Skinner (No. 4), Joseph Griffin (No. 5), Silas McKay (No. 6), Isaac Case (No. 7), George Delap (No. 8), Samuel Harvey (No. 9), Darius Warner (No. 10), and Peter C. Hinman (No. 11), overseers of highways. The next town meeting was held at the dwelling of John F. Manley on the first Tuesday of March, 1831, being the first one after the town was known as Mansfield. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Gideon H. Willson, 1830-32; Ezra Canfield, 1833; Samuel Harvey, 1834-39, 1843-44; James M. Smith, 1840-42, 1857-59, 1864-65; Anson B. Head, 1845; Elisha C. Eddy, 1846-48, 1851-54; Darius Warner, 1849, 1856; Peter M. Stonebreaker, 1850, 1855; George Gray, 1860-61, 1867-73; Daniel I. Huntley, 1862-63; Horace S. Huntley, 1866; Alvin Lattin, 1874; Addison Sprague, 1875-77; Chauncey Smith, 1878; Francis Larabee, 1879-82; G. H. Bowen, 1883-84; Harlan W. Smith, 1885-88; William H. Courter, 1889-90; Charles H. Davis, 1891-92; Hiram A. Johnson, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—John F. Manley, 1830-32, 1845; Thomas G. Bailey, 1833; Jacob Galloway, 1834; Gideon H. Willson, 1835-39; William H. Robinson, 1840-44, 1846; Seneca R. Willson, 1847-48, 1857-59; Jedediah A. Windsor, 1849-50; Peter Smith, 1851; George C. McKay, 1852-53; Henry W. Eddy, 1854-55, 1860-61; James L. Smith, 1856; Myron L. Newton, 1862-63; Morris W. Butterfield, 1864; M. K. Butterfield, 1865; Edwin M. Bunn, 1866-69, 1883-84; William R. Burroughs, 1870; Alvin Lattin, 1871-72; G. W. G. Bowen, 1873; Harlan W. Smith, 1874-75; Charles G. Locke, 1876-77; G. H. Bowen, 1878-82; F. E. Woodruff, 1885; M. L. Eddy, 1886-87, 1889-90; George L. Tinkcom, 1888; F. L. Morton, 1891-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1830, Prince William Fish, Silas McKay; 1831, James Huggins; 1832, Oliver Tripp; 1833, Andrew Harmon, Thomas G. Bailey, Aaron W. Stebbins; 1834, Linus Lattin, William Travis, Amasa Smith; 1835, Lockwood D. Beardsley; 1836, Andrew Harmon; 1837, Linus Lattin, Silas McKay; 1838, B. B. Colton, Silas McKay; 1839, Luzon M. Botsford; 1840, L. D. Beardsley, Joshua Parmelee; 1841, S. S. Willson; 1842, Andrew Gray, Silas McKay; 1843, Cyrus G. McKay, Nathaniel Fish; 1844, James L. Smith, William H. Eddy, James Colwell; 1845, Cyrus G. McKay; 1846, L. M. Botsford; 1847, Charles H. Barber; 1848, Peter Bunn; 1849, Cyrus G. McKay; 1850, L. M. Botsford; 1851, Seneca R. Willson; 1852, J. A. Windsor, C. L. Butterfield, Stephen B. Stone; 1853, Cyrus G. McKay; 1854, James M. Willson; 1855, Chauncey L. Butterfield, George W. Brown; 1856, William H. Eddy; 1857, Stephen B. Stone, James L. Smith; 1858, George W. Brown; 1859, Chauncey L. Butterfield; 1860, William H. Robinson; 1861, Stephen B. Stone, William H. Eddy; 1862, George W. Brown; 1863, William H. Robinson; 1864, Horace S. Huntley; 1865, Stephen B. Stone, William H. Eddy; 1866, Linus Lattin; 1867, Enos Schofield, Addison M. Smith, James L. Smith; 1868, Francis Larabee; 1869, George C. McKay; 1870, James L. Smith, Zenas Butterfield; 1871, J. A. Windsor; 1872, Francis Larabee; 1873, Robert B. Kidney; 1874, James L. Smith; 1875, J. A. Windsor; 1876, Francis Larabee; 1877, R. B. Kidney; 1878, Edwin M. Bunn; 1879, J. A. Windsor; 1880, Francis Larabee; 1881, G. W. Bowen; 1882, G. W. G. Bowen; 1883, L. Rogers; 1884, D. D. King; 1885, J. A. Windsor; 1886, M. J. Conklin; 1887, G. W. G. Bowen; 1888, J. E. Langhans; 1889, D. D. King; 1890, R. Burroughs, J. P. Barso; 1891, M. J. Conklin; 1892, C. W. Clark; 1893, W. B. Smith.

Many of the town's dead have been interred at Little Valley, Ellicottville, Otto, or in New Albion, but many also have received burials nearer home. There is a cemetery at Union Corners, another on lot 71, and one on lot 33.

The first school teacher in Mansfield was Lefa Chase in 1821 and the first school house was erected of logs in 1825 on the line between this town and New Albion, the first teacher in it being Polly, daughter of Joshua Parmelee. In time the log structures were superseded by neat frame school buildings, and the school districts have been altered and increased in number as the settlement of the town demanded. In point of efficiency the present schools of Mansfield compare favorably with those of other towns in the county. In 1880 there were ten districts with a school house in each.

Rickertson Burlingame, of Ellicottville, surveyed and laid out the first highway in town December 3, 1823, and described it thus: "Beginning at the town line on the east bounds of lot 4, and extending in a generally northwesterly course six miles to the north bounds of the town two chains west of the northwest corner of lot 48." The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad was completed through the extreme southwest corner of Mansfield in 1851, but has no station in this town.

Eddyville (postoffice) is located in the north part of the town, on lot 39, and contains two church edifices, a school house, a cheese factory, one store, and about twenty dwellings. The original owner of the site was Jacob Gallows, who erected the first log house; the first frame houses were built by William H. and Levi Eddy, from whom the village received its name. The first store, here, and the first in town, was opened in 1848 by Thos. H. McKay.

Maples (known also as Union Corners) is a hamlet situated in the northeast part of Mansfield, principally on lot 23, and contains a store and postoffice, two saw-mills, a school house, and about ten dwellings. Maples postoffice was established in 1892 with Richard P. Hinman as postmaster. The first settlers in this locality were Josiah R. and Samuel L. Hollister. In 1835 James L. Smith erected here the first frame building in Mansfield.

The cheese factory at "North Valley" was built in 1875 by Darius Bensley and is now run by William Eddy. It receives the milk from 300 cows. Frank Houghton erected a cheese factory at "Five Points" in 1888 which is now operated by Sackett & Coe. A. S. Bartlett has a full-cream cheese factory in the "Hencoop" neighborhood which was built by him in 1893.

The first religious services held in Mansfield were of the Baptist order and occurred at the house of Stephen Sprague, who conducted this and many of the subsequent meetings. Reuben Newton's was also a favorite place of meeting. In 1828 the Baptists organized a church that was finally disbanded.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Mansfield, at Maples, was organized with ten members in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Bronson, a circuit preacher, who became the first pastor. The first meeting convened at the dwelling of Daniel Smith. Their house of worship was built in 1852, cost \$700, and will seat

about 250 persons. At one time the society had about thirty-five members, but its present number is comparatively small. Services are held occasionally by Rev. Mr. White, of Ellicottville.

The Eddyville Universalist church was organized in 1850 by Rev. Gideon S. Gowdy as the Mansfield and Otto Universalist Society. It originally had forty-two members. Their house of worship was erected of wood in 1852, cost about \$1,000, and will seat 400 people. In 1873 the society was re-organized by Rev. O. B. Clark. At present it is without a pastor.

Enos Barrett was born in England, came to America, and died in Paw Paw, Mich. Children: Granville, Charles, Angeline, Elmina, Sarah, and Abigail. Granville Barrett was born in Paw Paw, Mich., July 12, 1842, and came to East Otto in 1876, where he now resides. He married Salina Reed, of Aurora, Ill., daughter of Sumner Reed, and his children are Flora, born Nov. 27, 1867; Adelbert S., born May 15, 1868; and George, born March 4, 1870. Adelbert S. Barrett married, March 8, 1892, Minnie Davis, daughter of Charles H. and Eunice Davis, who was born Jan. 6, 1870. They have a daughter, Blanche Genevieve, born Jan. 1, 1893. He owns what is known as the Hencoop cheese factory in the east part of the town.

Dexter Bartlett, a native of Vermont, came to Otto among the early settlers and died there aged eighty years. His wife was Rachel Staples; children: Sylvenus B., Nelson, Chloe, Drusilla, Sylvia, and Sarah. Sylvenus B. Bartlett, born in Vermont, June 29, 1809, came to Otto with his parents and removed thence to Mansfield, where he lived thirty-five years. He died in Connecticut, March 13, 1888. He married Clarissa Benedict, who died in this town; children: Wilson, Nelson, Dexter, Sylvenus, Rachel Ann, Lucy J., Phebe, and Charles D. He married, second, Polly Hubbell; children: Georgia and Sarah. Charles D. Bartlett was born in Otto, June 26, 1844, and in April, 1865, married Minnie E. Woolf, who was born Dec. 13, 1847, a daughter of Henry and Dora Woolf. Children: George L., born Oct. 12, 1867; Lottie A., born Nov. 16, 1869; and Sylvenus H., born May 26, 1875. Lottie A. married Elbert D., son of Staley Hinman; children: Helma, born Aug. 1, 1888, and Lena L., born March 24, 1891. At a recent family reunion at Collins, Erie county, there were 500 Bartlett families present.

Moses Bowen, born in Massachusetts, March 12, 1752, served two years in the Revolutionary war, and removed to Otsego county, where he was a farmer and cooper, and where he died in June, 1830. His wife was Martha Bell, who died there in 1824. Their son, Moses Bowen, born in Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1796, came to Mansfield in 1830 and died here in 1882. His wife was Betsey Hopkins, who was born May 21, 1797, died in 1862. Children: George W. G., born May 27, 1823; Emily M., born March 20, 1825; Sarah A., born May 20, 1827; Hopkins, born in Sept., 1829; Bird, born in 1832; Cyrus H., born in April, 1834; Frank M., born in 1842; and Moses, born in 1844. George W. G. married Lucinda Meacham, who died Dec. 8, 1863; children: George H., born Oct. 4, 1849; Sarah M., born Feb. 6, 1853; John M., born Oct. 25, 1858; and Betsey, born Oct. 3, 1862. He married, second, Mrs. Lydia L. Harvey, daughter of William H. and Sally Eddy; children: Fanny B., born Oct. 21, 1865; Emily A., born June 6, 1867; Hattie L., born July 2, 1869; Mabel G., born Aug. 10, 1871; William H., born Aug. 25, 1873; Ida V., born March 16, 1876; Eddy L., born June 29, 1879; and Bessie L., born July 1, 1883. Mr. Bowen is a farmer and carpenter in Eddyville and has been justice of the



peace thirty years, postmaster ten years, and a resident here sixty years.

Carl Brasch was born and died in Mecklenburg, Germany. He had five children, of whom Christopher Brasch was born in Holstein, Germany, March 2, 1814. He married Louisa Bealsealt, and came to Mansfield, where he still resides. Children: Dora Annie, Bertha, Henry, and John C. The latter is a native of Holstein, Germany, being born there April 27, 1866, and came to this town with his parents. March 3, 1885, he married Meda, daughter of William and Adelia (Frank) Miles, who was born in East Otto in 1865. He is a farmer in Mansfield on the Joseph Smith farm.

Erastus Brown, a native of Livingston county, came to Mansfield, where he cleared a farm and died in 1860. His wife was Polly Showertown, who died here in Feb., 1876. Children: Sabrina, Melissa, Gilbert, Heman, Alvin, Ansil J., and Levi P. Levi P. Brown was born in this town Nov. 17, 1834, and March 12, 1859, married Chloe Black, who died Dec. 29, 1870; children: George W., born Jan. 13, 1860; Charles E., born Sept. 13, 1861; Lucy, born April 3, 1868; and Velma, born Dec. 23, 1870. He married, second, Emily F., daughter of Franklin and Abigail Hinman, who was born July 23, 1837. He is a farmer on the homestead. George W. Brown married Edith Smith on April 2, 1885, and has one daughter, Chloe A. Lucy Brown married Edwin B. Jackett on Nov. 29, 1882.

Joseph Burchard, a native of Danbury, Conn., served in the War of 1812 and was present at the engagement at St. John's, Canada. He came to East Otto before 1825 and died there Aug. 28, 1830 (see page 555). His son Amos, born in Danbury, Conn., Sept. 10, 1775, came to East Otto and died Jan. 10, 1858. His wife, Betsey Estes, died July 10, 1862. Their daughter Harriet E., born Nov. 28, 1820, married John Crosby, who died July 26, 1867. Children: Jennie (Mrs. W. S. Lines) and Lucy (Mrs. Stephen C. Gillett). Mrs. Crosby survives her husband and resides in Maples in this town.

James Butler was a very early settler in Cattaraugus county, being a resident of both Mansfield and Ellicottville. He died about 1866. One of his sons, Allen D., lived in Mansfield and East Otto, and died in Red House in March, 1888. Another son, T. P., was reared in the family of Joseph Smith, an Englishman and an early settler of Mansfield. Mr. Smith died in Aug., 1885, aged eighty-five. T. P. Butler is now a resident of Cold Spring.

Charles W. Clark, son of William and Caroline (Stewart) Clark (see page 587), was born Dec. 17, 1845, and married Adelia E., daughter of Peter and Rachel (Hazelton) Smith, who was born April 30, 1852. They have an adopted son, Gilbert H.

Henry Cook, born in Norwich, Vt., June 14, 1800, married Betsey Hildreth, and settled on a farm in Vermont, where their first three children were born. About 1832 or 1833 they settled in a log cabin in the western part of Mansfield on 160 acres of land. To support his young family he pursued his trade of shoemaker, and subsequently added to the homestead until it contained 470 acres. He died at the home of his son Samuel in Little Valley, Nov. 1, 1885. Mrs. Cook died in the fall of 1872. Children: Clarissa (Mrs. Hazen Chamberlain), deceased; John H.; Samuel, born May 14, 1830, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gage, settled on the homestead, and subsequently removed to Little Valley; Annie (Mrs. Henry Farwell); Janette (Mrs. Robert Davis); and Phebe (Mrs. Daniel Ayres), of Little Valley. Samuel Cook, of Little Valley, sold the homestead in 1880 to his brother-in-law, Robert Davis, and bought the Stratton farm of his wife's father, John Gage, containing 230



acres, which he still owns. He is a staunch Republican. Children: Minnie, Alida, Bessie, Arthur, and Elizabeth. John H. Cook was born in Vermont, Aug. 22, 1827, and came to Mansfield with his parents. Nov. 15, 1871, he married Abigail M., daughter of Gideon H. Willson. They had one son, Samuel W., born Feb. 6, 1875. He married, second, Saloma B., daughter of Hiram and Caroline Horth, who was born Feb. 14, 1843. He owns and occupies the farm cleared by William Case and an additional farm—a total of 300 acres.

Jonathan Courter was born in New Jersey, served in the War of 1812, received a land warrant, and in 1832 came to Mansfield, where he died in 1869. He settled on lot 19. He married Elizabeth Thompson, who died in 1856. Children: David, William, Alexander, Matilda, and Alanson. The latter was born in Yates county, May 7, 1820, and married Diantha, daughter of Elias Harvey, of Ellicottville. Children: Elizabeth, Alzina, Alexander, Jonathan, William H., and Charles. William H. Courter was born May 17, 1850, and April 6, 1873, married Sarah M. Bowen; children: George, Frank, Mildred, and Willie. Mr. Courter is a general merchant, has been postmaster nine years, and served as supervisor in 1889 and 1890. Alanson Courter was commissioner of highways eight years and died at the age of seventy-two. Mrs. Diantha Courter survives and lives in Eddyville.

Etsel Crandall, son of George and Diantha (Sutton) Crandall, was born May 22, 1825, came to Mansfield in 1851, and cleared the farm on which he now resides. He married Mariette Conklin; children: Joel J., Clara J., Bradford G., Edith M., Rose A., Jay, John P., George, and Dr. Guy B. Joel J. Crandall was six years school superintendent of Cattaraugus county and one year president of the Jamestown Commercial College.

William Davis was born, lived, and died in Ireland. His son Robert came to America and finally settled in Mansfield, where he still resides. He married Mariah Keene; children: John, Joseph, Charles, Andrew, Hiram, Catharine, Mary, Sarah, and Annie. Robert Davis served in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols.; George served in the 64th N. Y. Vols.; and John enlisted in a Nebraska regiment. Hiram Davis married Flora Cross and has children Allen and Florence. Andrew Davis has served three terms as assessor.

Stephen Ditcher, a native of Zurich, Germany, was born in 1809, came to America in 1844, settled in Ashford, cleared a farm, and died about 1866. He married Nancy Howe, of Germany, who died in Ashford in 1856. Children: John, Stephen A., Philip, Christopher, David O., Carrie, Paul, and James. Stephen A. Ditcher was born in Ashford, Dec. 23, 1844, and Dec. 18, 1873, he married Elsie A., daughter of Lorenzo H. and Angeline (Houghton) Smith, of Mansfield. Children: Ashley S., Francis G., and Florence E. He resides on the farm cleared by Lyman C. Taylor about 1839. Lorenzo H. Smith came to Mansfield at the age of seventeen. He was born in Otsego county in 1817. His wife died here in Jan., 1880. David O. Ditcher was born Sept. 15, 1855, and Nov. 28, 1873, married Susie R. Millhollen. He owns and operates the cheese factory in the north part of the town. This was built in 1865 by M. S. Allen, and is one of the largest in the State. In 1888 it made 148 tons of cheese; in 1889, 151 tons; in 1890, 156 tons; and in 1891, 162 tons.

Enos Eddy, born in Rhode Island, June 6, 1774, came to Mansfield as a very early settler, and removed to Chautauqua county in 1840. He married Deborah Payne, of Rhode Island; children: Chloe, Lydia, Enos, Rachel, Enos, 2d, Deborah, Joseph, Nathan, Sarah, Lillis, George, John, Elmira, and

Stephen. Enos Eddy, Jr., came to Mansfield about 1825 and died here in 1871. He married Miranda Stannard, who died Sept. 27, 1873. Children: Roswell (died 1890), Betsey, Nathan, Amanda, John, Thomas, Almira, James, and Sheldon P. The latter was born Dec. 17, 1822, married, April 15, 1850, Helen Rhodes, and has had children Austin M., Medora E., Enos H., Otis H., and Mina B. He is a farmer on the place he has occupied from birth, and has served as overseer of the poor and town collector.

Levi Eddy, born in Utica, N. Y., came to Mansfield about 1828 and died in 1841. He served in the War of 1812. Children: Levi B., William H., Chauncey, Elisha and Eliza (twins), Lura, Westel, and Ruth A. William H. Eddy, born March 9, 1807, came to Mansfield in Feb., 1843, and is said to have been the first manufacturer of cheese boxes in Cattaraugus county. He was also a carriage painter, served as justice of the peace several years, and was long a postmaster and merchant at Eddyville, which was named in his honor. He died May 5, 1871. His wife was Sally Trask, who was born in Massachusetts, July 24, 1808. Children: Henry W., James W., Nancy L., Lydia L., Mary A., Frances, and Martha. James W. Eddy married Jane Harvey; children: Leonard W., Byron M., Elma B., Elbert C., Clarence A.

Levi B. Eddy was born in Herkimer, N. Y., March 6, 1802, and died in Mansfield Oct. 28, 1876. Children: Emily, Harriet, Amos, Aurilla, and William. His wife died Sept. 22, 1886. Enos Eddy, born in Herkimer, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1827, came to this town with his parents, and married Harriet Starr, who died, and he married, second, Lura I. Harvey. Children: Morris L., Elmer E., and Belle. Morris L. Eddy, born Jan. 14, 1857, married, Dec. 20, 1880, Lillian B. Reynolds, of Humphrey, and has one daughter, Harriet A. He is a farmer near the hamlet of Eddyville.

Elisha C. Eddy, though dead before reaching the thirty-eighth anniversary of his birth, accomplished more than most men in the longest lives. He re deemed what is one of the best farms in Mansfield from a swampy wilderness and reared a large family of children. For eight terms he was supervisor, holding the position at his death. He was born Aug. 18, 1818, and died May 14, 1856. Jan. 17, 1839, he married Sally Vosburgh, who was born Sept. 25, 1819. Children: Ruth A., born Oct. 21, 1840, married Harvey Eastman; Cornelia V., born Oct. 5, 1842, married Lieut. Alvin Lattin of the 9th N. Y. Vol. Cav.; Ellen M., born Jan. 26, 1845, died Sept. 2, 1867; Martha D., born May 30, 1848, married Hon. Solon S. Laing; Alice R. (Mrs. Owen S. Laing), of East Otto; Westel E., born June 2, 1854; and Laura E., born Sept. 18, 1856, married Edson F. Beach, and died Sept. 22, 1891.

Nathaniel Fish, of Sandwich, Mass., settled on lot 19 in Mansfield in March, 1819, where he soon opened his house as a tavern, and which locality was named in his honor. He was the first collector of the town and otherwise closely identified with its early interests. He raised nine children, of whom but one, Mrs. Mary M. Gay, of Boston, Mass., survives. His only living descendants in this county are his grandchildren C. G. Locke, of Little Valley, and Nan and Lulu Galloway, of Ellicottville.

William Folts, son of Joseph and a native of Herkimer county, came to Ashford with his father, who was one of the first blacksmiths and first settlers in that town. William followed shoemaking and farming, and married Caroline Riddle. Children: Mary (widow of George Tinkcom), Charles, Sarah (deceased), Eliza (Mrs. Charles Goss), Morris, Ida (Mrs. John Hughey), and George L.

Othniel Greene, a native of Long Island, served in the Revolutionary war and drew a pension, and removed to Vermont, where he died. His wife was Elizabeth Johnson. Their son Othniel, born in Vermont, Nov. 13, 1799, came to Mansfield in Jan., 1850, where he died Dec. 27, 1886. He married Sophia Miner, who died here in Jan., 1886. Children: Emmett, Horace, Sanford, Lovisa, Charles, Lucinda, Othniel, William, Huldah, and Franklin. Othniel enlisted in 1862 in Co. G, 154th N. Y. Vols., and starved to death in Libby prison Aug. 7, 1863. Charles, born May 9, 1836, resides on the homestead. Nov. 6, 1859, he married Louise Meacham, who was born March 18, 1842, a daughter of Daniel and Emily (Bowen) Meacham, of this town. Children: Lucy, Othniel, America, Benjamin, and Bessie.

Harvey S. Green, son of Samuel, was born in Mansfield, June 24, 1837, and died Oct. 27, 1871. Nov. 6, 1862, he married Fidelia Balcom, who was born Nov. 3, 1832, and who survives him. Children: Bertie S., Carrie L., Elmer A., Clayton C., and Jessie M. Carrie L. married Otis H. Eddy and lives at Maples. Joseph Balcom, the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Fidelia Green, was a Revolutionary soldier and attained the rank of colonel. His son Villeroy was born in Templeton, Mass., and died in Villanova, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1868.

Samuel Harvey was born in Marcellus, N. Y., March 28, 1801, the fourth in a family of twelve children of Medad Harvey. Samuel came to Mansfield in 1823 and subsequently increased his original purchase of 300 acres to 1,100, some of which was in adjoining towns. He married, Jan. 28, 1824, Mary Reed, who was born in Massachusetts, April 13, 1802. Children: Mary J. (Mrs. W. D. Allen), Albert R., Samuel, Jr., and one who died in childhood. Mr. Harvey was a Democrat, was justice of the peace, and was supervisor of Mansfield eight years.

John Harvey married Theda Reed and both died in Otto, the latter in July, 1889. Children: Hiram, Alfred, and Frank. Frank Harvey was born in New Albion in March, 1843, and married Josephine, daughter of James H. and Sarah Smith; children: Luke, Charles, Addie, Arthur, Belle, Elmer, Florence, and Burt J. The latter was born March 3, 1867, and July 17, 1890, married Mary Grube, who was born April 26, 1867. They have one daughter, Helen A. Mr. Harvey is a farmer on the Huggins farm.

Frank C. Hinman, a native of Massachusetts, was born in 1802, came to East Otto about 1825, and died aged eighty-two. He married Abigail Thompson; children: Mariah, Mary, Byron, Emily, Emogene, Lorinda, Truman, Francis, Seth, Matilda, Charles, Alice, and Richard P. The latter was born in East Otto, July 23, 1853, and is now a general merchant and postmaster at Maples. He is in copartnership with F. L. Morton as Hinman & Morton.

Truman Hinman, son of Besill, who was born in Connecticut, came to Marcellus, N. Y., and was accidentally killed, was born in Connecticut, came to Mansfield in 1824, cleared portions of three farms, and died in East Otto aged seventy-three. He married Parnal Graham and had children Waite, Peter C., Elisha, Ann, Polly, Hannah, Julia, Deforest M., Diantha L., Moses B., Sarah Ann, and Staley C. Staley C. Hinman was born Feb. 6, 1829, and Sept. 27, 1850, married Harriet A. Reed, of East Otto. Children: Lavantia A., Alfred B., Stella D., and Elbert D. Isaac Reed, father of Mrs. Harriet A. Hinman, came to East Otto, cleared a farm, and died there aged seventy-four. His wife, Phebe Holmes, died five years later aged seventy-three. Their children were Harriet A., Martin V., Andrew J., Lucy, 1st, Lucy, 2d, Emery, Lucina, Pearl, Cornelia, Sarah, and Louisa.

Peter C. Hinman, son of Truman, came from Marcellus to Mansfield while young and cleared what is known as the Hinman farm. He died Dec. 24, 1880, aged eighty-two. He married Berea Lamfear, who was born Jan. 3, 1803. Children: Julia Ann, Sylvester T., Eliza, Electa, Susan, Mary M., Harlan, William S., and Anson L. Anson L. Hinman, born May 15, 1846, married Mary E. Scott, and has one daughter, Mamie E. He resides on the homestead. John H. Scott, father of Mrs. Mary E. Hinman, served in the late war and died in service Oct. 22, 1863.

Samuel L. Hollister was an early settler in Mansfield. He had ten children, six of whom are living, but only one, Alson Hollister, of this town, in the county. Edwin, son of Samuel, was the first white male child born in Mansfield. Alson Hollister married Marcia, daughter of Stephen B. Stone; children: Homer, of Mansfield, and Lorsey E. (Mrs. George L. Folts), of Great Valley.

Roswell Johnson, a native of Catskill, N. Y., was born in 1796, came to Mansfield in 1850, and died in 1853. Of his sixteen children Stephen T. Johnson was born in Oswego, N. Y., April 4, 1827, and came to Mansfield in 1853. He married Achsah Beals; children: Mary, Hiram A., Lewis D., Myron D., Fred, Martha, Emma, Nellie M., and Hattie. Hiram A. Johnson was born Oct. 18, 1857, and married Grace L. Grimes, Oct. 17, 1882; children: Beulah A. and Ralph D. Mr. Johnson is a farmer on the James Grimes farm. He was elected supervisor of Mansfield in 1893, has taught district school four years, and has served two years as collector. Stephen Johnson served in Co. A, 188th N. Y. Vols.

Eleazer Larabee, a Revolutionary soldier, came to East Otto in 1824 with his wife and five sons—Thomas, Miner, Nathan, Ira, and Sidney, all married except Sidney. Eleazer located land on lot 28. Thomas located on lot 27, where the Stephen Laing farm now is in East Otto. Eleazer Larabee died in East Otto in 1837. Thomas Larabee was born in Oneida county and served in the War of 1812, and drew a land warrant. He finally moved to Lake county, Ill., in 1845, where he died in 1857. He married Esther Babcock, who died in 1843. Children: Anson, Albert, Elmira, Thomas G., Sarah, Dolly, Eliza, Francis, Hiram, and Deloss. Francis Larabee was born in East Otto, Feb. 11, 1828. Feb. 22, 1850, he married Emily, daughter of Levi B. Eddy. He has served as supervisor four years and justice of the peace twelve years. He was very active (with James Smith and A. S. Courter) in recruiting soldiers for the service and filling the town quotas. (See page 558.)

Silas McKay, son of Silas, was born in Pennsylvania, July 7, 1783, and came to Mansfield in 1824. He served in the War of 1812 from Genesee county and died July 31, 1843. He married Sally, daughter of Jacob and Abigail Galloway; children: Liverius, born June 7, 1809, died in June, 1888; Silas G., born Feb. 28, 1811, died May 3, 1893; Sylvester, born July 28, 1813, died Jan. 11, 1888; John J., born Sept. 2, 1816; Amos, born Jan. 19, 1819, died March 4, 1819; George C., born March 19, 1820; Hiram V. R., born March 5, 1822; Daniel B., born Feb. 27, 1824, died in 1890; Napoleon B., born Sept. 13, 1826; and Thomas H., born July 3, 1830, died June 28, 1892. George C. McKay married Margaret, daughter of Jacob J. and Margaret (Weaver) Frank, who was born Feb. 18, 1821. Children: Nelson W., born Feb. 27, 1849, died May 1, 1862; Elbert C., born Jan. 24, 1851, died May 18, 1862; Harlan E., born Feb. 10, 1853, died Feb. 27, 1854; Theresa A., born July 6, 1858, died May 11, 1862; and Nelson C., born Aug 30, 1865, died Jan.



26, 1886. He is a farmer on the farm he cleared after coming to Mansfield in 1862. He served as justice of the peace four years and town clerk two years.

Lyman Meacham, born in Scotland, came to Wyoming county and was killed at Dunkirk. He married Betsey Goodspeed, who died in Mansfield. Children: Hosea, Jeremiah, Elias, Milo, Daniel, Lydia, Janette, Lucy, and Betsey. Elias Meacham was born Sept. 4, 1808, and came to Mansfield in 1832, where he died in 1891. He married Emily, daughter of John Eddy; children: Lucinda, Mary Ann, Amanda M., Eliza C., Emily P., and Levi M. L. M. married Betsey A., daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. (Bowen) Razy.

Lyman Morton, born in Vermont in 1806, came to Mansfield in 1836, and finally removed to Iowa, where he died in 1883. Children: Leonora, Eveline, Nelson J., James, Thurman W., Albert B., Darius, and Mary. Nelson J. Morton, born July 7, 1830, married Frances L. Stowell; children: Frank L., Carrie B., and Ada G. and Eva M. (twins). Frank L. Morton is town clerk and a general merchant at Maples.

William C. Rhoades, born in England, came to eastern New York before the Revolutionary war, in which he participated as a soldier, and died in Hamilton, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1809. His son Asahel, born March 16, 1809, came to Napoli in 1836, where he died Sept. 13, 1880. He married Amelia Thayer; children: Matilda J., Helen F., Susan F., Edward A., Sumner D., Mariah A., Cyrus, Otis D., William, Charles, and Uriah A. Susan F. Rhoades, born in 1829, married Hopkins Bowen; children: Luzern A. and George H. She married, second, Albion P. Johnson, son of Joshua and Esther Johnson. Cyrus Rhoades was supervisor of Napoli in 1885-86 and of Leon in 1889-91.

Charles P. Rice, son of Reuben and Hannah S. (Shattuck) Rice, was born in St. Albans, Vt., July 2, 1835. His grandfather was a colonel in the war of the Revolution and Reuben was a cabinet maker by trade. Charles P. came to this town in Feb. 1883. He married Lydia A. Lasher, of Norwich, Pa., who died Sept. 18, 1876; children: Kittie L., Henry R., Claude R., and Arthur F. He married, second, Julia A. Roeder, who died Aug. 27, 1890, children: Guy W. and Prue L. His third wife is Prudence March. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1861, in Co. I, 42d Pa. Vols., participated at the battles of Cedar Mountain, Cross Keys, South Mountain, Second Bull Run, and Antietam, and was discharged in 1864.

James M. Smith, son of Amasa and Mercy (Burroughs) Smith, was born in Marcellus, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1813. His father, a soldier in the War of 1812, settled in Mansfield on lot 39 in 1828. He was justice of the peace as early as 1834. He died Dec. 20, 1843; Mrs. Smith died Nov. 24, 1846. James M. Smith received a common school education and three terms at the academy at Springville, N. Y. He was a teacher several years. Sept. 27, 1840, he married A. Alsina Strickland, of Otto, and engaged in farming. Mr. Smith was a patriotic citizen and a politician. He was an old line Whig and later a staunch Republican. He was elected supervisor of his town in 1840 and held the office eight terms, and was clerk of the board in 1843. He was inspector of common schools in 1840 and held the position until the office was abolished. In 1853 he was elected superintendent of the poor of Cattaraugus county and served three years. In 1860 he represented his district in the Legislature as member of the Assembly. Mr. Smith was an extensive reader and a close thinker, a ready conversationalist, and a genial companion. He died April 30, 1872. Mrs. Smith resides in the village of Cattaraugus. Their children were Millie (Mrs. Elbert P. Cook), died Dec. 21, 1869; John, married



Laura Strickland, settled in Kansas, and died there in 1888, leaving a widow and six children who reside in Cattaraugus; and Alida (Mrs. Fred Makern).

Hezekiah Smith, a native of Rhode Island, came to Mansfield in 1830, and followed his trade of carpenter, being also a farmer. Children: Clark, Lorenzo, Stephen, Russell, Althea, Cyrus, Polly, Ruth, and Mary. Clark Smith became a resident of Mansfield in 1837. His son Sylvester C. served in the Civil war in the 164th Cav. and had two horses shot from under him. Stephen Smith was supervisor of Mansfield in 1855.

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## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NAPOLI.

NAPOLI originally bore the name of Cold Spring, and as such it was erected from Little Valley on the 23d of January, 1823. It then embraced towns one, two, and three of range eight. April 15, 1828, the name was changed to Napoli and on March 20, 1837, the town of Cold Spring, then embracing towns one and two, was set off, leaving Napoli with its present area of 23,063 acres, and being described in the Holland survey as township three, range eight. It is bounded on the north by New Albion, on the east by Little Valley and Salamanca, on the south by Cold Spring, and on the west by Conewango. An interior town lying west of the center of the county it has considerable fine farming land. The surface is elevated and broken into hills and valleys, many of the former being arable to their summits. The soil consists of clay and a fertile gravelly loam, and is well adapted to grazing. It was originally covered with heavy forests, principally of hardwood, but nearly all of these have been cleared away to give place to verdant pastures and cultivated fields.

The principal drainage is afforded by Cold Spring creek, which has its source in the northern part of Napoli and flows southerly through the town of Cold Spring into the Allegheny. This stream formerly afforded several mill sites, a number of which were utilized in early days for saw-mills. It has a few tributaries, consisting mainly of small brooks; there are also a number of brooks in the town which flow into Little Valley, Saw-Mill, and Elm creeks.

The first settler in Napoli was Maj. Timothy Butler, who was also the first settler in Machias. He was a native of Maine and for a time lived in Onondaga county, N. Y., whence he came to Machias as early as 1813, settling in the Ischua valley. He had considerable means and was a leading pioneer. He removed to Napoli in 1818 and settled on lot 27, a little east of Napoli village, a place which became a conspicuous pioneer landmark. He finally moved to Virginia and thence to Indiana, where he died. The second white

settler was George Hill, who located on lot 29 in 1818. His was the first orchard in Napoli. In 1819 came Sargeant Morrill, a Vermonter, who died here in 1835; his wife died July 4, 1828. He settled on the Jamestown road, and was the first deacon of the Congregational church. His son John carried the first grist from this town to the Quaker mill at Cold Spring, cutting the road as he went. Other settlers of 1819 were Timothy Boardman on lot 43; William Foy, whose son John A. was the first white child born in town; Harvey Parmelee, on lot 51, for many years a class-leader in the M. E. church; Joshua Boardman on lot 42; Lyman Parmelee, brother of Harvey, on lot 52; John Warner on lot 19; Harlow Butler on lot 51; Peter Beardsley on lot 38.

Among the settlers of 1820 were Loren Noble, Artemus Houghton (one of the first deacons of the Congregational church), Dr. Phineas F. Noble (the first physician and the first militia officer), Levi Stevens, Horace and Erastus Hall, Walter Thorp (a good speaker and writer and many years justice and supervisor), and Daniel S. and Levi P. Thorp. In 1821 came, among others, Hubbard Latham, Leverett Richmond, Joseph Miller (who built the first frame building), and John Moran. From then until about 1830 the settlers were John L. Latham, Benjamin Hillman (who erected and opened the first temperance tavern in the vicinity), Nathaniel Burbanks, Henry Earle, Nathan Bennett, John and Ariel Wellman, Sands Bouton (subsequently county clerk), Andrew Green, Henry R. Finch, Stephen Curtis, Joseph Woodworth (a Revolutionary soldier), Elijah Boardman, Moses Cook (the first merchant and the first blacksmith), Ira Dunning (a Presbyterian minister), Oliver Paddock, Wheeler Beardsley, Marshall Whitcomb, Jeduthan Seely and five sons (all great hunters), Gordon Chesborough, Caleb Adye (a Revolutionary soldier), Albert Merchant, Amos Merchant, Eastman Prescott (the first tavern keeper and the first mail carrier from Randolph to Ellicottville), Ezekiel Fitch, Samuel Healy, Hiram Freeman, Timothy Everett, Tunis Van Tassal (an inn keeper), Jacob Lyon, William Palmer, Stephen and Reuben Wait, Asa Maynard, Seneca Morton, Amasa P. Darling (a mason), Ambrose Waterman, William J. Wilcox (a Congregational minister), William M. Champlin, Joseph Morton, Amasa Bushnell, Daniel Nicholas, Ezra Glover, Silas Miller, John Champlin, Stephen Gladden, Harvey Janes, Roswell Roberts, Jonas Glazier (a Calvinist Baptist minister), John and Robert Balston, Amasa Booth, Richard Boardman, Loren Burroughs, David Brown, Austin Davis, and Calvin Doolittle. The population in 1830 was 852; in 1850, 1,233; in 1890, 962.

The first birth in Napoli was that of John A., son of William Foy, in June, 1820, and the first death was that of a son of Maj. Timothy Butler the same year, the remains being the first interred in the cemetery at Napoli Corners. Joshua Boardman, the second person to die in town, died in 1821. Dr. Phineas F. Noble and Statira Canfield were the first persons married, but they repaired to Chautauqua county to have the ceremony performed. John Morrill and Sophronia Seward (a cousin of Hon. William H. Seward) were the

principals in the town's first wedding, the ceremony being solemnized by Rev. Ira Dunning in 1824. The first school was taught by Miss Fannie Boardman in the summer of 1819 in the house of John Warner, and the first school house was erected a year or two later on lot 42, the first teacher in it being Phineas Noble. Joseph Miller erected on lot 22 in 1822 the first frame building (a barn) and Harvey Parmelee built on lot 51 in 1826 the first frame house in town. Eastman Prescott, in 1831, became the first tavern keeper; Prescott also carried the first mail between Randolph and Ellicottville. The first store was opened in 1826 by Moses Cook. The first apple orchard was set out in 1830 on lot 29 by George Hill, but the first apples are said to have been raised on the premises of Horace Hall on lot 59 in 1823, and from these he made a bottle of cider.

The first town meeting convened at the house of Henry Noble on the 11th of February, 1823, when these officers were chosen: Henry Noble, supervisor; Daniel S. Thorp, town clerk; Andrew D. Smith, Harvey Parmelee, and James Bushnell, assessors; Elijah Boardman and Artemus Houghton, overseers of the poor; Walter Thorp, William Foy, and Joseph Elkinton, highway commissioners; Andrew D. Smith, Harlow Butler, and Daniel S. Thorp, commissioners of common schools; Henry Noble, Harlow Butler, and Andrew D. Smith, school inspectors; Dr. Phineas F. Noble, constable and collector. At this meeting \$10 was voted as a bounty for wolf scalps and "spirituous liquors are not to be sold on election days," and in 1826 every person was "subject to a fine of \$50 who shall suffer Canada thistles, white or yellow daisies, or Tory weeds to grow on his lands or on the public highways adjoining the same, after three days' notice of their presence." In 1825 wolf bounties were reduced to \$5. The supervisors of the town have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Henry Noble, 1823; Walter Thorp, 1824-26, 1828-32, 1834-35; Timothy Everett, 1827; Parley Marsh, 1833, 1836; Benjamin H. Hillman, 1837; Orris Marsh, 1838-39, 1843-44, 1846-49, 1851-54, 1856-63, 1865, 1871, 1878; John Milks, 1840; Ashbel Bushnell, 1841-42, 1864; Lewis P. Thorp, 1845; Amasa Bushnell, 1850; Joseph Peaslee, 1855, 1866, 1876-77; George A. Gladden, 1867, 1870, 1879; Samuel Allen, 1868-69; A. T. Palmer, 1872-73; Eben Sibley, 1874-75, 1880; M. S. Randall, 1881-84; Cyrus R. Rhoades, 1885-86; Spencer E. Hubbell, 1887-88; Lafayette Glover, 1889-90; O. S. Booth, 1891-93.

Unlike many neighboring towns Napoli had no extensive lumber interests to furnish lucrative employment to its sturdy pioneers. The forests consisted mainly of hardwoods, yet they furnished more than enough pine and hemlock to supply the local demand. As soon, therefore, as the valleys were cleared the attention of the inhabitants was principally engrossed in agriculture, and mills were established and operated largely to supply their necessities. The first saw-mill in town was erected by James Wait on Cold Spring creek about 1827. On this stream another was built by James Brown in 1830 and still another by Lyman Giles about 1840. Following this a number of other saw-mills have been started in convenient localities from time to time. Nathan Bennett erected a tannery on lot 59 in 1821 which he subsequently removed to Napoli Corners, where it was finally purchased by Thomas Carter and eventually discontinued.

Dairying is carried on extensively; it has become the chief source of revenue to the average farmer. Since about 1870 cheese manufacturing has been the most important branch of this industry and cheese factories of large capacity have been erected in convenient localities. Eben Sibley started one in 1870 and Anson Goodspeed another in 1875. Charles Darling erected the Spring Valley factory in 1878. It is now owned by William T. Peaslee & Son. Maple sugar is also manufactured in considerable quantities.

The first highway in Napoli was surveyed by James McGlashan, April 22, 1823, and began "at a stake on the line between lots 34 and 35, in township three, range eight, and in the center of the north and south road, near Timothy Butler's; thence ran east eighteen chains; thence north to the Jamestown road." Ten other roads were surveyed and laid out the same year. Along or near the banks of Cold Spring creek, beginning at the Allegheny river, ran an old Indian trail, which, before the settlers arrived, was merely a footpath. It passed into New Albion and thence to Niagara Falls and Canada, and over it Governor Blacksnake once made on foot a flying visit to Buffalo.

A school was taught in 1819 by Fannie Boardman and a year or two later a log school house was erected on lot 42, the first teacher in it being Phineas Noble. In 1823 school districts were formed and in 1824 these were subdivided. In 1838 there were six whole and four fractional districts and the number of scholars was 420, the amount paid towards the maintenance of these schools being \$385.45. In 1892 the town had seven school districts, in which the same number of teachers were employed, the aggregate attendance being 199 scholars. The valuation of the school property amounted to \$3,305 and the assessed valuation of the districts for school purposes \$363,476. The amount of money received from the State was \$863.38 and from local taxation \$1,168.59.

The first cemetery in town is that located at Napoli Corners, the land for which was donated in 1820 by Maj. Timothy Butler, whose son was the first person buried therein. About 1859 an association was formed which has charge of the grounds. The Union Cemetery Association was organized July 15, 1844. Their burial plat is situated on lot 60 near Elm creek. A plat of ground on lot 38 was set apart for burial purposes and donated by William Champlin about 1845. The Maple Grove Cemetery was opened in 1836 with Silas Miller and Nathaniel Burbanks as trustees. It is situated on lot 13.

Napoli, locally known as Napoli Corners, is the only village in town. It is situated on lot 35, a little south of the center of the township, and contains a postoffice, three churches, a school house, hotel, public hall, the usual complement of stores, shops, etc., and about twenty dwellings. The postoffice was established in 1827 with Timothy Everett as postmaster. Among his successors have been Ashbel Bushnell, Orris Marsh, Silas Miller, George Shannon, Silas Earle, and A. T. Palmer. The first physician to locate in the town was Dr. Phineas F. Noble, who settled here in 1820. Two other prominent

medical practitioners who lived at this place were Drs. Elijah Harmon and Samuel S. Wilcox.

Owensburg was a postoffice established in the north part of the town about 1825 with Abel B. Hobart as postmaster, and the mail was carried by John A. Kinnicutt. It was removed to the Seely neighborhood in 1827 and took the name of Seelysburg with John Latham as postmaster, whose successors were Amasa Bushnell, Cyrus Thatcher, Erastus L. Barrett, Lewis Thorp, and Samuel Fairlee. Mr. Fairlee took the office to Elm creek in Conewango and it was finally discontinued.

East Randolph, lying partly in the southwest corner of Napoli, will be noticed at length in the chapter devoted to Randolph.

Religious services were held in Napoli by Rev. John Spencer, the Congregational missionary from Connecticut, as early as 1821, in which year he organized here the First Congregational church of Cold Spring with these members: Maj. Timothy Butler and wife, Dr. Phineas F. Noble and wife, William Foy and wife, Nathan Bennett and wife, Harlow Butler, Peter Beardsley, and Betsey Moran. The meeting organizing this society convened at the dwelling of Timothy Boardman, and Artemus Houghton and Sargeant Morrill were chosen the first deacons. April 21, 1823, the "First Congregational Society in the town of Cold Spring" was organized for the purpose of building a house of worship and in 1824 a log structure was erected on lot 42. In 1825 the society was dissolved and November 9, 1826, it was re-organized. At this time it had twenty-one members; in 1834 they numbered 107. October 5, 1869, the name of the society was changed from Cold Spring to Napoli, and as such it was legally incorporated. Their present church was built in 1870, cost about \$4,000, will seat 300 people, and with the grounds, etc., is valued at about \$5,000. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Humphrey.

The First Baptist church of Napoli was organized with thirteen members in 1826. It is of Calvinistic belief. The first deacon was George Wait and the first clerk was Philip Lyon. The first pastor was Rev. Jonathan Blake and the first accession was Mrs. Gordon Chesborough. Two other early pastors were Rev. W. Winsor and B. Brayman, and during the pastorate of the latter a house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, which is the present value of the church property. It will seat 300 people. The Napoli Baptist Society was organized January 21, 1840, and re-organized March 18, 1870. It now has forty members, who are without a pastor.

A Freewill Baptist society was organized June 14, 1831, by Rev. Hiram Whitчер, which, on June 10, 1848, became the First Freewill Baptist church of East Randolph, in which village a house of worship was erected and opened in 1849. An extended sketch of this church appears in Randolph town history.

On page 765 of this volume Charles Z. Lincoln, Esq., contributes a concise sketch of early Methodism in southwestern Cattaraugus, which practically includes the history of the earliest classes in this town, then a part of Little



Valley. Rev. Samuel Gregg is authority for the statement that a small class was formed in Napoli as early as 1820. This method of organization was continued until January 17, 1834, when the First Methodist Episcopal church of Napoli was formed. From the best information at command it is evident that this society was re-organized September 2, 1868, by Rev. J. S. Stocker with about forty members. A house of worship was erected the same year, at a cost of some \$3,000, and dedicated by Rev. W. F. Day on January 14, 1869. It will seat 300 people and with other property is valued at about \$2,000. The present pastor is Rev. J. Hamilton.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a regularly organized society, but at present are without a settled pastor. Their property is valued at about \$500.

Henry Allen was born in Rhode Island and came to Napoli at the age of sixty years, remaining until his death aged ninety. Children: Henry, Whitman, Daniel, Amy, Louisa, and Samuel. Samuel Allen, born in Rhode Island in 1809, married Susan Cottrell, who died here aged eighty-six. They had one son, Samuel C. He married, second, Deborah Bryant, who died Feb. 4, 1880, leaving a son, Ora. His third wife was Ida Chapman, by whom he has children Norman M. and Henry. He resides on the homestead. Samuel Allen served as supervisor of Napoli in 1868 and 1869. In his early manhood he was a sea captain and after coming to Napoli he was a cattle drover and lumberman. He built the first foundry in East Randolph and ran it several years. He finally removed to Salamanca, where he built a fine residence and died.

Rev. Thomas Arnold, born Nov. 21, 1802, came to Napoli in 1832. He married, in 1821, Rebecca Ladow (born Nov. 28, 1803), and had born to him eleven children: Betsey, Polly Ann, Jerome, Fidelia, Andrew, Susan, Lapantha, Rachel (Mrs. Charles Morse), of Cold Spring, Mary, Lorinda, and Lizzie. Mr. Arnold was a carpenter, farmer, and preacher. For over fifty years he was a minister of the gospel. He died in Randolph, Aug. 2, 1883, and his wife July 10, 1882. They left over seventy grandchildren.

Elijah Boardman was among the first settlers in Napoli, coming thence from Otisco, N. Y., where he was born. He was a deacon of the Presbyterian church at Napoli Corners, which society he was largely instrumental in organizing. Children: Alanson, Mariah, Dolly, Timothy, and Nelson. Nelson Boardman, a native of Otisco, was born in 1810, came to this town with his parents, and died in Salamanca in 1884. His wife was Filena Janes, who survives him; children: Alonzo, Virena, Sophronia, Alphonzo J., and Eleanor. Alphonzo J. enlisted Aug. 17, 1861, in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged in Sept., 1862. His mother's father, Jotham Pratt, served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Boardman was born in Napoli, Aug. 16, 1838, and Dec. 25, 1863, married Martha Boardman, who died Aug. 14, 1888, leaving one son, Frank. His second wife is Nellie Gray. He is a farmer.

Amasa Bushnell, son of Daniel Bushnell, who served on Washington's staff in the Revolutionary war, was born in Granby, Conn., in 1765. Coming to Napoli in 1826 he wielded a strong, healthy influence for good among the pioneer settlers, and was both a farmer and a carpenter. He died in Aug., 1841. His wife, Prudence Holcomb, died May 1, 1858; children: Betsey, Nancy, James, Josiah, Amasa, Prudence, Ashbel, Chauncey, Nancy, 2d, and Elias. The last named married Sarah Newell, who was born in 1812; children: Harriet and Ella C. She died Nov. 4, 1861, and he married, second,

Cynthia Bennett; children: Hattie and Nellie. Mr. Bushnell's brother Amasa was supervisor of Napoli in 1850, and of this town Elias himself is one of its oldest living residents. Another brother, Ashbel, was a popular citizen and an active politician, and represented the town on the Board of Supervisors in 1841, 1842, and 1864. The two opened a store on Bushnell flats at an early day, and alone he started a hotel at the Corners in 1831.

Joseph Champlin, a soldier in the Revolution and in the War of 1812, was killed in a railroad accident near Utica, N. Y. He was an active man and a farmer, and reared seven children. Samuel Champlin, his son, a native of Rhode Island, also served in the War of 1812, was a farmer, and for over sixty years was a prominent member of the Baptist church. Both he and his wife (Betsey Babcock) died in Rhode Island. They had eight children, of whom Erastus G., born Nov. 24, 1826, came to Napoli in 1860. May 20, 1849, he married Amy A. Kenyon, who was born April 30, 1829; children: George and Frank. The latter married Mary Morrill, who died March 11, 1892; his second wife is Grace Folts. George married Emma Bushnell, and has been town clerk.

James Congdon, 3d, a farmer, a merchant, a Quaker, and a Revolutionary soldier, was born and died in Rhode Island. His son Benjamin had four children, of whom William H. K. Congdon came to Napoli in 1841. He was born Sept. 12, 1818, and April 6, 1843, married Elizabeth M. Miller, who was born Jan. 1, 1826, a daughter of Joseph H. and Mariah (Boardman) Miller; children: Benjamin F., Joseph M., William H., Florence M., Charles E., and Silas S. Joseph Miller came to this town in 1820. James G. Congdon, another son of Benjamin, married Lucy M., daughter of Harmon Beers, and for twenty-six years has been a farmer on the Hillman farm.

Rufus Davenport settled in Conewango in 1829, where he died Jan. 10, 1884. He was a farmer and a shoemaker, a soldier of the War of 1812, and a son of William Davenport, a Vermonter. From his marriage with a daughter of Simeon Hall these children were born: Ebenezer, Calvin, Betsey, William C., Sylvia, George, Sally, Rufus, Nabbie, and Marshall, of whom William C., born Nov. 30, 1814, came to Cattaraugus county with his father, and on November 1, 1840, married Elnora Harvey, who was born Jan. 28, 1823. Children: Ann, George, Perry, Rollin W., Frank P., and Bertie. Mr. Davenport is a shoemaker and carpenter.

Samuel Foy was born in Vermont on Aug. 7, 1804. At the age of fifteen he came with his mother to Napoli, where he cleared a farm near East Randolph village. There were at this time (in 1819) but three other families in Napoli. In 1827 Mr. Foy married Harriet Morton, who died June 17, 1835, leaving four children: Juliette, Martha, Ara, and Harriet. His second wife was Nancy Huntington, who died April 28, 1882; the children by her were Mary, Clarinda, Laura, Dorus, Emily, and Ella. He died Sept. 20, 1890. Ara Foy was born June 7, 1833, and Oct. 16, 1856, married Clara Hall, who was born in Randolph, Dec. 20, 1829; children: Louis, Mary, Joel H., and Edith. Mr. Foy served in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged June 26, 1865.

John Frary was a native of New England and a soldier in the War of 1812. He came to Napoli in 1820, where he partially cleared three farms, and died in 1857; his wife, Rachel Crooks, died here in 1865. Their son, John Frary, preceded them to this town by one year and died Aug. 10, 1889. Several descendants of the family still reside in the county.

Henry W. Glover, son of Ezra and Annie (Cook) Glover, died Aug. 14, 1873. His wife was Emily Lyon, whom he married Sept. 22, 1835. She was

a daughter of Abel and Nancy (Finney) Lyon, and was born in Milford, N. Y., March 4, 1822. Abel Lyon was a native of Woodstock, Conn., and came to Napoli in 1840, dying finally at Salamanca at the age of eighty-nine years. Besides Emily his children were Angeline, Walter, Moses, Elihu, Clarissa, Giles, Ezra, Electa, Calista, Deloss, and Frederick. The children of Henry W. and Emily Glover were Josephine (deceased), George W. L., James G., Emily V., Henry W. (deceased), Cora A., and Willie. James G. Glover married Eva, daughter of Wilber Rose. Mrs. Emily Glover resides on the homestead. Lafayette Glover served as supervisor of Napoli in 1889 and 1890.

David Gray was born in the eastern part of the State on April 26, 1807, came to Napoli soon after his marriage with Lorina Warner, and died May 10, 1845. He was an energetic man, a farmer, and a miller. Children: Betsey C., Mary E., Nathan W., Samuel W., George R., David O., Harriet A., and Eliza. George R. Gray was born Aug. 19, 1839. As a private he served in Co. E, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged in 1865. He married Sarah R. Miner, July 3, 1866, who was born in Napoli, May 26, 1846, a daughter of Eliel T. and Sarah E. Miner; children: Emily R., Nellie E., Bertha L., Lida M.

Esek Harris, son of Oliver, who died in Collins, N. Y., about 1835, was born in Rutland county, Vt., March 4, 1800, and died in Collins in July, 1855. His wife, Susan Pratt, died in 1856. Children: Edwin, Lurania, Erastus, Lucinda, Cordelia, Betsey, Alice, Albert, and Warren S. Warren S. Harris, born Aug. 5, 1824, married Jane M. Clark; children: Charles C., Ursula E., Ralph M., Luella C., Edwin L., Myra A., Carrie E., and George E. He has resided for seventeen years on the farm first settled by Peter Beardsley. Edwin L. Harris married Jennie, daughter of H. P. Herrick, and has a daughter, Eva.

Thomas Hoxie was the son of a Quaker minister, Samuel by name, and was born and died in Rhode Island. A son, Stephen, born March 16, 1814, came to Napoli in 1839 and died here Feb. 6, 1881. The year preceding his arrival he married Mary Stanton; children: Charles R., Sarah S., Mary E., John S., and Thomas S. The latter was born Jan. 4, 1851, and in 1869 married Lydia E. Clark; children: Mary E., William S., and Rosa M. (deceased).

Benjamin Jones, a native of Wales, came to Monroe county at an early day, and moved thence to Canada, where he died. Of his children Matthew was born in Monroe county and in 1816 married Lucy Baker, who died in Canada; children: Lucy, Mary, Henry, Lena, Magdalene, Phebe, Albert, Lyman, Harriet, Matthew, Anson, and Orren N. Orren N. Jones was born July 19, 1820. Oct. 18, 1842, he married Percy C. Frasier, of Ontario county, and has been a farmer in Napoli twenty-seven years. Children: William W., Lucy A., Harvey J., Clarissa F., Mary L., and William M.

Abram Lowe served in the War of 1812 and came to Leon at an early day, dying there in 1850. He married Catharine Bigler, who also died in Leon. Children: Abram, Jr., Richard, Nicholas, Peter, and Polly. Peter Lowe, born in Ovid, N. Y., in 1813, married Harriet Franklin; children: Edward, Abram, Manford, Polly, Betsey, Minerva, Della, Ida, and James. James Lowe was born Aug. 21, 1832, and March 13, 1858, married Almira Fuller, who died May 7, 1860, leaving a son, Emerson, born May 6, 1860. He married, second, Prutia Palmer, who died March 12, 1877; children: Melvin R., Martin J., and Minnie A. His third wife is Mrs. Annie M. Lowrey, daughter of Ira Sibley.

Thomas Marsh was born June 27, 1754, in Douglass, Mass., where he died. He had nine children, of whom Jesse was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting

at the age of sixteen. Of the latter's eleven children Orris was born July 29, 1806, in Dover, Vt., and came to Napoli in 1832. He married Betsey E. Eames, of Carroll, N. Y.; children: Emily E., Fayette D., and H. Louise. Emily E. married S. A. Newell and has three children. Mr. Marsh is the only survivor of the Marsh family in Napoli, once so prominent in the town's history. For nineteen years he was a merchant at the Corners and for three terms served as postmaster; for twenty-three years he was supervisor of Napoli, serving from 1856 to 1863 consecutively, his first term being the year 1838 and his last one 1878. His brother, Parley Marsh, held the office for this town in 1833 and 1836 and for Cold Spring in 1847. Orris Marsh, during his active life, was one of the town's most influential citizens. In old age and retired life he enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends, and has the distinction of being third in extent of service in the list of supervisors of the county.

Benjamin Milks was a son of John and Annie (Wait) Milks, early pioneers and prominent citizens of Napoli. John Milks was supervisor of the town in 1840. He came here from Cambridge, N. Y., when the county was a wilderness, and, like others, reclaimed a portion to cultivated fields. The widow of Benjamin Milks survives and makes her home on the original Milks farm. She has several children settled who bear the family name with honor.

Prince Milks, son of Jonathan and a native of Washington county, was an early settler in Napoli. He married Elizabeth Philbrick, of Cardiff, N. Y.; children: Luther P., Elizabeth, Frances, and Ruth. Mr. Milks died in Dayton in 1880. Luther P. was born in Cardiff and came to this town in 1850, where he died Feb. 26, 1893. Nov. 22, 1859, he married Mary A. Williams, who was born in León on July 23, 1839; children: Abbie, Archie B., William A., and Olin R. Mrs. Milks survives and resides on the homestead.

Daniel Nicholas, son of Josiah and Nancy A. (Wilkinson) Nicholas and grandson of Daniel, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 24, 1800, came with his parents to Henrietta, N. Y., where his father died Aug. 27, 1821, and removed thence to Napoli in 1825. Here he died April 26, 1883. By his wife, Lydia Bishop, whose death occurred Sept. 2, 1859, he had these children: Daniel F., Josiah N., Jerry B., Mary A., Laura L., Sarah A., Lafayette W., Solomon F., Horace Y., Caroline S., Sarinda, and H. Estella. Daniel F. Nicholas, born Dec. 5, 1819, came to this town with his father, and April 25, 1859, married Fanny W. Hatch; children: Lydia M. and Emilie A. Solomon Nicholas, a brother of the Daniel first named, was a colonel in the old State militia and a prominent man in the early settlement of Randolph. The family is descended from Francis Nicholas, his being one of the seventeen families composing the original colony at Stratford, Conn., in 1639.

Asa Palmer, after living many years in Genesee county, came to Napoli, where he died about 1830, and where the death of his wife also occurred. Children: Russell, William, Jason, Sally, Laura, Sophia, and Alma. William Palmer came to this town in 1820 and died here in 1843. His wife was Eunice Gray, who died in 1839. They reared three children. A. T. Palmer was supervisor of Napoli in 1872 and 1873.

John Peaslee, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was one of the pioneer settlers of Napoli who imparted to the young community a strength of character and energy that is still potent in the present generation. He was born Oct. 7, 1779. He left many descendants who imbibed his sterling qualities of heart and mind, and transmitted them to their posterity. He died, on the 10th



on which he settled, March 17, 1863. His wife died Dec. 20, 1857. A son, Joseph Peaslee, was supervisor of Napoli in 1855, 1866, 1876, and 1877.

John Ropps was born in Plymouth, Mass., in 1799, of Scotch ancestry, and when a mere lad served in the War of 1812-15. In 1855 he came to Conewango, where he died aged fifty-nine, running a grist-mill on Elm creek three years previously. He married Lucretia Hall, who died in Massachusetts; children: John D., William, Mary A., Phebe, Lewis H., Eleanor, and Mariah. Lewis H. Ropps was born in Easton, Mass., June 30, 1837. Coming to Conewango with his father in 1855 he married, June 15, 1859, Mary S. Gardner, who was born in this town July 25, 1840; children: Annie J. and George W. The latter was born Nov. 6, 1863, and in 1885 married Luella J. Hitchcock, a native of Conewango. Their children are Ruth A., Lewis E., and Ellen B. Lewis H. Ropps is a farmer and a carpenter. He is a breeder of fine Holstein-Friesian cattle, having at the present time ten cows and one bull Macaulay, all registered. In this specialty Mr. Ropps takes much laudable pride.

Charles Sibley, son of John and Esther (Bellamy) Sibley, was born July 4, 1801, and married Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Darling, who was born Feb. 15, 1798, and who died Feb. 21, 1885; children: Harriet, Sherman, Charlotte, Amanda, Horace C., Orrin, Eben, Amenzio, and Judson. Judson Sibley was born May 30, 1826, and Oct. 1, 1850, married Ann E. Miller, who died June 26, 1889; children: Ella A. and Herbert. He married, second, Helen Wilcox. Charles Sibley came to this town in 1842 from Otsego county and died Dec. 4, 1869. Eben Sibley, born July 20, 1831, served as supervisor of Napoli in 1874, 1875, and 1880. Judson Sibley has served one term as superintendent of common schools and has taught school twenty terms. Ira Sibley, a son of John, married Polly Hazen; children: Ira, Levi, Cyrus, Rhoda, and Edgar and Edmond (twins). He married, second, Mrs. Amanda Gowen, daughter of Stephen Sprague; children: Emily, Eliza J., Matilda, Annie M., and Susan. Annie M. married James Lowrey, who died in 1876.

Zalmon Smith, who was born in Connecticut, died in 1846 in Enterprise, Mo. His son Ira, born in Bridgeport, Conn., June 8, 1793, came to Randolph in 1828, and died there in 1879. He married Eliza Wilcox in 1819 and had born to him these children: Juliette, Janette, Myron, Ira, Elizabeth, Lucy, Henry, Oren, and Zalmon. Zalmon Smith was born in Rochester, Dec. 26, 1822, and came to Napoli in 1855. In Sept., 1841, he married Mary, daughter of Jotham Metcalf, of Conewango, and their children are David T., Ellen M., Emma A., Jotham M., Delia H., and Lillian E. Delia H. Smith married Orey Wells, who died Oct. 7, 1881, leaving one son, Leo J. (deceased). She married, second, Lewis Barber. Zalmon Smith enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., and served to the close of the war. Lewis Barber enlisted Dec. 24, 1863, in Co. K, 14th N. Y. H. A., was wounded at Weldon Railroad, lost his hearing at the mine explosion in front of Petersburg, and was discharged Aug. 26, 1865. David T. Smith enlisted in Aug., 1861, in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., was wounded at Brandy Station, and was discharged in Aug., 1864. John Ash, father of Mrs. Jotham Metcalf, was a Revolutionary soldier and Jotham Metcalf served in the War of 1812.

Walter Thorp, son of David and Sarah (Morehouse) Thorp, was born Jan. 26, 1795, and died Nov. 1, 1872. He represented Cold Spring (then including Napoli) on the Board of Supervisors in 1824, 1825, and 1826, and Napoli from 1828 to 1832 inclusive and again in 1834. The family were prominent settlers.

Jonathan J. Whipple, son of Joseph and Betsey (Finch) Whipple, married,



in 1841; Susan Tracy, of New Albion; children: Joseph, Porter, and George W. George W. Whipple, born at Little Valley, June 21, 1842, married, Sept. 20, 1866, Mary S., daughter of James Gage, and has had children Ida I., Annie M., Asher P., Charles J., Hattie, and Pattie M. Annie M. married F. Beardsley, of East Randolph. George W. Whipple enlisted Oct. 9, 1861, in Co. F, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged Oct. 9, 1864. He was a prisoner in Belle Isle six months and is now a pensioner. Jonathan J. Whipple was an early settler in Little Valley, where he cleared a farm, and also another in Cold Spring, and was extensively engaged in driving cattle.

Ralph Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams and a native of Massachusetts, came to Conewango in 1825, cleared a farm, and died at the home of his son in Cold Spring in 1875. He married Sally Bishop, who died at Steam-burgh also in 1875. Children: Alzerah, Bishop, Loren, William W., Alvah, and Frederick R. The latter, born June 30, 1820, came to Napoli in 1857, and the same year married Roena Burbanks, who died aged forty-three. He married, second, Ophelia D. Sloan; children: Ralph L. and Edith M. He is a farmer on the place he has occupied thirty-two years, being the first settler on Amos hill.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF NEW ALBION.

NEW ALBION, the fourth township north from the south line of the State, in range eight, contains 22,988 acres as surveyed by the Holland Land Company. It was formed from Little Valley on February 23, 1830. A few years before this several prominent families from Orleans county had settled here and New Albion was named from Albion in the county they had left. The surface of the town is high and hilly and occupies a part of the "dividing ridge." From the summit of Tug hill a grand panorama of the surrounding country is displayed and a distinct view of Lake Erie can be had. The town is well watered by small brooks and by numerous springs. The streams in the northern part flow into the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, while those in the southwestern part find an outlet into the east branch of the Conewango. The soil is fertile and produces abundant crops of excellent hay and furnishes fine pasturage, which is mainly consumed by dairies. Remunerative crops of Indian corn and other grain are also raised. Flax is successfully cultivated and the manufacture of maple sugar receives considerable attention. The town is bounded on the north by Persia and Otto, on the east by Mansfield, on the south by Napoli, on the west by Leon.

A squatter named Matthew Dimmick, who settled in 1818 on lot 57, is credited with building the first shanty in New Albion for a white man's habitation, but he did not remain long nor did he make much improvement on

the place. James Goddard the same year settled on lot 9 and was the first permanent settler in town. He opened his log house as a tavern and kept hotel until 1830. Robert Guy, from Otsego county in 1822, settled on the main road to the west. He purchased the interest of David Hammond and built a log house for a tavern. He was a prominent man. Judge Benjamin Chamberlain resided on lot 1 in 1818. In 1824 he sold his improvements to Leicester Tracy, the first supervisor of New Albion in 1830. Jonathan Kinnicutt settled on lot 18 the next year. He came from Montgomery county. The same year David Hill came from the same county and settled on lot 18. He later removed to Gowanda. Smith Waterman came about the same time, settled on lot 25, sold to Robert Champlin, and moved to Perry. John A. Kinnicutt came from Rensselaer county and settled on lot 18 on January 12, 1821. The town was then a part of Little Valley and Mr. Kinnicutt was a justice of the peace in that town; he was the first town clerk of New Albion. Other prominent settlers of the town from 1821 to 1830 were Jeremiah Maybee in 1822; Horace Snyder in 1825; William Buffington in 1826; William Travis, a son-in-law, who settled near Mr. Buffington; John S. Harvey, who had eighty acres of cleared land in 1838 and was then the largest farmer in town; Isaac Rice, who was one of the first justices, and who mysteriously disappeared while on a business trip down the Allegheny river; J. H. and S. B. Herrick, who settled on lot 4 about 1826; and Robert Champlin on lot 33 the same year. Abram Day made a home on lot 34 and was keeper of the light-house at Dunkirk in General Jackson's administration. Calvin Hartwell came from Orleans county in 1826 and Calvin Rich from the same county in 1828. Mr. Rich was one of the most prominent men of the town. His brother Arad settled near him. James and Warren Barnard came from the same place. Charles Sibley, who settled on lot 44, built the first grist-mill in town. The Ross and Payne families and Jacob Smith all came before 1830. Nicholas Everts, James and Jonathan B. Jewell, Daniel H. Powell, and Thomas J. Waters were all early pioneers of New Albion. Hon. Horace C. Young settled on lot 41 in May, 1832, where he spent the rest of his life.

Primitive saw-mills were constructed on the streams in different neighborhoods which had water enough to run them. Matthew Nealy erected a mill in 1834 on a branch of Cattaraugus creek on lot 29. John Jones was the next mill proprietor. William Kendall built a saw-mill on lot 35 quite early. This was operated by Solomon G. Wright, who built for himself, near the mill, a residence which was so unusual in shape and design that his neighbors called it "Solomon's Temple," a name it still bears. Charles Sibley built the first grist-mill in the town in 1836, on a branch of Conewango creek, which served the settlers about twenty years. James Goddard kept the first tavern on lot 1. He is supposed to have opened his house to travelers as early as 1820. The first white children born in town were Robia A. and Avis C., twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Kinnicutt, in April, 1819. The first wed-

ding was solemnized by a Methodist minister in 1824, the contracting parties being Noel Hopkins and Sally Simmons. The first death in town was that of a daughter of Noah Drew. James Goddard, who died in 1830, was the first adult who departed this life in New Albion.

The first town meeting was held at the house of John A. Kinnicutt, March 2 and 3, 1830, and made choice of a full set of town officers: Leicester Tracy, supervisor; John A. Kinnicutt, town clerk; John A. Kinnicutt, Isaac Rice, Calvin Rich, Abram Day, justices of the peace; Josiah Pierce, Isaac Rice, William Ross, assessors; James Maybee, collector; Timothy Guy, Noah Higbee, Isaac P. Wood, James Maybee, constables; James Buffington, James Williams, Arad Rich, commissioners of highways; William Buffington, William Higbee, Leicester Tracy, school commissioners; Comfort E. Sumner, Calvin Rich, John A. Kinnicutt, school inspectors; Robert Guy, Timothy Gowan, overseers of the poor. The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace since 1830 are as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Leicester Tracy, 1830; Calvin Rich, 1831-36; John S. Harvey, 1837; Byron Graham, 1838-42, 1844; Horace C. Young, 1843, 1845-48; William Buffington, Jr., 1849-50, 1857; John Mosher, 1851-52; Alson Leavenworth, 1853-54; John P. Darling, 1855-56, 1858, 1860-61, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1875; Martin Hardenburg, 1859; Hiram Rumsey, 1862; John Kinnicutt, 1861; Bolivar R. Lamb, 1866, 1871; Horatio N. Babb, 1868; Eugene A. Nash, 1869-70, 1873-74; T. L. Ten Eyck, 1872; Sylvester W. Cox, 1876; Gilbert Milks, 1877; Wilber J. Manley, 1878-79; Herbert C. Rich, 1880-81; A. E. Snyder, 1882-83; Francis M. Mosher, 1884-85; George Lattin, 1886-87; Sanford F. Burger, 1888-89; Charles J. Rich, 1890; D. H. Carroll, 1891-92; William E. Mosher, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—John A. Kinnicutt, 1830-34, 1836-45, 1847-48; Thomas J. Waters, 1835; Josiah Whitcomb, 1846; Reuben J. Waters, 1849-52; Charles Kendall, 1853; John Cooper, 1854; Whitney Jewell, 1855; Hiram Rumsey, 1856-57, 1859, 1860-67; L. H. Maltbie, 1858, 1860; Elisha L. Johnson, 1861-65, 1868-69; Hiram N. Herick, 1870; William C. Maxson, 1871; Ezra Hunton, 1872-74; Marion J. Rich, 1875-76; George Hunton, 1877; Tompkins L. Ten Eyck, 1878; Daniel E. Powell, 1879; Ara E. Mosher, 1880-82; Sanford F. Burger, 1883-86; Walton F. Andrews, 1887-88; Orlando White, 1889; Hollen W. Rich, 1890-91, 1893; J. H. Sigmam, 1892.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1831, Comfort E. Sumner, Linus Sutliff; 1832, Isaac Rice; 1833, Charles Sibley, Calvin Hall; 1834, Horace C. Young; 1835, John A. Kinnicutt, Calvin Hall; 1836, Abram Matteson; 1837, John Mosher, Adonijah Burrell; 1838, John A. Kinnicutt, William Travis, Robert Young; 1839, Arad Rich; 1840, Calvin Hall; 1841, Solomon G. Wright; 1842, John A. Kinnicutt; 1843, Seth Lane; 1844, Melzer Jones, Arad Rich; 1845, William D. Cornell, Harrison Judd; 1846, Levi W. Boardman; 1847, John A. Kinnicutt; 1848, Harrison Judd, Solomon G. Wright; 1849, William D. Cornell; 1850, Arad Rich; 1851, Orrin Tubbs, Levi W. Boardman; 1852, Pliny L. Fox, Asa Franklin; 1853, Warren Bernard; 1854, Beulah Tarbox; 1855, John A. Kinnicutt, Arad Rich, Jason Huntley; 1856, Alson Leavenworth; 1857, Asa Pritchard, Allen Campbell; 1858, William C. Mills, Melzer Jones; 1859, John A. Kinnicutt, Zimri Howe, Daniel Brown; 1860, Jared Puddy; 1861, Arad Rich; 1862, George Hunton; 1863, George A. Payne; 1864, George Straight; 1865, Arad Rich; 1866, Wilber F. Kinnicutt, George Hunton, Elias L. Matteson; 1867, John A. Kinnicutt, John Russell; 1868, Truman Mattock; 1869, James H. Rider; 1870, George Hunton; 1871, Edwin Davis; 1872, William P. Pfueger; 1873, Salmon L. Johnson; 1874, George Hunton; 1875, Edwin Davis; 1876, Salmon L. Johnson; 1877, George Straight; 1878, George Hunton; 1879, Edwin Davis; 1880, Salmon L. Johnson, Myron Cook; 1881, George Straight, Albert J. Eddy; 1882, George Hunton; 1883, J. L. Higbee; 1884, Seth Eddy; 1885, George Straight; 1886, Edgar E. Waite; 1887, George Hunton; 1888, Albert Eddy; 1889, Henry A. Locke; 1890, Edgar E. Waite; 1891, L. H. Northrup; 1892, Albert Eddy; 1893, Lewis W. Morgan.

The first settlers in this town largely preferred the hills to the valleys and the first highways were made on the highlands. The old Chautauqua road is an apt illustration. The early inhabitants on Snyder hill cut a road several miles through the woods to a saw-mill in Skinner hollow. As the settlements progressed roads have been opened in all parts of the town and are kept in good condition. The Erie railroad, completed in 1851, traverses the eastern part of New Albion and has a station at Cattaraugus.

Schools were taught in New Albion several years before it was set off from

Little Valley. The first one was kept in the summer of 1823 by John Allen. Francis Winchester taught one in the Buffington neighborhood in 1826. In 1830 the town had a population of 380; in 1850, 1,633; in 1870, 1,487; in 1890, 1,858. In 1892 there were seven school districts and schools were maintained in each of them, and were taught by twelve teachers. The aggregate attendance was 509. The school buildings and sites were valued at \$19,100; the assessed value of the districts was \$637,835. The amount of public money received from the State was \$1,679.56 and by local tax \$5,012.46.

Cattaraugus, the principal village of New Albion, is situated in the northern part of the town about eight miles north of Little Valley. The business part of the village is located on the hillside facing the southeast. As late as 1830 the entire site was a dense forest. In May, 1851, the railroad was completed and a station erected. The farm of Joseph Plumb embraced the territory, which he forever dedicated to *temperance* by inserting in the conveyance of the lots which he had platted for the village a prohibitory clause, by the terms of which the title is forfeited if intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage on the premises and the property reverts to Mr. Plumb or his heirs. After several years had elapsed a Mr. Tubbs began to openly sell liquors on his property. Mr. Plumb entreated him to desist, but in vain. Plumb commenced a suit to recover his lot, which was stubbornly contested by Tubbs and his abettors to the Court of Appeals, where the decisions of the lower courts in favor of Mr. Plumb were affirmed. Mr. Plumb magnanimously deeded the reverted property to the family of Mr. Tubbs, who had involved himself in debt in the struggle. Simultaneous with the building of the depot was opened the store of Mr. Elliott and the faithful coadjutor of Mr. Plumb, S. L. Johnson. A hotel was also opened to the public by William Buffington. In the same year M. F. Maltbie came and established business in the manufacture and sale of clothing. The firm of Darling & Wilson opened a general store in the fall of 1852. Other early merchants were Hiram Rumsey, A. E. Leavenworth, L. D. Botsford, James Ferris, and Nathaniel Christie. The village now contains three general stores, a hardware store, a jewelry store, a drug store, two groceries, two merchant tailoring establishments, a harness shop, two carriage shops, several dealers of various kinds, one weekly newspaper, a tannery, an edged-tool manufactory, a barrel and stave factory and flouring-mill, a tin and sheet-iron manufactory, three lawyers, two physicians, a Union Free School and Academy, five churches, a bank, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, two or three hotels, the usual complement of shops, artisans, etc., and a population in 1890 of 878. The village is incorporated and the present officers are William Easton, president; Fred Rich and John Osborn, trustees; Danford Rich, collector; F. E. Johnson, treasurer. The postoffice was established with S. L. Johnson as postmaster in 1851, and in October, 1877, became a money order office. Cattaraugus has had one sweeping cyclone and three fires. The severest fire occurred Sept. 5, 1889.



The Bank of Cattaraugus was organized as a private bank in 1882 and each co-partner is individually liable. At its organization the bank had a paid up capital of \$11,000, which has been increased to \$22,000. The first officers were O. F. Beach, president; C. Moench, vice-president; H. E. Greene, cashier. The present officers are S. S. Laing, president; C. Moench, vice-president; F. E. Johnson, cashier. The stockholders represent \$400,000 capital. This institution was re-organized as a State bank March 30, 1892.

The Cattaraugus Union Free School and Academy was organized from school district No. 1 October 29, 1878. The first Board of Education—Rev. J. L. Higbee, Dr. T. L. De Nike, Frank S. Oakes, Christopher Moench, and John S. Gibbs—was awake to the advantages of education of the children of their village and at once adopted a policy to make the school it was founding an institution where the young might be thoroughly prepared to enter any college in the country. At the opening of the school there were only 175 children of school age residing in the district and but three teachers were employed. The number of children has increased to 325 and the number of teachers to seven. In 1888 the academic department was inaugurated and placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The first class graduated in 1891: Nellie Ethel Rich, Inez P. Rich, L. Lena Lattin, and Clarence B. Farrar. A much larger class graduated the year following. During the school year of 1892-93 there were 300 pupils enrolled. Two students of the year are entitled to Regents' classical diplomas and six to graduation. Thirty-nine non-resident pupils were in attendance. In 1887 an imposing, well built, and convenient brick school building was erected, which was burned February 20, 1893. The remainder of the term was taught in rooms temporarily fitted up and the school was closed but one day. The district soon unanimously voted the sum of \$18,000 with which to rebuild and refurnish, with library and apparatus, a new brick structure, which will be completed in time for the fall term. The site is situated on high ground and surrounded by a beautiful maple grove.

Liberty Park Cemetery Association was incorporated February 1, 1892, with these officers: Albert Ten Eyck, president; William Pflueger, vice-president; D. W. Keeler, secretary; R. H. Maltbie, treasurer. The cemetery is situated within the limits of the village and embraces about five acres, which have been used as a burial place for some years. The present trustees are J. H. Jewell, D. W. Keeler, O. C. Rich, and A. F. Sigman.

The little post village of New Albion, formerly known as Horth's Corners, is situated near the geographical center of the township and was for many years the only business place in the town. It contains the hotel erected by Erastus Horth, who kept the house many years and was succeeded by Thad Cornell. Since then it has had numerous landlords. For many years the village has maintained two stores, a saw-mill, and a cheese factory. Besides these it now contains one church edifice and a population of about 100. Since the



advent of the Erie railroad its business interests have materially decreased. The postoffice was established as early as 1833 and the mail is now received daily by carrier from Cattaraugus.

The Cattaraugus tannery in Cattaraugus village, the property of C. Moench, was originally built by Martin Hartenburg in 1851. It was then a small concern operated by two men. June 29, 1865, Mr. Moench purchased it, several times enlarged and improved it, and in June, 1888, the entire plant except the dry house was consumed by fire. Mr. Moench immediately rebuilt and had the present commodious building ready to resume business the ensuing October. The main building is 250x60 feet and the dry house is 110x40 feet and four stories high. A second dry house is used for finishing upper leather. The business has been conducted by the firm of C. Moench & Son since July 1, 1889. From 1865 to 1880 the firm name was C. Moench & Co., and consisted of C. Moench, of Cattaraugus, and Charles A. Gaensslen and Matthias Gaensslen, of Chicago. From then until 1889 C. Moench conducted the business alone. They now employ seventy-five men and are building an addition to the tannery which will double its present capacity.

Ten Eyck Edge Tool Company, in Cattaraugus, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on April 6, 1883, and had their shops erected and opened for business in July following. The officers at the organization were E. L. Johnson, president; L. H. Northrup, secretary; H. E. Greene, treasurer; Albert Ten Eyck, superintendent. The plant was consumed by fire January 24, 1890, and immediately rebuilt, enlarged, and ready to resume business in April. The company commenced with a capital of \$20,000. Their plant covers an area of 200x40 feet, besides a convenient office and storage building. The motive power is generated by an eighty horse-power boiler. They manufacture axes, broadaxes, hatchets, and adzes, and employ fifty men. Their annual output averages \$50,000. The present officers are H. W. Hinman, president; L. H. Northrup, secretary, treasurer, and manager; Albert Ten Eyck, superintendent.

The Cattaraugus mills are located on Mill street on the railroad. The motive power is furnished by an eighty horse-power engine. This plant combines a grist-mill with two runs of stone, a circular saw-mill, planers and matchers, machinery for the manufacture of barrels, and a shingle-mill, and employs to twenty-five men. The mills are owned by S. L. & E. L. Johnson.

George M. Davis's saw-mill at New Albion was erected by Waite & Davis in the fall of 1889 near the site of a mill built by Daniel Hawkins in 1873. The property passed to Mr. Davis in 1879. Two mills have been burned on the site, the last one being consumed in 1888. Mr. Davis is sole owner. The motive power is steam and the capacity is 12,000 feet of lumber per day.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination was the first religious society to hold regular meetings in town. As early as 1827 a Methodist class was formed on Snyder hill by Rev. Joseph S. Barria, a preacher on the Forestville circuit.

The meetings were held at Horace Snyder's house—he being one of the members of the class—until Calvin Rich settled there in 1828 and built a larger log house, when they convened at his dwelling the ensuing twenty years. The quarterly meetings were sometimes held in barns. In 1832 a Methodist class was formed at Horth's Corners, now New Albion. This class now contains twenty-five members and holds regular service in the Free Methodist church alternate Sundays. Rev. O. G. McEntire, of Cattaraugus, is pastor.

January 8, 1857, the Cattaraugus Methodist Episcopal Society was incorporated and Arad Rich, L. D. Botsford, Spencer Rich, Danford Rich, and Ephraim Ford were chosen trustees. Their present church edifice was erected in the village of Cattaraugus at a cost of \$2,500. The Methodist class on Snyder hill formed the nucleus of this church. In 1877 the title of the society was changed to the "Methodist Episcopal Society of the village of Cattaraugus." The house of worship has been enlarged and much improved and now has a seating capacity for 500 persons. Anson Smith donated to the society a fine parsonage with ample grounds, valued at \$2,000, and Mary Rich has also made it a valuable gift. The whole property is valued at \$6,000. The church now has 150 members and over 40 probationers with Rev. O. G. McEntire as pastor. The large Sunday school is regularly attended.

A Freewill Baptist society was organized in the eastern part of the town about 1840, which held meetings in the school house of the neighborhood eight or ten years and disbanded.

The Christians organized a society simultaneously with the Freewill Baptists and held their meetings in a log school house northeast of the village of Cattaraugus, near the corner of the town. It existed only a few years.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Cattaraugus was organized by Rev. F. M. Mosher on March 8, 1880, with nine members. Rev. Mr. Mosher became the first pastor. In 1880 the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,000. The church now has sixty-two members with Rev. S. Bedford as pastor. The present value of the church property is \$2,500. The edifice will seat 200 people. The Sunday school has fifty-six scholars.

St. John's Lutheran church, located in the village of Cattaraugus, was organized January 1, 1886, by Rev. W. E. Rommell, who was the first pastor. It then consisted of twenty members and has increased to forty-two. In 1888 the first and present church edifice was erected of wood and has a seating capacity for 350 persons. The church property is valued at \$3,000. Rev. Lew Ulmer is the present pastor. The Sunday school is attended by 15 or 20 scholars with William Pflueger as president and William Dietrich as secretary.

The Free Methodist church, located in the village of New Albion, was organized in 1884 by Rev. Thomas Slocum with eight or nine members. The church edifice was built of wood and dedicated July 4, 1885, and will seat 140 people. The membership in 1892 was only three with six probationers. The pastor was Rev. Joseph Thompson, of Cattaraugus. The Union Sunday school

has forty-five scholars and seven teachers with Miss Ellen Bonard as superintendent.

The Free Methodist church of North America, located in Cattaraugus village, was organized in 1878 by Rev. Mr. Essex, who was its first pastor. It originally had nine members, the present number being thirty-six with nine probationers. The present pastor is Rev. G. M. Allen. In 1880 the society erected their first and present house of worship at a cost of \$1,500; this with the grounds is valued at \$1,200. This church maintains a Sunday school.

St. Mary's church (Roman Catholic), of Cattaraugus, was incorporated December 12, 1863, the trustees being Rt. Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; Rev. F. N. Lester, vicar-general; Rev. John Baudenelli, pastor, residing at Dunkirk; and Stephen O'Donnell and John Gordon, lay members. A plain church edifice was erected. It is now a part of Dayton parish and Rev. Father Nash is the parish priest.

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 56, A. O. U. W., was instituted January 10, 1877. The first officers were Thomas Babb, P. M. W.; George P. Walters, M. W.; William A. Cox, F.; M. F. Lenox, R. It now has thirty-five members.

Glen Lodge, No. 888, Knights of Honor, was instituted January 31, 1878, with about thirty members. Thomas Babb was elected dictator and W. W. Terry secretary. The present membership is thirty.

The Adams family in America are of English origin. Their ancestors settled in Quincy, Mass., in 1630. Henry Adams was the father of John Adams, the second president of the United States. John Adams was the father of John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent" and also president. His son, Charles Francis Adams, was the father of Charles Francis Adams, Jr. Henry Adams, son of David, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., July 18, 1804, and was a lineal descendant of Henry, of Quincy, Mass. Oct. 6, 1831, he married Belinda Cowen, in Hanover, N. Y. She was born in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, Nov. 17, 1806. Her father was a minuteman in the War of 1812. Mr. Adams was a farmer in Hanover until the spring of 1837, when he removed to Snyder hill in New Albion, where he died April 11, 1885. He was employed in digging the Erie canal, and he and his wife early united with the M. E. church. He was first an old line Whig and later a Republican. Mrs. Adams survives at the age of over eighty-five years. Children: Jane Ann, born June 28, 1832, died May 4, 1850; Marcellus, born Feb. 5, 1834, of Sturgis, Mich.; Martha M. (Mrs. Job Benson), of New Albion, died in 1876; Marcena, born Aug. 20, 1838, married Hiram H. Luce, Oct. 23, 1856, who died in April, 1862, at Fortress Monroe; Persis J., born Jan. 17, 1841, married George W. Webster, of Big Rapids, Mich.; Marquis Dela, born March 23, 1843, married Mrs. Alice (Crowell) Jaquay, and remains on the homestead; and John H., born Aug. 29, 1845, a farmer in Tyrone, Mich.

John G. Ackerman, son of John G. and Barbara (Benlare) Ackerman, was born in Concord, N. Y., May 2, 1856. His parents were born in Germany, where they were married. They came to America when Buffalo was a small city. The father died when John G. was seventeen and the latter removed from Hamburg to Otto very soon after. There he learned the tailor's trade. In the spring of 1886 he came to Cattaraugus and became a merchant tailor.

Horatio Babb, born in Barrington, N. H., May 19, 1812, married, Oct. 28, 1833, Mary A. DeMerritt, of Dover, N. H., and first settled with his parents where his oldest son, Leander E., was born March 20, 1835. He went to Boston in 1835 and in 1836 to Baltimore, and was later a merchant in New York. In 1844 he resided in Steuben county. He was actively engaged in the construction of the Erie railroad and removed to Alfred Center, Allegany county. In May, 1851, he came to Cattaraugus as station agent, which position he filled to the close of his life excepting the time he spent in the army. In 1861 he enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols. and served as regimental quartermaster until he resigned on account of ill health. He returned to his position and died Nov. 12, 1871. For many years he served as trustee of the village school and was supervisor of New Albion in 1868. Mrs. Babb died Dec. 8, 1886. Children: Leander E., of Chicago; Mertia D. (Mrs. J. H. Warren), died Aug. 5, 1871; M. Elizabeth and H. Sue, who reside on the homestead; Thomas and Albert H., of Chicago; Ben L., of Cleveland, Ohio; and Belle, widow of H. M. Herrick.

Stephen Bemis, son of Stephen and Clarissa (Huntley) Bemis, was born in Vermont, April 7, 1799, removed with his parents to the Holland purchase, and Feb. 21, 1821, married Sally Smith, who was born Nov. 19, 1802. In 1829 they came to New Albion and settled on the farm now owned by their son Alonzo. They were active members of the M. E. church. Mr. Bemis died April 30, 1863; Mrs. Bemis died June 19, 1881. Children: Lucius, born in Middlebury, N. Y., July 26, 1823; Nancy (Mrs. George Booth), born Jan. 19, 1825; Minerva (Mrs. Rufus Town), born July 18, 1827; Alonzo, born Feb. 1, 1832, married Alpharetta Taylor, May 5, 1877, has one daughter, Rosa May, born Feb. 2, 1879, and resides on the homestead; and Sarah, born Oct. 1, 1842, died aged ten months. Alonzo Bemis, soon after he was twenty-one, assumed the heavy debt against the old home, supported his parents to the close of their lives, and has added to his farm until he now has 110 acres.

Helen Elizabeth Black, eldest daughter of Willis M. and Mariette Andrews, was born at East Otto, July 18, 1842. May 6, 1860, she married William W. Morey, son of Barton Morey, one of East Otto's pioneers. William W. Morey enlisted in April, 1861, in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vols., dying while in the service at Annapolis, Md., May 26, 1862. Thus widowed so young by ruthless war she took up the burden of life as a school teacher. Feb. 7, 1872, she married Charles Black, who was also a volunteer in the military service of the United States, and who died at New Albion, Aug. 8, 1877. Though twice a widow and childless, her pleasant home is a favorite gathering place.

Harry Blakely, born in Marcellus, N. Y., May 3, 1792, died July 26, 1837. He was a natural mechanic, but spent his life as a farmer. He married, in Forestville, Fanny Clough, who was born in 1800. About 1822 he purchased one hundred acres on the Gowanda road in Persia, then a part of Perrysburg, and a year or two later cleared several acres. He returned to Forestville, and in 1826, with a pair of steers and a cart of his own construction, in which was loaded his household goods and family, he came to Cattaraugus county. Mr. Blakely was one of the prominent men of his town and held many of the prominent offices. He died on the place where he first settled. Mrs. Blakely survived until 1844. Children: Justus, born Sept. 26, 1821; Hiram, born April 1, 1826; Welthy, born May 2, 1828, married Hiram Vincent, of Persia, deceased; Harriet, born in 1831, married Darius Danley; Darwin, born in 1833, died in 1834; and Otsy O., born in 1836, married James Crandall.



Hiram Blakely gained a good English education and began his business life a farmer. He was also a skillful carpenter and cabinet maker, and placed in operation the first planing-mill and cider-mill in Cattaraugus. With his sons and sons-in-law he manufactured thousands of dollars worth of furniture and erected eight houses in Cattaraugus village. He married Fidelia, daughter of Eldridge and Eunice Eddy, of Persia, Feb. 11, 1844. She was the mother of Ermina J. and Edgar E. She died in Dec., 1849. March 31, 1850, he married Laura Freeborn, of Persia; children: Charles F., Lelia A., Elson J., L. Rosella, Frank N., Walter V., and R. Ernest. Mr. Blakely died May 13, 1893.

H. Frank Blood, son of John, was born in Arcade, N. Y., April 30, 1847. He received a good English education, which he finished at Arcade Academy. His father was a farmer and blacksmith, and he assisted in both avocations until he became twenty-three, when he commenced cheese making and the year following became a butter and cheese buyer. In 1877 he purchased a half-interest in the general mercantile business of S. F. Mann in Arcade under the firm name of Mann & Blood. Two years later he sold this interest and the firm opened a store in Franklinville, of which Mr. Blood had entire charge. About 1881 he purchased the interest of Mr. Mann and became sole proprietor. In 1889 he began the erection of his large brick block in the village of Cattaraugus, to which he moved his stock of goods. Mr. Blood is a member of the Board of Education.

Levi W. Boardman was a son of Ephraim and Sarah (Spencer) Boardman, natives of Connecticut who married there. Ephraim was a colonel in the Revolutionary war; his wife's father, John Spencer, was a captain. Levi W., born in Otsego county, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1809, married, Feb. 7, 1831, Araminta D. Chapin. He settled there as a farmer, where four of his children were born. In the fall of 1844 he settled a little north of the village of New Albion, where he died July 20, 1891. Mrs. Boardman died Feb. 5, 1880. He was justice of the peace eight years. Children: Albert E., born Jan. 25, 1832; Isaac H., born June 14, 1835; Maria T., born Dec. 30, 1836; Francis D., born Sept. 26, 1840; and Thomas W., born Feb. 21, 1847. Francis D. Boardman came to New Albion with his parents, and in July, 1859, married Cynthia B. Garfield, a relative of the late President Garfield. Sept. 2, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav. and in December was confined by rheumatism in the regimental hospital at Camp Fenton, remaining until Feb., 1862, when he was sent to the hospital in Washington and discharged April 9, 1862. He receives a pension. Mrs. Boardman died March 28, 1873. March 28, 1874, he married Mrs. Isabel W., widow of James A. Garfield, of Buffalo county, Neb.; children: Carrie E., Ernest L., and Glenn F. Mr. Boardman was a pioneer in Buffalo county, Neb., from 1870 until 1881. He served on the first grand jury of that county and was a member of the grand or petit jury of each succeeding court until he left the State. Isaac H. Boardman married Lucy C. Powell, of New Albion, March 17, 1861. In 1863 he settled where he now resides. Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted in the 13th N. Y. H. A. and was discharged June 21, 1865. He has served as highway commissioner and on the Board of Excise.

Sanford F. Burger, son of Andrew Burger, of Otto, was born in Olean, March 15, 1860. He attended the common schools and finished his education in Oberlin College, Ohio. He taught two terms of district school, the first one in Otto at the age of thirteen. His father was a cabinet maker, and from him he learned his trade. In 1880 he came to Cattaraugus and engaged as clerk with Oakes & Calver, dealers in cheese factory goods and manufacturers



of scale board. He succeeded Mr. Calver in the business and the firm became Oakes & Burger. Mr. Burger is a staunch Republican. In 1882 he was elected clerk of New Albion and held the position five consecutive years. In 1888 he was chosen supervisor and was re-elected in 1889. He has also been president of Cattaraugus village two years and is now superintendent of the village water works and chief of the fire department. December 27, 1885, he married Ell Goldsborough, daughter of Dr. Levi Goldsborough (see page 161).

Ebenezer Carey, born in Oxford, Maine, Jan. 25, 1806, went at the age of eighteen to reside in Massachusetts, and married, in Waltham, Susan Wyman, Jan. 1, 1834, who was born Nov. 8, 1814. Mr. Carey was a carpenter and settled in Waltham, where he followed his trade until 1843, when he came with his family to Napoli, arriving July 18th, and there followed carpentering and building. Some years later he bought a farm, and two years before his death he rented it and had a home with his son, Charles H. Carey, in New Albion, where he died July 19, 1886. He was a natural mathematician. Children: Suel H., born in Massachusetts, enlisted in the Union army, and died in the hospital at Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1862; George, born in Napoli, Feb. 27, 1843, enlisted in Aug., 1863, in Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. A., served to the close of the war, resumed farming, married, Jan. 1, 1868, Melissa M., daughter of Addison and Mary Kenyon, and settled on the homestead of her grandfather, Jeremiah Kenyon; Adelaide, born in Napoli in March, 1845, died in 1876; and Charles H., born April 8, 1848. Dec. 31, 1869, Charles H. Carey, married Elsie A., daughter of Hudson Day and granddaughter of Erastus Day, an early settler of New Albion. They settled on the homestead of her father. Children: Herbert S., of Limestone, Grace A., and Alice M.

Daniel H. Carroll, son of John, was born in New Albion, Aug. 1, 1858. His father was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, emigrated to America about 1845, and is a farmer in the southeast part of this town. Daniel H., at the age of nineteen, commenced to learn the trade of blacksmith, which he follows, and is also dealing in carriages, sleighs, and agricultural implements. Mr. Mosher is connected with him in the carriage and coal trade. In politics Mr. Carroll is a Democrat and was supervisor of New Albion in 1891 and 1892. May 1, 1888, he married Catherine Lundergan. They have one daughter.

Robert Champlin, born in Rhode Island, Feb. 20, 1773, married, on Newport Island, Mary Moore. They resided in Rhode Island on the old Champlain farm and finally removed to Westchester county, N. Y., and thence came to Alexander in 1812. In 1828 he came to New Albion, settled on lot 33, and died on the place now owned by his son Robert on lot 9. In early manhood he was a sailor on a merchant ship. His sons were William M.; Asa, who died at the age of twelve years; Robert, Jr., born Feb. 24, 1810; Jesse, a carriage maker in East Randolph; George, who removed to Wisconsin and died in 1889; Dudley, a farmer and mechanic in Salamanca; and William M., who came from Genesee county a year prior to his brothers and settled near the center of Napoli. Hannah, daughter of Robert Champlin, Sr., married Alanson Boardman and settled in Napoli. Mr. Boardman was a blacksmith. They removed to Wisconsin and thence to Iowa, where they died. Mary married John Merrill and settled in Batavia. Lydia married Thomas J. Williams, first settled in New Albion, and died in Minnesota. Sarah married Erastus Wyman and resides near Chicago. Armenia married Harvey Metcalf, is a widow, and resides on Elm creek in Conewango.

Robert Champlin, Jr., came to New Albion in 1827 and contracted for

150 acres on lot 33 and 50 acres adjoining on lot 25 for himself, his mother, and his brother George. His brother sold out and removed west. About 1837 he married Ursula Gilliland and settled on lot 9, where James Goddard, the first permanent settler in town, located in 1818. The place then contained 130 acres. Mr. Champlin added to it until he had 600 acres. Children: William M., Theodore, and John. William M., born Nov. 10, 1840, married Eva S. Hanson, June 22, 1885; children: Mary and Leland. Theodore, born Jan. 12, 1842, married Emma Day, Jan. 1, 1880; children: Willie R., Bessie May, Grover C., and Jesse T. John, born Oct. 4, 1844, married Cora Glover in Dec., 1882; children: Alson and Robert Clayton. These brothers jointly own the homestead of 600 acres, a cheese factory receiving the milk of 400 cows, and give some attention to breeding horses.

Russel A. Cooper, born in Andover, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1844, was a hardware merchant in Aiken, Pa., in the fall of 1878, and in 1881 he removed to Cattaraugus and opened a hardware store which was burned in the fire of Sept. 5, 1888. He soon resumed business and in Feb., 1889, he sold to J. H. Jewell & Sons. April 23, 1891, he purchased the grocery stock of J. A. Andrews. Dec. 16, 1879, he married Theresa Merz, of Jamestown, and they have one son, Willie R. Mr. Cooper has served as president of Cattaraugus village two terms and on the Board of Education seven years.

Dennis Crowley, a native of Ireland, came to America in early manhood, married Ellen Mulcahy in Elllicottville, and since 1851 has resided in Cattaraugus. When he came here he assisted in building the depot, and was afterward employed as a trackman. He finally became baggage-master, which position he still holds. Mrs. Crowley died May 22, 1890. They had fourteen children, of whom a daughter and four sons are living: Julia, P. E., J. J., T. W., and D. R.

John P. Darling, son of Rufus and Prudy (Lee) Darling, was born in Berkshire county, Mass., Feb. 25, 1815. His father was a farmer who settled in Lenox, N. Y., in 1818 and removed thence to Otto in 1824. He died in 1828, aged forty-seven years. Mrs. Darling survived until July, 1873, aged eighty-six years. She was remarkable as a lady of rare abilities of mind and noble qualities of heart. John P. Darling received a common school education. In the spring of 1831 he became a raftsmen on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In the fall he went to Grand Island in the Niagara river and spent most of the winter chopping cord-wood. He labored for the farmers in Otto a large portion of the time until 1834, when he became a clerk in the store of C. B. Allen in Otto village, where he remained until 1838, when he formed a partnership with William F. Elliott and continued in trade until 1848, when he conducted business alone. In 1851 he established a branch store in the village of Cattaraugus and in 1853 he removed thither with his entire business. Here he was in mercantile trade until 1856, when he retired. In early life he cast his lot with the Whig party and was a subscriber for the *New York Tribune* from its first issue to the close of his life. He was intensely "Free Soil." In 1856 he took the stump for General Fremont and was ever afterward a staunch Republican. Mr. Darling, besides other town offices, was supervisor of Otto in 1845, 1846, and 1847 and of New Albion nine terms between 1855 and 1875. He was chairman of the board in 1860 and 1861 and at the special session held in March, 1867. In 1850 he was appointed postmaster and held the office through President Fillmore's administration. In 1851 he was elected treasurer of Cattaraugus county and served three years. In the

fall of 1856 he was elected to the State Senate by a majority of 8,000 to fill the remainder of the unexpired term of Hon. Roderick White, who died in the preceding spring. He was renominated in the succeeding fall and re-elected. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed State assessor and resigned the position a year after. Senator Darling is a conspicuous example of a self-made man. As a business man he was methodical, cautious, and careful. He was an indomitable worker. As a politician he was honorable, a successful organizer, impressed his friends with the feasibility of his plans, and was a natural leader. Mr. Darling died June 17, 1882. Mrs. Darling survived until Feb. 15, 1889.

Joseph A. Davis, born June 1, 1819, was a son of Rev. Eber Davis, a preacher of the M. E. church and a pioneer on the place now owned by his grandsons, Emory W. and Adelbert D. Davis. Joseph A. Davis was also a local preacher. His brother John was thirty years a Methodist minister and member of conference. Joseph A. married Electa Lyon, Nov. 29, 1842, and succeeded to the homestead, which has never been out of the possession of the Davis family. Children: Giles C., born July 18, 1844; Wilbur F., born May 10, 1846, died June 21, 1849; Wilber F., 2d, born Sept. 17, 1850; Emory W., born Nov. 23, 1854; and Adelbert D. and Adella (twins), born Jan. 17, 1858. Adella died Sept. 17, 1858. Adelbert D. married, June 17, 1879, Ida M. Horth, who was born Nov. 2, 1856, a daughter of Alexander Horth. He was first a cheese maker, then a farmer four years, a merchant three years, and since a farmer, and has served as inspector of elections four years. He owns jointly with his brother Emory the Davis homestead, which was first settled by his grandfather, Capt. Joseph Davis, a veteran of the Revolutionary war and also a preacher. He has two sons and two daughters.

James Dawson, born in Ireland, Feb. 1, 1802, married Dorothy Widhouse, who was born June 17, 1803. Their oldest son was born in Ireland about 1825. In 1828 he came to America in a sailing vessel. They landed in Quebec, remained in Canada two or three years, removed to Boston, Mass., and thence to Windsor, Vt. They came with teams to Albany or Troy and thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo and finally to New Albion, where they arrived Oct. 19, 1841, settling on the place now occupied by P. Herrick, where he cleared 100 acres. He early became a citizen of the United States, joined the Whig party, and became a staunch Republican. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the army for two years. He died Dec. 12, 1864, and Mrs. Dawson on Dec. 14, 1877. Children: Henry, a wagon maker in Gowanda; James, who married Ellen Hill, of Gowanda, and was killed by the cars in Dunkirk, Dec. 27, 1869; Alexander E.; Rose A. (Mrs. Ralph Howe); and Mary J. (Mrs. Silas Vinton), of Gowanda. Alexander E. Dawson, born in Boston, July 10, 1835, came to New Albion with his parents in 1841. March 28, 1861, he married M. Caroline Little and began life as a mechanic. Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted in Co. D, 9th N. Y. Cav., and was discharged June 1, 1865. He is a musician and a teacher. Children: Eva (Mrs. W. Collins); James Albert, who married Winnie Sanders; Charles A.; and Henry E.

Abraham Day was born in Massachusetts in 1800. His father, himself, and younger brother enlisted as musicians in the Seminole war. He was a celebrated drummer and was promoted to drum-major. At the close of the war he went home with General Jackson as his errand-boy and remained with him until the expiration of his term of enlistment. He married Joanna, daughter of Robert Guy, in Broome county, N. Y., and in June, 1822, came to New

Albion and settled on the homestead of Horace C. Young, where he was a farmer until about 1830, when he received the appointment of keeper of the light-house at Dunkirk from General Jackson, which position he held until 1841. He resigned and returned to New Albion and again engaged in farming. He was commissioner of highways several years and located many of the roads in his town. He owned a farm of 170 acres. Mrs. Day died May 4, 1876. Children: Laura A. (deceased); Abraham R., who married Serepta Phillips, and died in 1890, leaving a widow and two sons, who reside on the homestead; Clarendon Guy, born Nov. 6, 1832, in Dunkirk, settled July 10, 1870, on the Day homestead, which he manages; Thomas (deceased); Jefferson D.; Emeline J. (Mrs. Francis Bigelow), deceased; and Lottie M., a teacher. Clarendon G. Day resides in the village of New Albion. He is a Democrat and has been assessor and the nominee of his party for supervisor. He has one daughter.

Erastus Day, son of Noah and Ann (Loomis) Day, was born March 4, 1787, married Marion Lee in 1812, and was an early settler and farmer of New Albion. He was a lineal descendant of John Day, of Hartford, Conn., whose father, Robert Day, came to America in April, 1634. He first settled in Newtown (now Cambridge), Mass. In 1639 he was a resident of Hartford, Conn., and was one of the first settlers of that place. The children of Erastus Day were Asahel, born June 4, 1813; Eli, born May 10, 1815; Hudson, born Aug. 28, 1816; Wealthy, born July 11, 1818; Orrin, born Jan. 10, 1821; and Elias, born July 18, 1827. Orrin Day married Brooksanna Jones, of Cattaraugus, in 1845, who was born in Milford, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1825. Her father, Moses J. Jones, removed from Otsego county and settled in New Albion in Feb., 1835. Orrin Day was a farmer and teamster and succeeded his father on the homestead, where he died in 1868. Children: Alvin C., born April 18, 1848, deceased; Frances E., born Aug. 3, 1851; Estella and Rosella (twins), born Sept. 17, 1857; Rosella, died in Jan., 1878; Estella (Mrs. John Merow), of Little Valley; and George B., born Aug. 20, 1862.

Richard C. Dunn, son of John and Mary (Welch) Dunn, was born in Lyndon, Sept. 3, 1856, was educated in the common schools and Franklinville Academy, and commenced his business life in Lyndon as a cheese maker. A year later he purchased and conducted two factories in Cuba, N. Y., and followed the business in all about ten years. He came to Cattaraugus in the spring of 1890 and has since conducted the excellent Cattaraugus House, connected with which is a good livery owned and managed by M. S. Storum.

John Easton, whose father came from England, was born in or near the city of New York. Between the ages of twelve and twenty-six he followed the seas as a sailor, attaining the position of mate. He married Sarah Tatterson, on Long Island, and in 1830 came to Leon from Middlebury, N. Y., settling there where his grandson, Richard Easton, now lives, and where he died aged eighty-four years. His youngest son, Erasmus Easton, was born in Middlebury, Dec. 24, 1822. He chopped, logged, and cleared land, and in 1842 married Olive Chapman. He resided on the homestead a year and for five years has resided on a farm near the northwest corner of New Albion. Mrs. Easton died Dec. 9, 1889, aged seventy-nine. Children: Marvin, Polly, Mary, Elizabeth, Lucretia, Albert, William, and Sarah.

William N. Ells was born at Cherry Creek, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1843. He enlisted in Co. K, 9th N. Y. Cav., Oct 14, 1861, and re-enlisted in the same organization Jan. 2, 1864, being always with his company except when he was in



the hospital for a sabre wound on his head and a shot through his right arm, both received at the battle of Brandy Station, Va., Aug. 1, 1863. He was discharged July 17, 1865, and now receives a pension. Dec. 5, 1866, he married Phebe A. Cole, of Cattaraugus, who was born in Hamburg, Erie county, June 30, 1845. Children: William H. and Charles E.

William Epley, of German ancestry, was born in Steuben county, July 12, 1828, and reared in Livingston county. At the age of twenty-one he went to Rochester, where he was a clerk in several wholesale houses about ten years. He was in Michigan until 1864, when he enlisted in the 12th Mich. Vet. Inf. Vols. and was discharged Sept. 31, 1865. He was first sent to Camp Blair at Jackson, Mich., and two hours after his arrival was detailed as a clerk at the headquarters of the colonel, where he was retained four or five months. He then joined his regiment in Arkansas and continued a clerk until he was discharged. In 1880 he settled in Cattaraugus, where he has a merchant tailoring business.

T. J. Farrar, son of G. W. Farrar, was born in Machias, July 26, 1844, was raised a farmer, learned the carpenter's trade, and was several years a dry goods clerk. Jan. 1, 1874, he became a partner with S. L. & E. L. Johnson under the firm name of Johnson & Farrar. Three years later Mr. Farrar established an insurance business known as the Cattaraugus Insurance Agency. In April, 1890, he sold this and has since been engaged in the sale of real estate, in which he has had large transactions, mainly in Buffalo. March 3, 1874, he married Maria Hawkins, of Buffalo; they have a son, Clarence B., born Nov. 27, 1874. The family has recently removed to Buffalo.

W. W. Garlock, son of William M. and Eliza A. (Smith) Garlock, was born in East Otto, Sept. 4, 1860. His paternal grandparents were natives of Germany. His father was born in America and early learned the trade of shoemaking. He served in the late war and after his discharge went to Michigan, where he engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. His maternal ancestor, Amasa Smith, was a pioneer of Mansfield, where he settled in 1828. His grandfather, Welcome Smith, was born in Marcellus and his grandmother was the sister of the pioneer doctor and county judge, Dr. Alson Leavenworth. W. W. Garlock, whose mother died when he was ten years old, had a home with his grandmother, who had married her second husband, Rev. Clark Holmes, of Cattaraugus. In Feb., 1878, he opened a photographic studio in the village. He holds a certificate from the Photographers' Association of America conferring upon him the title of professional photographer. Aug. 12, 1879, he married Carrie A., daughter of F. J. Keeler. She died March 12, 1891, and left a daughter, M. Spray, born June 12, 1886.

Frank B. Gould was educated in the public schools of Dunkirk and in Waterford Academy in Pennsylvania. He learned the tinner's trade and in 1872 came to Cattaraugus, where the same year he married Sarah R., daughter of Danford Rich. He entered the employ of Oakes & Elliott, where he has since been engaged, having the business charge of the establishment.

Robert Guy was born of Irish parents in 1774. He married Laura Stickney in Otsego county. They resided near Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the time of the War of 1812. They were in Broome county as early as 1816 and removed thence to New Albion in 1821, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They settled in a log house on lot 33. Mr. Guy died June 10, 1851, and Mrs. Guy on March 19, 1856. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and liberal in his religious views. He was one of the first to open his house as a tavern. Children: Joanna (Mrs. Abraham Day); Timothy P., who was twice married,



settled on the homestead, and left a son, Robert E.; Emily (Mrs. Ira Valiant); Laura; Emily (Mrs. Kimball Chase), deceased; Almira (Mrs. Hiram Barton), deceased; and Himan, who removed to Iowa and died.

Samuel B. Herrick, of English descent and of New England parentage, was born Dec. 8, 1781, married Mary Bosseller in Montgomery county, who was born there Nov. 29, 1782, and first settled in Sennett, N. Y. In the spring of 1830 Mrs. Herrick with her children came to New Albion and settled on thirty acres of lot 12. Mr. Herrick was a carpenter and builder and remained in Sennett to complete some work, and joined his family in December following. He added to the thirty acres 100 more and followed his trade. Mr. Herrick died at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Herrick died later at the age of eighty. Children: Charlotte, Larry, Esther, Jeremiah H., John R., Fanny, Stephen M., George, and Elisha.

Jeremiah H. Herrick was born in Sennett, N. Y., March 8, 1820, and came to New Albion with the family in 1830. Dec. 24, 1845, he married Eunice B., daughter of Joshua Parmelee, a pioneer of Mansfield. She was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, July 26, 1822. They settled on seventy-five acres adjoining the homestead on lot 4, and finally, by additions, had a farm of 180 acres. In the fall of 1869 he presented his oldest son the home, on lot 4, and settled where he now resides. He has been assessor twelve years. Children: Judson; Theodocia, died March 5, 1866; Fred B., who married Eureka Horning.

William Higbee, a native of Connecticut, married Hannah Hopkins in Turin, N. Y., where several of his children were born. About 1827 he removed from Barre, Orleans county, to New Albion and settled on Snyder hill where W. V. Payne now lives. He had four sons and three daughters, all of whom, except his youngest son, settled in the neighborhood. In early life he was a sailor. He was passionately fond of hunting in his old age, and on one of his excursions he gathered a quantity of Lobelia seeds and tried their medicinal qualities on himself. After a hearty vomiting exercise he threw the remainder in the fire. He died aged eighty-five years. His son Sanford was a preacher and resided on the homestead. Noah Higbee also moved to New Albion about the same time his father came and was a farmer. He married Harriet Luce.

Jerome L. Higbee, son of Noah and Harriet (Luce) Higbee, was born in New Albion, Feb. 16, 1839, and was raised a farmer. At the age of seven-teen he became strongly impressed with a desire to obtain an education. He attended the schools of Cattaraugus and Gowanda and Fredonia Academy, and entered the preparatory department of Hillsdale College, in Michigan, in the spring of 1860, graduating therefrom as A.B. in 1866. Three years later he received the honorary degree of A.M. From the time he commenced his studies he sustained himself by teaching. After graduating he was two years engaged as a teacher. In the spring of 1869 he commenced the study of law in the office of Col. E. A. Nash at Cattaraugus. He married Martha, daughter of N. Christie, and at the solicitation of his wife and her father he became a merchant under the firm name of Christie & Higbee. He was elected school commissioner and served three years. About 1874 he entered the ministry of the Freewill Baptist church and was the pastor of the church at Cherry Creek one year. He spent the year 1875 in New York as business manager of the *Baptist Union* and preached there occasionally. In 1876-77 he was the pastor of the Freewill Baptist church at Hamlet, Chautauqua county. At the same time he taught a select school as he had at Cherry Creek. He also continued his mercantile business and for about three years he had an interest

in an additional store in Randolph and lived there. From Hamlet he returned to Cattaraugus, where he attended to his mercantile business until 1884. Besides constructing his own house he has erected in his village twelve or fifteen other buildings. In politics he is a Prohibitionist and in 1891 was the nominee of his party in his district for State senator.

Levi Hill came to Napoli from Chenango county at a very early day. He cleared a farm and set out one of the first orchards in that town, and resided there as late as 1833, when he removed to New Albion, where he was a farmer, and where he died in 1864. He married Philena Morey; children: Gardner, Alexander, Clark, Eunice, Clarissa, Jerome, and Sarah. Late in his life his wife died and he married widow Ruth A. Drew. His son, Gardner Hill, was born in Chenango county, Dec. 12, 1821. Oct. 24, 1845, he married Matilda A., daughter of John A. Kinnicutt, and settled in New Albion as a farmer. He died March 1, 1854; children: Leroy N., born Dec. 11, 1846, married Martha J. Johnson, of Conewango, was a farmer until Nov., 1884, and since then has conducted a general store in the village of New Albion; Lucius D., born March 25, 1849, a merchant of Conewango; Ellen S., born May 2, 1852, married Thomas V. Boardman, deceased; and Charles G., born July 24, 1854.

Simeon B. Hinman, born in Rutland, Vt., Aug. 11, 1800, came to East Otto in 1824. Mr. Hinman married, in Aurora, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1826, Keziah Bullis, who was born in Bennington, Vt., June 24, 1806, a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Hoyt) Bullis. Mr. Bullis was a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. Hinman, with the aid of his industrious sons, paid for his farm, built good buildings, and accumulated a competency. He was a prominent citizen, and both were members of the M. E. church. Mr. Hinman died March 28, 1890. His widow resides in Otto village. Her youngest daughter, Rachel J., widow of Hiram Dewey, resides with her. They had eight children: Adaline (Mrs. Oscar F. Beach), of East Otto; Lucy, who died aged twenty-four; Hoyt W.; Lyman H., resides in Marshalltown, Iowa; Millard F., of East Otto; Benjamin B., of Hinsdale; Rachel; and Marshall L., ex-mayor of Dunkirk, and secretary and treasurer of the Brooks Locomotive Works. Hoyt W. Hinman, born in East Otto, Feb. 5, 1831, began life laboring by the month for his neighbor, E. A. Rice. Three years later he located on a farm of 200 acres in Iowa, which he owned five years, when he exchanged it for a farm of 150 acres in Otto, which he still owns. In the fall of 1869 he removed to Cattaraugus village, and the past eighteen years has been an extensive buyer of butter and cheese. He purchased the Dr. Leavenworth estate of five acres and has given the house and one acre to his only child, Hattie (Mrs. C. R. Rich). He is a large stockholder and a director of the Bank of Cattaraugus, the largest stockholder and president of the Ten Eyck Edge Tool Company, and owns several village lots. Mr. Hinman is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church and a singer in the choir. Oct. 23, 1856, he married Sylvia F., daughter of Salem Edmunds, of East Otto, a native of Massachusetts.

Hadley S. Horth, son of Benjamin, a pioneer of New Albion, was born, on the farm where his father settled, Oct. 11, 1845. He enlisted in the 72d N. Y. Vols., Oct. 18, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran in Dec., 1863, serving nearly four years. The first two years he was always on duty. Afterward his health became much impaired and for total disability he was sent to the general hospital and thence to his home. Returning to his regiment he was made a prisoner in 1865 and paroled three days later. Nov. 1, 1868, he married Maggie, daughter of James Kilby, Sr. Children: Ernest, Louis, and Hattie.

Dorus Ingersoll, a native of Washington county, was born in 1801. In 1825 he removed from Middlebury, N. Y., and subsequently to Leon. He was a prominent pioneer and held several town offices, being justice of the peace many years. He married Sarah Easton, of Middlebury, and had five sons and five daughters. Mr. Ingersoll died in 1881 and Mrs. Ingersoll in 1866. Their son, Denzil Ingersoll, born in 1843, married Jennette Brown, of Boston, Erie county, in 1866, who was born there in 1847, and settled on the homestead in Leon. In the fall of 1875 they removed to their present home in New Albion.

Thomas Jewell, the progenitor of a numerous race in America, was probably born in England about 1600. The name was written Jule, Joyell, Jewel, and then Jewell. The first authentic account of him is in the early part of 1639, and shows that he then had a wife and one child. He received a grant of land the 24th day of the 2d month, 1639, of four acres for three heads—12 acres—upon the covenant of three shillings per acre, located on the "Mount" near Boston, Mass. The "Mount" was Mt. Woolaston, first settled in 1625 and incorporated as Braintree in 1640. He was a miller. His sons were Thomas, Joseph, and Nathaniel. Joseph, born April 24, 1642, first lived in Charlestown and conducted the ferry between that place and Boston, and his son Joseph assisted him; when about fifty years old he removed to Stow and there owned a grist-mill, which for years (as late as 1815 at least) went by the name of "Jewell's mill." This old mill-site was as late as 1860 occupied by a carpet factory and the stream is the dividing line between Sudbury and Stow. He died at about the age of ninety-four. His second wife, Isabel, lived to be over 103. His son Joseph, born in June, 1673, was married, in Boston, to Mary Morris by Rev. Cotton Mather, Sept. 14, 1704, and died in Dudley, Mass., in 1766. Nathaniel, his son, married Elizabeth Webster, March 20, 1739, and died in Dudley, Mass., in 1782. John Morris Jewell, his son, born Sept. 4, 1739, married Sarah Pratt, and died in Cherry Valley, N. Y., March 20, 1828. He raised quite a large family. His son Jared, born March 8, 1780, married Esther Burrell, and died Dec. 26, 1820. His sons were James, Jonathan, Osborn, and Jared (who died in infancy). James Jewell came to New Albion from Westford, N. Y., about 1831. Jan. 20, 1836, he married Hannah Guy.

Jonathan Jewell married Amanda Denton in Otsego county Oct. 27, 1825. In 1832 he came to New Albion and located a farm on lot 53. He died April 13, 1887; Mrs. Jewell died Feb. 18, 1886. Children: John D., born Dec. 7, 1829, died Dec. 15, 1854, in Auburn, N. Y., where he was keeper in the State's prison; Hannah, born in 1832, died in 1834; and James H., born Sept. 23, 1836, received an education in the common schools and Randolph Academy, and in June, 1854, married Jane Henderson, of Otisco, N. Y. James H. Jewell began life as a live stock buyer and farmer, which business he continued several years. Since 1873 he has been an extensive dealer in cheese and is also the senior member of the firm of J. H. Jewell & Sons, of Cattaraugus, dealers in hardware and crockery. Mr. Jewell is a Democrat, and has been assessor nine years and was postmaster of Cattaraugus through Cleveland's first administration. His sons are Frank D. and William N.

Osborn Jewell, born Feb. 25, 1810, married Electa Russell, Sept. 24, 1849, and was a merchant in Buffalo. His son John R., born in Buffalo, married, in New Albion, Harriet E., daughter of George Benson, and has spent his life as a seaman. He has passed through all the grades from the cook's helper to master, and still holds an American and British shipmaster's certificate.

Salmon L. Johnson was born in Cortland (then Homer), N. Y., April 6,

1818. In 1824 his parents removed to Fredonia, in 1825 to Ellicottville, and in 1826 to Ashford, where his father practiced his profession as a physician until 1846, when he removed to Otto and died there in 1870. S. L. became a clerk at the age of eighteen. He received an academic education and taught a district school one winter (1840-41). In 1841 he became a partner of his uncle, David B. Jewell, as a general merchant in Ashford. In 1844 this partnership dissolved and in 1845 he became a partner in a like business in Otto with the late William F. Elliott. In 1851 this firm established an additional store in Cattaraugus, and shipped their first goods from Dunkirk on a construction train before the railroad was formally opened. There were then only four small framed houses within the present incorporation of Cattaraugus village. In religion he is a Presbyterian, but is a regular attendant of the M. E. church. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was influential in establishing the postoffice at Cattaraugus in 1851 and was its first postmaster, serving as such about fifteen years. He was three terms justice of the peace, and it was at his suggestion that Mr. Plumb decided to insert in all his deeds conveying his lands in Cattaraugus village the clause forever prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on the premises conveyed. Several years afterward a petition was circulated praying Mr. Plumb to rescind this prohibitory article and Mr. Johnson was the only one who refused to sign it. May 12, 1861, he married Lucy E., daughter of Zane A. Hamilton, who was born Aug. 5, 1828.

Elisha L. Johnson was born in Ellicottville, May 10, 1828. His father, Elisha Johnson, was a physician of the old school and a graduate of Geneva Medical College. The son received his education in common schools and in Fredonia Academy. In 1845 he began to learn the moulder's trade at Fredonia and alternately pursued his studies in the academy. In 1850 he was a journeyman moulder in Gowanda and in 1851 in Buffalo. In the spring of 1852 he entered the store of his brother in Cattaraugus as a clerk. In 1856 or 1857 the partnership of S. L. & E. L. Johnson was formed for the sale of general merchandise, which continued until the great fire. In 1866 the firm became the joint owners with O. W. Howe of the Cattaraugus mills, of which, in 1868, the Johnsons became sole owners, and which E. L. has since conducted. Mr. Johnson has served as town clerk several years. He married, first, Malvina Bugbee, of Gowanda, who was the mother of both his children: Mary (Mrs. S. J. Benedict) and Grace B. (Mrs. Charles J. Rich, Jr.). Mrs. Johnson died in Oct., 1886, and in June, 1889, he married Mrs. Emily, widow of Rev. L. H. Bugbee, D. D.

Melzar Jones, born in Washington, Vt., Jan. 18, 1807, came to Candor, N. Y., in 1813, where his father, John Jones, was a pioneer. He was a manufacturer of pine lumber at the age of twenty-one, and in 1838 he settled on a farm of 53 acres on lot 5 in New Albion. About 1864, on account of failing health, he removed to Cattaraugus village. He assisted in building the school building and the M. E. church, and was present and helped raise the first frame building and sat on the first jury at a justice court. He was elected a justice of the peace, but refused to accept the office; he has served as assessor seven years. In Sept., 1826, he married Tabitha Jones, who was born March 29, 1807, and died March 23, 1875; children: Hiram A., Chauncey M., Colby, Ansel M., and Melzar B. The latter was born on the homestead Oct. 1, 1841. He finished his education at Hillsdale College in Michigan and in 1863 took a commercial course in the office of the president of Bryant &



Stratton's Commercial College in Buffalo. He then took charge of the theoretical department of the institution and was next a merchant in Ellicottville with W. A. Bosworth. In Aug., 1864, he enlisted in the army and served five months. He then resumed teaching. Feb. 22, 1865, he married Jennie A. Frasier, of Ellicottville, and settled on the homestead. Ten years later he came to the village of Cattaraugus and is now the proprietor of the Cattaraugus Marble Works. He has two sons and two daughters. The daughters are Emma M. (Mrs. Charles Smith) and Jessie.

The Kinnicutt family in America is of Scotch origin and is descended from Roger Kinnicutt, who early emigrated to Rhode Island. John Anson Kinnicutt, born in Pittstown, R. I., in 1800, came from Livingston county, N. Y., to New Albion on Jan. 12, 1821, and brought his wife, Sophronia Chapel, and their child to his shanty on lot 18. He was prominent in the early settlement of Little Valley and in the town of New Albion. At the organization of this town he was elected its clerk and held the office seventeen years. He was also justice of the peace in Little Valley and in New Albion forty years. He had five sons and five daughters. Their son, John Albertus Kinnicutt, was born in Jan., 1828, and was elected supervisor in 1864, the last year of the civil war, when the amounts levied in the county reached hundreds of thousands. The board held six sessions during that year. He married, in 1851, Helen, daughter of Benjamin Horth, who was the mother of his sons Anson C., Bion P. (died aged thirty-three), and Robert A. In 1874 Mr. Kinnicutt married Nellie Ropps, of East Randolph; children: Norman N. and Nora A. (twins).

Jehiel Lamb, son of David, was born in Vermont, March 3, 1787, married Lois Varnum, Jan. 1, 1810, who was born Jan. 2, 1789, and settled in Warrensburg, N. Y. In 1829 they came to Otto with two yoke of oxen and a heavy wagon followed by their single cow, making the journey in twenty-one days. They settled in "North Otto." He was a member of the M. E. church and was class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday school. About 1836 he sold his improvements and removed to Mansfield, where he died Jan. 30, 1870. Mrs. Lamb died Jan. 12, 1856. They had nine children. Their youngest son, Bolivar R. Lamb, was born July 6, 1830, and has always been a farmer. Oct. 17, 1853, he married Mary E. Barnard, of New Albion, and purchased the homestead of Warren Barnard, his wife's father, where she was born Feb. 20, 1834, and where they still reside. He is in sympathy with the Methodists and a worker in the Sunday school. He served as supervisor in 1866 and 1871. He has one daughter, Effie M., born June 6, 1865, the wife of Rev. W. W. Manning.

Earl M. Lewis, son of George and Mary J. (Flynn) Lewis, was born in Freedom (q. v.). He was a clerk in the store of E. W. Weed & Co., of Yorkshire Center, and is now engaged with H. F. Blood in Cattaraugus. He is a member of the M. E. church and a teacher in the Sabbath school. His maternal grandfather, Rev. William H. Flynn, was a clergyman of the Freewill Baptist church about thirty years. When he retired from active work as a preacher he settled in Cattaraugus, where he spent about twenty years. He now resides at Yorkshire Center with his daughter, Mrs. Lewis, widow of George Lewis. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in Feb., 1890.

Lucius H. Maltbie, born in Weedsport, N. Y., in Jan., 1828, lost his father at the age of five years, and his mother and stepfather, Mr. Rose, settled in Otto about 1837, where Lucius H. learned the trade of tailor of his older



brother. In 1851 he came to Cattaraugus, built a shop of boards, and began business as a merchant tailor. About 1878 he changed to groceries. In 1881 he added a line of drugs and medicines. He was appointed postmaster under General Grant and held the position seven years. He has served as town clerk. In Oct., 1856, he married Kerrella, daughter of Charles Brown, of Forestville. She died March 29, 1888. Children: Ralph H., Burt L., Bertha A.

Nathaniel Manley, son of Jesse and Betsey (French) Manley, was born in Dummerston, Vt., June 29, 1817. June 22, 1832, his father and family arrived Mansfield and were fourteen days making the journey. Mr. Manley was a man of good education, had taught school, and had served as selectman in Vermont. He died in 1862 and Mrs. Manley in 1849. Nathaniel Manley, on Dec. 4, 1842, married Mary Vosburgh, of Schuylcr, N. Y., and succeeded his father on the homestead. He has been for many years an extensive buyer of butter and cheese. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. Mrs. Manley died April 26, 1887. Children: Martin H., Wilber J., Emmett F., and Jennie (Mrs. Frank Woodward).

Wilber J. Manley, born March 9, 1847, was educated in the common schools, in Jamestown Union School, Randolph Academy, and Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Buffalo, and April 27, 1871, married Henrietta, daughter of Angus McDuffie, of Otto. In 1870 he began buying butter and cheese, which business he has since followed, except the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, when he pursued farming. In politics he is a Republican, and he held the office of supervisor of New Albion in 1878 and 1879, has served three terms as a member of the school board, and has been president of the village. Children: Robert E. and Roscoe.

Christopher Moench, son of Christian, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 22, 1835, and was apprenticed to the trade of tanning from 1849 until 1853. He then came to America and found employment at his trade in Versailles with Mr. Green. He was next a journeyman in the employ of Walter Webster, of Gowanda, until Sept., 1861, when he bought out his employer and formed a co-partnership with F. Agle, which continued under the firm name of C. Moench & Agle till May, 1865, when Mr. Moench sold his interest to his partner and purchased the Cattaraugus tannery. In October following he organized the company of C. Moench & Co., which continued until 1880. He conducted the business alone until July 1, 1889, when the present firm of C. Moench & Son was formed. At the organization of the Bank of Cattaraugus he was elected vice-president, which position he has since held. He has served several years as a member of the school board. June 29, 1865, he married Caroline Dietrich, of Hamburg, Erie county; children: Henry L., Amelia L., Carrie A., Hattie F., George E., Dora C., Alice M., and Harmon F.

John Mosher, son of John, was born in Hoosick, N. Y., married Eliza Potter, and settled in Middlebury, N. Y. In the spring of 1827 he removed to New Albion and settled where his youngest son, Reuben H. Mosher, lived. He took an article for 300 acres, which is all in the hands of his sons and grandsons. He was a prominent and influential citizen and held several town offices. He was supervisor in 1851 and 1852. He died Feb. 9, 1874. Mrs. Mosher died May 13, 1886. Children who lived to mature years: George H., a farmer, who settled in the northwest corner of New Albion and died there; Mary A., widow of George Sibley, of Great Valley; William P., who married Elizabeth Ellis (died Dec. 10, 1889), settled on the south half of the homestead, and has served as assessor nine years; Cordelia (Mrs. J. Parmelee); Alfred

T., born Sept. 18, 1827, married Ann Babcock (died Sept. 5, 1860), settled on a farm adjoining the homestead, where he now resides, and about 1864 married Susan Milk; and Reuben H. Reuben H. Mosher was born Aug. 16, 1834, and always lived on the homestead. He died Jan. 19, 1893. He married Betsey Lowe. He was assessor three years. "No man more completely enjoyed the confidence and respect of the people than did Reuben Henry Mosher. He was rich in honest thoughts, and his self-respect raised him above receiving or bestowing flattery. He chose to pass for what he was—a plain, outspoken, and deserving man. In his business relations his word was a bond, which was sacredly kept. In his family he was considerate and kind. His friendship lived through adversity and was highly prized by his neighbors." Children: Ara E., Frank H., and De Lora J. Ara E. Mosher, born on the homestead, was first a clerk, and succeeded T. L. De Nike as a druggist in Cattaraugus in 1879. He was twice burned out. He is now manufacturing a horse tonic which is rapidly gaining in favor. He is also dealer in farm implements and is associated with D. H. Carroll in the sale of carriages and coal. In Sept., 1879, he married Gertrude E. Murdock, of Leon.

Luther Herbert Northrup, son of David and Keziah (Town) Northrup, was born in Otto, Feb. 12, 1854. At the age of ten his father died and his mother removed to the village of Cattaraugus. He became a clerk in a general store and began his first business enterprise at the age of eighteen as a dealer in ready-made clothing under the firm name of Maltbie & Northrup, and later as Hoag & Northrup, general merchants. In 1879 he was a member of the Cerbat Mining Company and spent two years in Arizona. He has also been a railroad station agent and an insurance agent. He is a stockholder, secretary, and treasurer of the Ten Eyck Edge Tool Company, and president of the Board of Education and a magistrate of New Albion. Oct. 8, 1878, he married Addie, daughter of Oscar F. Beach, of East Otto. Children: Anna, Arthur B., and Kate.

Frank S. Oakes, son of Nichols and Mary (Rich) Oakes, was born in Arcade, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1844. Raised a farmer, he was educated in the common schools and had a few terms at a select school at Yorkshire Center, and at the age of twenty began learning the tinner's trade in Otto. In the spring of 1869 he came to Cattaraugus. In 1873 he had invented and patented his famous Common-Sense milk pan and then formed a partnership with M. G. Elliott for their manufacture, which continued four years. He has since been engaged in the manufacture of everything in the line of cheese factory and creamery supplies, the present firm being Oakes & Burger (S. F. Burger, q. v.). Mr. Oakes has been a member of the school board over thirteen years. Sept. 11, 1872, he married Jennie Calver and has two sons and a daughter.

John W. Osborn, son of Roderick and Mary A. (Harwick) Osborn, was born in Farmersville, Jan. 11, 1851, where his father, a native of Windham, N. Y., settled in early manhood. He married Mary A. Harwick, of Centerville, N. Y., and died in Farmersville Center in 1874. John W. was a cheese maker for twelve years, beginning with one factory and increasing the number to five. He also bought cheese, which business he has largely pursued the past eight years, but deals as well in butter and farmers' produce. Under a contract with Joseph R. Peebles's Sons Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, he arranged with J. Gampp, of East Otto, to make a cheese of mammoth size. This is described on page 536. May 23, 1873, Mr. Osborn married Mary L. Evans. They have one daughter, Nellie A., born Dec. 6, 1875.

Harrison Payne, son of Stephen Payne, was born in the town of Pompey, N. Y., July 17, 1800, and removed with his father to Barre, N. Y., where he married Abigail, daughter of Joseph Luce, and settled as a farmer. In 1829 he removed to Snyder hill in New Albion, where he died Aug. 19, 1867. He was an old line Whig and afterward a Republican, and was poor-master, highway commissioner, and assessor. He was early a member of the M. E. church. His wife died in May, 1868. Children: Nathan W.; William V., born May 26, 1826, married Martha Park, of Bradford county, Pa., and resides on the Sanford Higbee farm; George A.; Betsey, widow of Smith Phillips, of Randolph; Judson S.; Stephen; Joseph W.; Nelson F.; Harrison, Jr.; and Lorenzo R. William V. Payne is a Republican and has five children: Amanda E. (Mrs. Warren Hillebert), of Dayton; Helen Victoria, an artist; Judson H.; Mary A. (Mrs. Burt Allen,) of Persia; and Ida B. Lorenzo R. Payne, born on Snyder hill Feb. 6, 1843, married, Nov. 3, 1867, Lana E., daughter of John Herrick, and settled on the Erastus Horth farm. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols. and served until June 17, 1864, when he was made prisoner. He was confined in Andersonville prison until exchanged Dec. 16, 1864. At the first battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he received a wound in his left leg from a minie-ball, which confined him in the hospital two months. Children: Maud D., Lee J., and three who died in infancy.

"Thomas Pepperdine, of the Parish of Scopwick, bachelor, and Mary Butler, of this parish, spinster, were married in this church, by Banns, with the consent of parents, this sixteenth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, by me, Samuel Winship, curate of Buckingham. This marriage was solemnized between us. [Signed] Thomas Pepperdine, Mary Butler. In the presence of William Butler, Joseph Thorpe."—*From Parish Register, Buckingham, County and Diocese of Lincoln, England.* In 1827 Mr. and Mrs. Pepperdine, with their first born son, William, emigrated to America in a sailing vessel and landed in New York after a voyage of thirteen weeks. They came to Rochester, where Mrs. Pepperdine died six weeks later. Whilst he and his wife were very ill in Rochester he was robbed of quite a quantity of valuable merchandise, consisting of silks and linen. On his recovery he spent a year in Syracuse, where he married Mary Rich, and in Nov., 1828, they came to New Albion and located on Snyder hill. He moved twice after he first settled, and died in the south part of the town. He was a local preacher of the Methodist church. William Pepperdine, born in Lincolnshire, England, April 13, 1825, came to America with his parents, and Dec. 29, 1844, married Harriet, daughter of Calvin Rich. About 1864 he began dealing in live stock, which he followed nearly fifteen years.

Melvin N. Pepperdine, son of William, was born in Cattaraugus village, Aug. 26, 1852, received a good English education, and Jan. 6, 1876, married Chloe R., daughter of Joseph Bates, and settled where he now resides. He is also dealing in cattle, sheep, and hogs. He is a staunch Republican and has been assessor. Children: Emma M. and Merle E.

William Pflueger, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1838, came at the age of fourteen to America in a sailing vessel. He came to Dunkirk, where one of his uncles resided, and became a farm laborer. In 1856 he removed to New Albion and in 1858 he married Catherine, daughter of Martin Sigman. He became a citizen of the United States at the age of twenty-one and in Aug., 1862, enlisted in Co. B, 154th N. Y. Vols. He never missed a roll-call until

May 2, 1863, when at the battle of Chancellorsville he received a severe wound in the left leg, which caused a compound fracture of the bone. He was taken off the field a prisoner and paroled May 16th, when he was transferred to the Union hospital and his wounds dressed for the first time. He was discharged in Dec. following. For twenty-five years he then had charge of the saw-mill of S. L. & E. L. Johnson.

Henry Phillips, born in Otsego county, Feb. 29, 1788, married Susannah Smith, in Lenox, N. Y., in Dec., 1820, who was born there May 20, 1806. As early as 1832 he settled in New Albion on Snyder hill, where Frank Luce now lives. He died in New Albion in the spring of 1860. Mrs. Phillips died October 18, 1875. Of their seven sons and three daughters only three sons are now living: George, the oldest, born May 18, 1821; William M., born Aug. 15, 1830; and Andrew J.

Jacob Phillips, son of Henry, was born in Niagara, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1828. April 1, 1852, he married Harriet, daughter of Rev. Alanson Kingsley. They first located on Snyder hill. In 1873 they settled in Cattaraugus, where Mr. Phillips died June 8, 1883. He was a skillful carpenter and builder.

John S. Phillips, son of Henry, was born in Barre, N. Y., March 5, 1825. He labored by the month for a time and Dec. 31, 1855, he married Betsey M., daughter of Harrison Payne, and became a farmer on Snyder hill. He died at East Randolph in June, 1890, leaving to each of his three sons a good farm. Children: Elmer, Frank E., and Fred M.

Andrew J. Phillips, born in New Albion, April 20, 1836, married, Aug. 8, 1857, Sarah C. Frederick, of Johnstown, N. Y., where they first settled. He enlisted from Johnstown in the fall of 1861 in Co. E, 44th N. Y. Vols., and served until he was discharged on account of illness in 1863. Since regaining his health he has been a carpenter and painter in Cattaraugus.

Asa Pritchard, son of Nathan and Olive (Sloan) Pritchard, was born in Lenox, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1815. His grandfather, a native of England, settled first in Connecticut, where his son Nathan and most of his family were born. He removed to Georgetown about 1795, where he was one of the earliest pioneers. He was a farmer and frequently a town officer. He resided in Georgetown to the close of his long life, aged nearly ninety. His son Nathan was born Dec. 16, 1785, and with his wife was a pioneer of Lenox, N. Y. In 1832 he removed to Evans (now Brant), Erie county, where he died in Aug., 1871. His wife survived until May, 1877. Their son, Asa Pritchard, in 1856 removed to the farm on Snyder hill on which he now resides. He added to his farm until it contained 342 acres, which he finally sold to his youngest son. He is a Republican and has served as justice of the peace four years and assessor three years. June 4, 1840, he married Hannah Wood, who was born in Eden, Erie county, Feb. 22, 1821. They celebrated their golden wedding June 4, 1890. Children: Cyrenius A., of Ellington, Chautauqua county; John W., who died of heart disease May 14, 1889; Amos L., of Leon; William J., of Leon; and Edwin C., who resides on the homestead. They also have seventeen grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

Calvin Rich was born in Windham, Vt., Nov. 7, 1790, where he married Hannah Olmstead, a native of Ridgefield, Conn., who was born May 21, 1788. About 1821 he removed to Barre, N. Y., and settled at the hamlet named in honor of his family, "Rich's Corners." In Dec., 1828, he came with his family to New Albion, where he died Jan. 6, 1862. Mrs. Rich survived until July 21, 1881. Mr. Rich was a prominent citizen and almost constantly in some



town office. He was elected supervisor at the second town meeting and held the office six consecutive years. He and his wife were Methodists and in their large log house were held many church services and quarterly meetings. He was class-leader and steward during nearly the whole of his residence in town. He also taught school in early life. Children: Heman, born Sept. 24, 1811, of Cattaraugus; Justus O., born Aug. 28, 1813, a clergyman of the M. E. church and many years a presiding elder, now residing in Farmington, Minn.; Zalmon, born March 2, 1816, a farmer and a local preacher, died in Dayton, July 28, 1884; Bela and Milla (twins), born Nov. 29, 1818—Bela served in the 64th N. Y. Vols., and died Sept. 22, 1862, on Cranie Island, and Milla (Mrs. Gile Johnson) died March 20, 1858, in Dayton; Lorinda, born April 13, 1821, married Ephraim Ford (deceased); Harriet, born Aug. 27, 1823, married William Pepperdine, and died Feb. 18, 1868; Calvin, born July 12, 1826; and Charles J. Rich, born May 15, 1829, on the home-  
stead, which he owns and where he has always resided, married, June 5, 1849, Lucy A. Freeborn, of Cattaraugus, who died Feb. 27, 1891. Mr. Rich has always been a farmer, but has dealt largely in live stock and farming imple-  
ments, and was interested with his sons about fourteen years in the hardware business. He served his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1890. Children: Herbert C., for fourteen years a merchant in Cattaraugus, now an extensive lumberman in Pennsylvania, and supervisor of New Albion in 1880 and 1881; Burdett A. (see page 402); Clayton R., of Cattaraugus, and a merchant of Gardeau, Pa.; Fred L. and Milla M. (Mrs. H. B. Easton).

Bela Rich married Almyra, daughter of Horace Snyder, the pioneer. He was a farmer and justice of the peace and officiated at several weddings, and was a member, steward, and class-leader of the M. E. church. Children: Orsavel M., who married A. L. Babcock and resides in Cattaraugus; O. Monroe, who died at the age of eighteen; Olin G., proprietor of the Cattaraugus House and a real estate dealer in Buffalo; and Odell C., who married Florilla Burton and has been ten years a grocer in Cattaraugus. Olin G. Rich was born in Persia in 1849. After his father's and an older brother's death he managed the farm which his mother still owns. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in the oil business in Clarion county, Pa. He has been proprietor of a hotel the past thirteen years and is now engaged in the sale of real estate in Buffalo. Nov. 25, 1889, he lost his hotel, the Cattaraugus House, by fire. In Dec., 1871, he married Eva A. Andrews, a music teacher of considerable talent.

Calvin Rich, son of Calvin, came to New Albion with his parents, and alternately worked on his father's farm and attended the common schools. He married, March 8, 1846, Malinda Sherman, who was born in Barre, Orleans county, May 1, 1826. They settled on a farm half a mile north of Cattaraugus, and in June, 1856, removed to the farm he now occupies on Snyder hill. Mr. Rich is an active member of the M. E. church and has been class-leader about thirty-five years. His wife, who was the mother of his children, died Sept. 25, 1885. April 15, 1887, he married Mrs. Harriet (Kingsley) Phillips, niece of Rev. Bishop Kingsley and daughter of Rev. Alanson Kingsley. His children were Emma (Mrs. J. B. Johnson), of Clymer, Chautauqua county, who was born Jan. 9, 1849, and died Sept. 3, 1888; Wallace O., born June 17, 1852; Elton S., born Sept. 26, 1854, a physician in Kennedy, N. Y.; and Truman H., born Nov. 26, 1860.

Arad Rich, born Oct. 6, 1797, married, March 21, 1816, Nancy Olmstead. In Dec., 1828, he and his brother Calvin and their families removed from



Barre, N. Y., to New Albion. He took an active part in town affairs and like his brother held several offices. He served as justice of the peace from Jan. 1, 1840, until his death Feb. 26, 1869, except one year, and in that time he presided at numerous law suits and weddings. He and his wife were consistent members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Rich died April 24, 1878. Children: Leonard, born Dec. 20, 1816; Almada, born Jan. 2, 1818; Danford, born Feb. 3, 1821; Joseph, born June 6, 1823, died Aug. 16, 1851; Joshua, born July 3, 1825, died June 5, 1891; Phebe A., born June 22, 1830; Lewis J., born June 4, 1833, died Feb. 2, 1856; Amanda C., born May 20, 1837, died April 24, 1878.

Leonard Rich, son of Arad, came to New Albion with his parents in 1828. He was born in Lake Pleasant, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1816, and has always been a farmer. Jan. 8, 1837, he married Betsey Sherman, who was the mother of five sons. He began on a farm and in 1866 removed to the village of Cattaraugus. Mrs. Rich died in Nov., 1850. In 1857 he married Mrs. Mary Buffington. Hiram B. Rich, third son of Leonard, was born Aug. 28, 1842, and supplemented his education with a few terms at Randolph Academy. He taught common school one term, and became a dealer in live stock. Dec. 21, 1865, he married Mary, daughter of Philip Rich, and has since been both a farmer and live stock dealer. He has been village trustee and assessor. Mrs. Rich, the mother of his two daughters, died Aug. 14, 1875. Sept. 21, 1876, he married Ella, daughter of William Pepperdine, and has one son. Both are members of the M. E. church, of which he has been steward and trustee 11 years.

William Frank Rich, fourth son of Leonard, was born May 26, 1844. He taught eight winter terms of school and May 16, 1868, married Ellen M., daughter of Henry and Sally A. Lawrence, of New Albion. Mr. and Mrs. Rich first settled in Persia. Both are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He produces and buys cream which he ships to Buffalo and Bradford. Children: Ida A., born May 25, 1869, married Edward C. Iabel, a partner with his father-in-law; Bertha M., born June 27, 1875; and Grace I., born June 1, 1877.

Danford Rich, second son of Arad, settled where Moses Sherman now lives, where he resided about twenty-five years. After another year spent as a farmer he has since been an extensive dealer in butter and eggs. In April, 1839, he married Mary Sherman, who was the mother of all his children, of whom only Ira Orson and Sarah (Mrs. F. D. Gould), are living. Mrs. Rich died Aug. 31, 1875. In Dec., 1875, he married Mrs. Clara A., widow of Dr. Daniel Gould, of Dunkirk.

Charles James Rich, oldest son of James H. and Emma E. (Johnson) Rich, was born in Persia, June 15, 1863. Losing his father at the age of two years he had a home with his grandfather, Jesse Johnson, of Perrysburg, as did also his mother and infant brother, Hollen W. Charles J., at seventeen, became a merchant's clerk. In the spring of 1884 he engaged with Elwood & Co., of Buffalo, as traveling salesman. In 1887 he formed a partnership with his only brother, Hollen W., under the firm name of Rich Brothers, and opened a general store in Cattaraugus, which was burned Sept. 5, 1889. They immediately resumed trade and have more than doubled their business. Feb. 27, 1888, Charles J. Rich married Grace B., youngest daughter of E. L. Johnson. Hollen W. Rich, born in Persia, Aug. 3, 1865, at about the age of eighteen became a clerk in Cattaraugus and later in Jamestown, and in 1887 formed with Charles J. the firm of Rich Brothers. Mr. Rich is serving his third term as town clerk. Feb. 14, 1886, he married Gertrude, daughter of N. W. Payne.

John Sanders, born in Argyle, Washington county, July 8, 1808, removed with his parents to Hannibal, N. Y., and married there Mary Crawford, Feb. 14, 1833, who was born in Washington county, Jan. 1, 1815. He came to Otto and settled on a farm of 100 acres which he purchased of the Holland Land Company. He was a blacksmith, but after coming to Otto he followed farming entirely, and finally exchanged his place for a large farm near by. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., served about a year, and was disabled by rheumatism and discharged; but before his papers reached him he was with his regiment and going into battle on the field of Antietam, where he received a severe gun-shot wound. He went to the hospital and upon recovery joined his regiment again, participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and others, and was discharged in Oct., 1864. He died greatly respected. Children: John J., who married Mary L. Galloway, of Hannibal, N. Y., has a farm of 334 acres in Otto, and resides in Cattaraugus village; Mary J. (Mrs. Martin Dermont); Lucinda (Mrs. Charles Wilder); Nettie (Mrs. Frank Wilder); James C., who married Cora Ackley; and Walter, who married Mary James and died July 18, 1878, his wife dying in 1877.

James A. Saunders, son of Benjamin and Rosanna (Bates) Saunders, was born in Collins, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1846. His father was a blacksmith and was born in Vermont. His mother's family came from Massachusetts. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vols., and served three years, being discharged in March, 1865, as first sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fair Oaks (where he received and still carries a bullet in his left shoulder), Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn Hill, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spotsylvania (where he received a shell wound on his right foot), siege of Petersburg, Ream's Station, and Hatcher's Run. He returned to Gowanda and resumed his trade of moulder. He went to Pennsylvania in 1866 and became an expert driller of oil wells. The past four years he has been an extensive jobber in Cattaraugus county in drilling water wells. Dec. 8, 1869, he married Alice F., daughter of Joshua Rich, and has one daughter, Winnifred A. (Mrs. James A. Davison).

Charles B. Scudder, D.D.S., son of Buel, was born in Randolph, Jan. 29, 1858, and was educated in Chamberlain Institute. Oct. 1, 1887, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated as a D.D.S. June 26, 1890. Oct. 20, 1890, he commenced the practice of dentistry in the village of Cattaraugus, where he still resides.

Hiram Sherman came to New Albion from Orleans county about 1828 and settled on Snyder hill. His first wife was a Lawrence and the mother of six children: Ira L., Moses S., Mary, Fannie, Malinda, and Martha. In 1845 he married Phebe, daughter of Justus Hall; children: Albert L.; Alvin H., a harness maker at Dayton; and Lucy, widow of Frank Prince, of Cattaraugus. Mr. Sherman died Aug. 1, 1860, aged sixty-four. Albert L. Sherman was born in New Albion, April 20, 1847. June 12, 1864, he enlisted in Co. F, 65th N. Y. Vols., and participated in six general engagements. March 25, 1865, he was slightly wounded at the battle of Fort Stedman and April 2, 1865, was severely wounded before Petersburg and Richmond. He was discharged at York, Pa., June 16, 1865. He learned harness making and spent nine years railroading. Since 1878 he has manufactured harnesses and dealt in horse furnishing goods in Cattaraugus. He has served as constable several years and is now commissioner of highways. April 1, 1867, he married Clara, daughter of Jerry Buffington, and has a daughter, Hattie.

John H. Sigman, son of Martin, was born in New Albion, Nov. 23, 1850. Martin Sigman, a native of Germany, was a skillful stone cutter who learned his trade in his native country. In constructing the Erie railroad he was employed to cut the stone for the culverts and bridges. He settled on a farm in the central part of New Albion, where he was both a farmer and stone cutter, and where he died Sept. 29, 1872. His widow owns the homestead and resides in Cattaraugus village. John H. Sigman received a good English education and followed farming while his father lived and until 1880, when he removed to Cattaraugus and engaged in general mercantile trade. Oct. 19, 1882, he married Laura Crampton, of Cattaraugus, and has one son, Fred Irvin, born Jan. 11, 1889.

Fred C. Smail, born in Germany, June 14, 1833, married Sophia Krager, emigrated to America, and arrived in New Albion, July 14, 1861, where he owns the Hudson Day farm. Children: Fred J., a cheese maker in Ellicottville; Mary, of Little Valley; Carrie; and William F., a graduate of Chamberlain Institute class of 1891. He has taught school and in politics is a staunch and active Republican.

Jacob Smith, born March 21, 1809, came to New Albion about 1830, and settled on Snyder hill. In his lifetime he cleared in all 400 or 500 acres of land, and died on the farm now occupied by his son James R. He was interested in the political affairs of his town and county and was a member of the M. E. church. Dec. 22, 1830, he married Delaney Rich, who was born May 14, 1816, and died Dec. 22, 1864. Children: Catherine, born June 30, 1832, married George A. Payne; Charles M., born June 25, 1834, a physician in Evansville, Wis., and a volunteer surgeon in the Civil war; James R., born Jan. 10, 1836; Judson, born April 29, 1841; Arvilla, born Dec. 13, 1843, married C. M. Rumsey; Mary R. (Mrs. Rev. C. M. Pullin), born May 23, 1848; and Matilda D., born Oct. 13, 1855, married Orson Rich. Judson Smith remained with his father until his death March 13, 1879. July 4, 1865, he married Martha A., daughter of Danford Rich, who died June 10, 1882. Dec. 24, 1884, he married Lucy A. Lee, and they have two daughters and one son.

Horace Snyder, born in Onondaga county March 21, 1803, received a good English education and commenced life as a pioneer in 1825 in New Albion, where his son Ambrose E. now lives, on Snyder hill, named in his honor. He died Nov. 14, 1890. He stood full six feet tall, was broad shouldered and athletic, enterprising, and a man of influence. May 3, 1827, he married Olive Kellogg, with whom he lived fifty-three years. She died July 11, 1882. Children: Horace, born Aug. 2, 1831, died May 24, 1834; Serepta, born Jan. 18, 1828, died June 20, 1860; Marsella, born July 25, 1839, died April 19, 1860; and Ambrose E., born Feb. 6, 1843. The latter received an academic education and in the fall of 1866 became a law student in the office of Frank A. Newell, Esq., of Gowanda, being admitted to the bar of this State in Oct., 1869. In May following he accompanied the firm of Chamberlain & Newell to Emporia, Kas., where he practiced his profession a year. He then became the partner of Mr. Newell and was in Waseca, Minn., about a year. In 1873 he returned to his home on Snyder hill, where he now resides. Mr. Snyder, like his father, is a Democrat, and was elected supervisor in 1882 and 1883. Feb. 16, 1873, he married Phebe, daughter of George Howard, of Persia; they have one son, Ralph H., born Aug. 31, 1883.

Albert Ten Eyck was born in Sharon, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1841, and a month later his father, Barrent J., settled in the valley just outside of the present

corporation of Cattaraugus. He was a farmer and formerly an axe-maker in Cohoes, where he assisted in constructing the first axe factory in that city. He subsequently removed to the farm of his son Abram, in Mansfield, where he died about 1869. Albert Ten Eyck went to Cohoes, where he learned the business of axe-making, and in 1876 he organized the Ten Eyck Axe Manufacturing Company. Aug. 27, 1881, his plant was destroyed by fire. April 6, 1883, he was instrumental in organizing the Ten Eyck Edge Tool Company, of which he has since been superintendent and manager. He served on the Board of Education four years and as a trustee of the village three years. In 1864 he married Lucy M. Swartz, of Cohoes. Children: Fred R., Lottie M., and Loren F.

Albert Tuller, born in North East, Pa., May 6, 1837, received a common school education and in 1856 entered the freight department of the Lake Shore railroad. He learned telegraphy and in 1857 assumed the position of operator at North East, which he held until 1861, and was then stationed at Belvidere, N. Y., until June 13, 1872. He then accepted the position of station agent at Cattaraugus, which he has since occupied, being also express agent. Jan. 19, 1839, he married Caroline Burden; children: Maurice and Bessie.

John Van Aernam, son of Jacob, was born about 1814 and came to Mansfield with his parents when a lad. He married Martha Ethridge, of Mansfield, and first settled on a farm. Later he was the proprietor of the old Salamanca Hotel in West Salamanca. About 1849 he went to California, where he was an extensive farmer and a hotel keeper, and where he died in 1863. His oldest son, Wallace S., born about 1842, joined his father in California in the spring of 1863, was proprietor of a mail route, and was killed with his escort by a band of Indians a year or two later. Frank Van Aernam, youngest son of John, was born in Mansfield, March 14, 1846. In the fall of 1862 he went out with the 154th N. Y. Vols. as the helper of his uncle, the regimental surgeon, Dr. Henry Van Aernam. He remained several months. In 1864 he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav. and was discharged at the close of the war. Dec. 21, 1865, he married Jane Johnson, of Mansfield, and was a farmer until 1887, when he settled in Cattaraugus and became proprietor of a meat market. He has five children.

Stephen Waite was a son of Rev. William Waite, a Baptist clergyman who went from Rhode Island to Little White Creek, Washington county, and spent his life there preaching the gospel. Stephen came to Napoli and settled at the geographical center of the town in 1824. His sons were Isaac, George, Reuben, Peleg, James, William, and Oliver; his daughters were Sarah, Anna, Virtue, and Delilah. The sons of Isaac are Martin, in Wisconsin; David, in Easton, Washington county; Jonathan, died in Leon; George, in Collins, N. Y.; Isaac, died in Michigan; Benjamin, died in Leon in 1891; and Butler, in Iowa. His daughters were Bathsheba, died in Leon; Mary Ann, resides in Machias; and Jane, lives in Leon. George had no family. Reuben's sons are Thomas, a farmer, a soldier in the Civil war, and resides in Cold Spring; Alexander L., a farmer, also a soldier in the Rebellion, and resides in Napoli; Worden B., a farmer in Napoli and a soldier for the Union; and Warren W., also a soldier, and a farmer in Kansas. His daughters are Jemimah and Almieda. The sons of Peleg are Stephen, deceased, who served in the late war and died of disability; James, a farmer in New Albion; Zina, a farmer who died in New Albion; George, a soldier, now a farmer in Napoli; Peleg, a farmer in New Albion; and Orrin, a soldier, now a farmer in Napoli. His



only living daughter is Delilah (Mrs. Eli Ellis), of Little Valley. The sons of James are Guerdon, a mechanic in Michigan; Amasa, a soldier, deceased; James, a soldier, now a farmer in Napoli; and Noah, a soldier, now a farmer in Chautauqua county. His daughters were Nancy, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Sarah, deceased; and Emily (Mrs. Montonye), of Napoli, who resides on the homestead. The sons of William were Bartimus, died in Napoli; Harvey, died in New York city; and Adelbert, of Salamanca. His daughter Maria died in Wyoming county. The sons of Oliver are Isaac, a soldier and farmer living in Iowa; John, a soldier, now a farmer in Cherry Creek; and Oliver, who went to the Black Hills and has not since been heard from. His daughters were Virtue, deceased; Abbie (Mrs. P. Wyman), of Salamanca; Catherine, deceased; and Almira, deceased.

Peleg Waite, son of Stephen, was born in Washington county and came to Napoli with his family in 1824. He married Jane Buchanan and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Orrin, where he died aged about eighty years. Mrs. Waite died at the age of about seventy-eight. Peleg Waite, Jr., was born on the homestead Sept. 11, 1838, and Jan. 13, 1864, married Theodosia, daughter of Sanford Higbee, a lady who has woven thousands of yards of carpet and as high as 1,200 yards in a single year. They settled on a farm in Napoli and two years later removed to Snyder hill. Children: Emma (Mrs. Edwin Pritchard), John H., Fenton E., and Horace L.

Zina Waite, son of Peleg and Jane (Buchanan) Waite, was born in Napoli, March 28, 1831, married Lucinda A., daughter of Jesse and Susan (Wright) Wilber, Aug. 1, 1852, who was born Dec. 4, 1831, and settled in Napoli, where he was a farmer until March 1, 1869, when he moved onto a farm of 200 acres purchased of John A. Kinnicutt two miles west of New Albion. In Nov., 1874, he sold this and removed to a smaller farm near the village of New Albion, where he died July 9, 1884. Mr. Waite enlisted twice in the service of his country, but was rejected on account of disability after being three months in the service and on drill at Black Rock. Mrs. Waite died March 20, 1885. Children: Darwin D., born June 18, 1856, a cheese maker; and Edgar E., born Aug. 19, 1859. The latter was educated at Chamberlain Institute and at the age of nineteen he taught his first term of district school, teaching in all nine terms. At the age of twenty-two he was elected inspector of election and in 1886 was chosen justice of the peace, being the trial justice of his village. March 11, 1883, he married Adda M., daughter of George Horth; they have one son, Harold, born Dec. 7, 1885.

Orlando White, son of George W., was born in Irving, Chautauqua county, July 29, 1845, was graduated from the Gowanda Academy in June, 1861, and in Sept., 1861, went with Dr. George W. Barr, surgeon of the 64th N. Y. Regt., as his helper. About seven months later he returned to Gowanda and engaged in the printing office of the *Gowanda Reporter*, where he remained until Aug. 11, 1862. He enlisted in Co. K, 154th N. Y. Vols., and served until July 1, 1865. He participated in nine battles and several skirmishes, and escaped with a single wound which he received May 30, 1864, after which he was assigned to the quartermaster's office in Louisville, Ky. Completing his trade as a printer he has since followed that avocation, being now engaged on the *Cattaraugus Times*. He was editor and publisher of the *Lyndon Record* in Michigan from Feb., 1878, to May, 1880, and was town clerk of New Albion in 1889. Oct. 23, 1873, he married Della Lowe, of Leon; they have three sons and two daughters.



Frank Woodward, born in Gowanda, Erie county, Jan. 20, 1855, came when about ten years old with his parents to Dunkirk, where he remained until July, 1876. He attended the High School and learned the trade of jeweler, and in 1875 spent about nine months in Coudersport, Pa. Prior to this he was a traveling salesman three years. In July, 1876, he came to Cattaraugus and opened a jewelry store. After the fire of Oct. 22, 1881, he bought his present lot, on which he erected a frame store which was burned Sept. 5, 1888. He immediately rebuilt and resumed business Dec. 15th. Feb. 25, 1880, he married Jennie M., daughter of N. Manley, of Cattaraugus, a pioneer of Mansfield. They have one son.

Hon. Horace C. Young, son of Henry Young, Jr., was born in Fenner, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1806. His father was born in Martha's Vineyard in 1775. His grandfather, Henry Young, Sr., was a native of Scotland, emigrated to Martha's Vineyard, and married there Lydia Ross. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University and a teacher most of his life. His mother, Philena Kellogg, was a native of Williamstown, Mass. The family emigrated from Williamstown to Fenner, where Henry Young died in March, 1852, and his wife in 1865. Horace C. Young assisted his father as an architect and builder, and Jan. 19, 1831, he married Laura P., daughter of Gideon and Barbara Walker, a native of Whiting, Vt. Her father lost his life at Fort Niagara in the War of 1812. In the spring of 1832 Mr. Young removed to New Albion, where he purchased the "improvements" on 58½ acres of land. The only building was a log shanty, roofed with bark and without a door or window. During the remainder of his life he carried on both his farm and the business of architect and builder. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1833 and supervisor in 1843, 1845, 1846, and 1847. In the fall of 1848 he was elected to the Assembly and re-elected in the fall of 1849. He was State senator in 1862 and 1863, was school commissioner ten years, and was assessor and commissioner of deeds about four years. Mr. Young was a man of more than ordinary ability. He began his political life a Whig and joined the Republican party at its organization. He was liberal in his religious opinions and was well known as honorable and in no sense aristocratic. He was a thorough temperance man and a friend of the young. He was often an administrator in settling estates. Every good enterprise met his hearty support. He died May 19, 1879. Mrs. Young survived until May 18, 1890, aged nearly eighty-three. Children: Helen P. (Mrs. George H. Bailey), of Chicago, deceased; Laura P. (Mrs. E. Y. Arnold), of Ellicottville; Caroline E., a teacher; Louise E. (Mrs. David Stevens), of Conewango; Mary Z. (Mrs. F. C. Techentien), of New Albion; and H. Olin, who married Mary J. Marsh and is a lawyer in Ishpeming, Mich.

## CHAPTER XXXIX.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND CITY OF OLEAN.

OLEAN, the mother of all the towns in Cattaraugus county, is co-equal with the county in age and extent, as both were formed by the legislative act of March 11, 1808, which created the county of Cattaraugus from the territory of Genesee county and also the town of Olean, which embraced the whole of this county. The old town of Ischua was formed from the northern half of Olean in 1812. In 1814 the town of Perry was formed from the western parts of Olean and Ischua, reducing Olean to the territory now embraced in the towns of Portville, Olean, Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Humphrey, Hinsdale, and Ischua. In 1818 Olean lost half its remaining territory by the erection of Great Valley, which then included what are now the towns of Great Valley, Carrolton, Allegany, and Humphrey. Hinsdale, including the present town of Ischua, was taken off in 1820 and Portville was formed in 1837, which reduced Olean to its present size and form, and which embraces all of town one and the south half of town two, range four, of the Holland Company's survey, covering an area of 21,846 acres.

The purchase by Maj. Adam Hoops of 20,000 acres from the Holland Land Company, embracing the territory of the village and lands adjoining, has been described in Chapter IX. In 1804 Robert Hoops, a brother of Adam, came to Olean in the interest of the latter and erected a log house in what is now East Olean. It stood near the bank of the river and the location was long known as Olean Point. Nearly ninety years ago this little habitation was in a trackless forest, and it was then the center of the high hopes of its proprietor. In his imagination he saw a city rise on the plain in the midst of a populous and well-cultivated country; he saw the waters in the river's full banks plowed by busy steamers and other craft; he saw the forests melt away and manufactories and mercantile industries spring up as if by magic; in fact he saw a populous and prosperous city. All this has happened, except that the "iron horse" is a substitute for the navigation of the too small but beautiful Allegheny. The city has appeared; its merchandise, its manufactures, its fine educational buildings and public library, its costly churches, its palatial residences—all are here. The result is but the expansion of the enterprise and energy of the pioneer who built the log cabin in the unbroken forest on the banks of the Allegheny.

Olean, situated at the head of navigation of the Allegheny river and on the line of emigrant travel to the west, grew rapidly at first. Emigrants from

the eastern part of this State, and from New England, *en route* to the far west, came to this place to avail themselves of the cheap and easy transportation offered on board the numerous flat-boats and rafts of lumber which annually descended the river until the completion of the Erie canal. There was a time after the river was cleared of ice, and before its ebb, when it transported men, families, rafts, etc., successfully to their destination. Emigrants arriving in Olean before this were obliged to wait for the tide. The venerable O. P. Boardman, the last surviving witness of those stirring times, states that people to the number of 2,000 at one time congregated here waiting the "moving of the waters." Then the inns and "old boat-house" overflowed; every nook and corner was filled; even shanties of boards were made to shelter the great crowd. This was a harvest for the taverns and such as had space in their houses to rent and provisions to sell. Flour brought \$25 per barrel and pork \$50. The expectations of the villagers rose higher than their flooded river, and all were sanguine that the little village would outgrow or rival Buffalo. But alas! the shining *ignis fatuus* disappeared about the time of the completion of the Erie canal, and only shone again for a short time upon the completion of the Genesee canal, when the people again thought they saw a prospect of making the Allegheny in connection with their canal (now abandoned) a mighty thoroughfare or outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The people's last hope in this chimerical scheme died of inanition and the town relapsed into a somnolent condition; with all its "natural advantages" it was outstripped in population by several of its sister towns in the county.

In 1825 the entire town, including Hinsdale and Ischua, had a population of only 404; in 1830, 561; in 1840, without Hinsdale and Ischua, 638; in 1850, 899; in 1870, 2,668; in 1880, 6,575; in 1890, 11,507. Olean is now a city with excellent banks, the best of school buildings, several fine churches, a good city hall, an unfailing supply of pure water, electric lights and street cars, and a well-organized fire department.

The following interesting reminiscences are from the fluent and graphic pen of the late Hon. James G. Johnson, one of Olean's pioneers and most respected citizens. No historical data of the town and vicinity can excel it for accuracy and intrinsic value:

The allusion to, and extracts from, an old estray copy of the *Hamilton Recorder*, which appeared in the *Times* a few weeks since, afforded me great pleasure in re-perusal. Old times, scenes, friends, and acquaintances came vividly back to mind with all the spirit and surroundings of early days. In fancy I again saw "the old boys" who first settled and afterward made Olean Point famous as a "tough little town." I again saw, as it were, Coudery the sedate, steady-going man of thirty years or upwards, and Smead, the rollicking, devil-may-care young fellow of perhaps twenty-two, full of sport and wit. And there were Sylvanus Russell, Willis Thrall, Jehiel Boardman, Walter Wood, Hoyt Webb, Luman Rice, Israel Curtis, the sheriff Deforest, and a score of others, brave, sturdy pioneers, ready for hard work, adventure, or any-

thing which might occur. They are all gone now, and the boy who used to look up to them with awe and listened with admiration to their "yarns" and exploits has grown to be himself an older man than they, well along to the close of the pilgrimage which has ended with them. In thinking of those early days and settlers, and of the many interesting and often ludicrous scenes which were enacted on the very ground over which we daily tread, and of which so many of the present residents of Olean are blissfully ignorant, it seems to have become a duty for me to snatch some of the principal scenes and actors from the oblivion into which they are rapidly drifting.

The first permanent settlement anywhere within 100 miles of Olean was at Almond in 1796. It was made by a half-dozen emigrants from Luzerne county, Pa., two of whom were Moses and Benjamin Van Campen, uncle and father of George Van Campen, well known as an active citizen and present proprietor of the Olean House who comes naturally to this business, his father having started the first hotel in the country at Almond in 1805. The next nearest settlement was that of John King, a Philadelphia Quaker, who with his family and, for those days, quite a retinue of servants, in 1798, settled on the Oswayo creek and on the present site of Ceres, Pa. At the same time another Quaker settlement was established on Tunesassa creek (Quaker run) in Elko. Both these settlements were made under the auspices of the "Society of Friends, of Philadelphia," and were devoted to the aid and benefit of the Indians.

In Nov., 1802, Benjamin Van Campen, then twenty-four years old, was sent by Adam Hoops and David Heuston to make an examination of the lands in this vicinity. He made his headquarters at King's, on Oswayo creek, and spent two months in making his examination, encountering many hardships from the severity of the weather. His son, George Van Campen, Sr., has now in his possession the compass used by his father to shape his course through the then almost impassible forests. It is a simple brass box, two and one-half inches in diameter, and its needle is as sensitive and true to the pole as it undoubtedly was then. On the favorable report of young Van Campen Hoops and Heuston purchased of the Holland Land Company a tract of 20,000 acres and in the spring of 1803 Enos Kellogg was sent here to locate and survey the tract. In the summer of 1804 Robert Hoops, a brother of Adam, came here as agent of the lands, and built him a double log house on a small bench of ground on the river bank, almost exactly in the rear of the present Martin farm buildings. I can remember it as a little old, tumble-down log house surrounded by a small, young orchard, some of whose trees are still standing. Early in 1806 Hoops was joined by John and Cornelius Brooks, Willis Thrall, William Shepard, and James Green, who located near him. The next winter Thrall and Shepard erected a saw-mill on Olean creek, three miles above its mouth, on what is now known as the Van Dusen farm. The first lumber cut in the county was at this mill, and the first raft was made up in the spring of 1807 and run down the creek and river by Bibbins Follett, Jedediah Strong, and Dr. Bradley. This mill was of primitive construction, having a single upright saw, yet for many years it was actively engaged and did good duty as late as 1830 and perhaps a few years later. Cornelius Brooks purchased a farm two miles north of this village, the same which is now owned and occupied by his heirs. John Brooks remained here but a short time and removed to Cincinnati. William Shepard purchased the farm now occupied by William B. Shepard, and died and was buried thereon Sept. 21, 1809. His was the first death in the county. Olean Shepard, his daughter, was the first

white female child born in the county, the date of her birth being May 22, 1807. She is living in Buffalo, the widow of a Mr. Butts. James Green moved to and built a saw-mill on Haskel creek about 1809, but sold out and moved to Great Valley, where he died. His son "Wats John" was a somewhat famous character.

In the spring of 1808 James G. Johnson (my father), Sylvanus Russell, and another man named Follett, I think, came to Olean; my father was from Canandaigua and Russell from Angelica. Sylvanus Russell was the first man married in Angelica, his wife's maiden name being Esther Van Wickle and the event occurring in 1805. He afterward kept a tavern on the site of the present residence of George Chamberlain and was father of the venerable Mrs. Seymour Bouton, now residing at Allegany. My brother, Marcus Hamilton Johnson, was born Oct. 4, 1809, and was the first white male child born in Olean. My father died early in 1811, a few weeks before my birth, and was the first person buried in our present beautiful cemetery. Jedediah Strong married William Shepard's widow and died while on a trip down the river about 1823. Bibbins Follett died in Hinsdale in 1809. Willis Thrall lived here till 1823-24, when he started for Rochester to sell a splendid span of black horses he had raised here, and was taken sick at Mendon, Monroe county, and died suddenly.

When the village was first laid out it was called "Hamilton" in honor of the then great and popular statesman, Alexander Hamilton, but the local designation of "Olean Point" was generally used, and in course of time supplanted the name of Hamilton. There never was any formal change of names, the substitution of one for the other being made by common custom and consent. I think the first semi-official abandonment of Hamilton and adoption of Olean was in the authorized village map published in 1836.

The first court held in the county was here in Olean, the first sitting being July 3, 1817. Timothy H. Porter was the first judge and James Brooks, Ashbel Freeman, and Francis Green were associate or county judges, as they were then called. The same year the county was organized Sylvanus Russell opened the first inn on the site of the present residence of Judge Bolles, from whence, about 1819, he removed to the site of George Chamberlain's residence. The house grew to be very popular with the better class of travelers and in later years was a favorite resort. In 1809 Robert Hoops built a grist-mill at the mouth of Olean creek. It was a frame building about 24x32 feet and two stories high. It had but a single run of stone, yet for about twenty years it did all the grinding of grain for the entire population. It ceased operations about 1828, when another mill was built on the site of the present Martin's mills. This mill eventually burned down and was rebuilt in its present form in 1857.

Robert Hoops died in 1816 in reduced circumstances. His brother being unable to make payments on the lands purchased here they reverted finally to the Holland Land Company, and by virtue of a mortgage thereon were resold to Beardsley and Ebenezer Norton, who sent an agent here to take charge. Many of the purchasers of original town lots had to pay over again at least a part of the stipulated purchase money. On the whole, however, the owners were quite lenient and the matter was adjusted amicably. After the death of Hoops his housekeeper, an old maid named Nancy Furbelow, lived in an old log house nearly upon the site of the present school house adjoining the public square. Being old, and left totally unprovided for, after the



death of Hoops she for several years became a charge upon the town—the first pauper of the county. She was removed about 1819 and for nearly twenty years lived with a family near the State line, the cost of her living being annually paid by the town. The log house she occupied here was afterward used as a school house.

Levi Gregory opened the first store in Olean in 1811. His store was situated on what is now the Baptist church lot. For some years Gregory prospered and did well. He built and lived in the house now owned and occupied by C. V. B. Barse. His store now forms the rear part of the residence of Seth Warren. Some time during the latter part of 1818 Gregory's finances became disturbed, and after much unavailing effort the sheriff sought him on a civil process, but Gregory successfully barricaded himself in his house and the officer could not get at him. On Sunday morning, however, he came boldly out, took a boat, and hired several men to row him beyond the State line before the day expired. In those days this was the favorite route for all who desired to escape from the hands of justice and too pressing creditors in the eastern States, and it was a very common event for pursued and pursuers to go hunting through the town, and taking a boat hasten down the river. When the chase was close and hot the pursuing parties frequently engaged the reservation Indians to overtake the fleeing culprits with their light, swift canoes, and it was woe to the luckless wight who fell into their clutches. Imprisonment for debt was then in vogue, and it was to escape this that so many fled the country for their own if not their country's good.

Between the years 1811 and 1819 the town or village of Hamilton became pretty well filled with settlers, as they were then called, and a considerable village had grown up in the forest, which still surrounded it on every side. The Allegheny river was then the great thoroughfare between the east and Ohio, which was then the Great West. It is impossible for me to fix the date of each arrival, but on my return with my mother in the fall of 1819 we found here Ebenezer Reed, who was one of the first settlers of what is now the town of Franklinville, and who with his numerous family was keeping the "Old Boat-House." Andrew Northrup, Ebenezer Lockwood, Odel Lockwood, Hoyt Webb, Josiah Tracy, G. W. Warner, F. S. Martin, Timothy H. Porter, John A. Bryan, Henry Bryan, Levi Gregory, Jacob Downing, David Bockes, Dr. Norman Smith, Dr. Bennett, Luman Rice, Samuel and James Brunson, James Atkins, Walter Wood, Martin Morrell, Horatio and Amos Orton, William Stilwell, D. D. Aiken, H. L. Osborn, Parson Thrall, Henry Miller, David Jones, M. B. Canfield, Robert Hinds, Zachariah Oosterhoudt, John Boardman, James Lockwood, Baxter Wilmarth, Henry L. Kingsbury, and many others were residents of the village and engaged in business.

I am still writing of the scenes and actors of 1819-20, when what is now the town of Allegany was called "Five Mile Run" and for all practical purposes was a part of Olean. Ebenezer Reed had built and was occupying a house on one of the four corners embraced in the lower part of the present village. Amos R. Orton lived a mile up the creek, where the Henry Chamberlain place now is. Isaac Eggleston, who died a few years since in Allegany, then lived on the farm now owned by Sylvester J. Horton; Andrew L. Allen lived on the Sweeter farm and David Orton on the farm now owned by H. W. McClure. Hiram Wood and, soon after him, James Knapp lived near where the Wilsey farm now is. Amos and David Orton and Andrew Allen were finally proselyted by the Mormons and left the country, going to Kirtland,

Ohio, the rendezvous and first settlement of Joseph Smith and his followers. Some years later the people of Olean became well acquainted with Mormonism and the Mormons, as it was by "the river route" all eastern proselytes shipped to the camps of the faithful. With the exception of small clearings made by the above named settlers, between Olean and Chapell hill was a dense forest. In 1822 James Strong removed with his family to the farm now owned by his son James. In a few years that valley contained the best farming lands in the country. Sally Strong was the first woman married in Allegany, that event occurring in 1825.

Walter Wood, who advertised the young negroes for sale in a copy of the *Recorder* in 1819, lived where Richard King now resides and had an old-fashioned tannery, not quite so large as Jewett & Keating's, on the edge of the swamp, but what is now considered low ground. The building was about 30x40 feet. Wood left one night by the water route just ahead of his creditors, who seemed exceedingly anxious to bid him good-bye. There was a thick alder swamp, perhaps fifteen to twenty rods wide, running parallel with the river and westerly from the canal bridge, down below Fifth street, and strange as it may now seem there was once a good corduroy road across it at the lower end of our present Union street. I remember that one day an old she-bear and two cubs were discovered playing near the edge of this swamp, and the discovery produced considerable excitement in that vicinity. Men assembled, guns loaded, dogs called out, and a formidable hunting party speedily organized for an attack. They were pursued into the swamp and the old bear and one of the cubs were finally killed near where the pottery now stands. I tasted some of the steak that night and must confess that I have never since "hankered" very much for bear meat.

"Uncle Billy Nelson" was a peculiar character, being a bachelor and a Scotch-Irishman, the only native of the green isle in the place. He was a very intelligent man, well known, and respected by everybody. He boarded with Sylvanus Russell, and on one St. Patrick's day, having no compatriots or sympathizers with his national holiday, he celebrated it alone in grand style, marching down the center of the street, bearing an improvised green flag, and winding up the day with the usual ceremonies and observances. He died, and was buried, I think, with Masonic rites. At that early day there was a flourishing lodge here, and I can distinctly remember an imposing celebration of St. John's day when Luman Rice kept the hotel which now forms a part of the Olean House.

Sylvanus Russell, who kept a tavern where George Chamberlain resides, was a man of very marked characteristics, prominent among the best men of the day, prompt, active, decided, and exceedingly resolute, especially in his adherence to his opinions. An anecdote, formerly related with much gusto, fully illustrates the man. Benjamin Seeley, a large, strong, bony, active, laboring young man, had just come to Olean, and among other things in which he excelled was the then not uncommon art of chopping cord-wood. He boarded with Russell and soon engaged with him to chop some wood at a given price per cord, board included. After breakfast each morning Seeley would take his axe and go to the woods, now a part of the public square and to and beyond the Episcopal church. Returning for dinner he would always spend the afternoon playing checkers in the barroom, then a favorite and common practice. After a week or ten days of this kind of work Russell became uneasy and surly. He was sure Seeley was not fairly earning his board.

Accordingly, one afternoon when Seeley was seating himself to his regular pastime Russell approached him and roughly said: "Young man, I think it about time we measured up what little wood you have cut and have a settlement." "All right," answered Seeley, quietly, and out to the woods they went. After they had taken dimensions of the various piles they returned to the tavern and figured up the total. To Russell's surprise he found that Seeley had cut an average of three cords per day! Without hesitation he handed him the balance due and then said: "Young man, you can leave now; I'll be d—d if I'll have a man around me that will put up three cords of wood a day and spend half of the time playing checkers in the house!" Seeley had to leave. Russell died, I believe, somewhere about 1840. Four of his daughters and two sons are living. Three daughters live in this county—two near Ellicottville and Mrs. Bouton at Allegany; the oldest daughter is living in Michigan; one of the sons lives at Farmersville and the other has some time been a resident of Cincinnati.

In the spring of 1820 a serious accident occurred that sent a shock through the little community, from which it did not recover in a long time. Four men started down the river in a small boat, intending to go to Ellicottville to attend a sitting of the County Court. The usual route was down the river to Great Valley, and thence up the creek to the then county capital. One of the party was Dr. Bennett; another was, I think, Jeremiah Osborne; another was Joseph Lockwood; and the fourth was a young emigrant named Kibbey, whose family preceded him in a flat-boat down the river on their way to Ohio. How the accident occurred was never positively known, but it was generally supposed that in going down the river—it occurred near Plum Orchard bend—their boat became entangled in an old tree-top, was upset, and the whole party drowned. The bodies of Dr. Bennett, Osborne, and Kibbey were recovered after long search, but that of Lockwood was never found. The three were buried and their remains still lie in our village cemetery. Originally a wooden slab or board was set up at the head of each grave, and the name, age, and circumstances of death was painted thereon. In time these planks rotted away, were buried in the earth, and for a long time lay flat on the grave of the man whose name it commemorated. Two of them finally disappeared, but the third was reset; of this nothing is left but a weather-beaten plank, rounded at the top, having on one side some ridges and elevations slightly suggestive of lines and letters.

There were also living within the limits of the village Jehiel Boardman (on the farm now occupied by his son, O. P. Boardman), James and Cornelius Brooks, Col. Luke Goodspeed, Erastus Thrall, Samuel Barrows, Nathaniel Seeley, David N. Huntley, Martin Freeman, James Strong, and others, all scattered along the banks of Olean creek for about three miles up, or to Thrall & Shepard's mill. Ebenezer Reed kept a tavern at what was then known as the "Boat-House Landing," where Fourth street now intersects the river directly below the residence of H. B. Davis. Reed had also a long, low wooden building containing fourteen or sixteen rooms, all on the ground floor, which he rented to emigrant families. The boat house, from which the landing-place took its name, was a large building set directly on the bank of the river and between it and the tavern. In this boat house Reed made and from it launched into the river boats sold to emigrants. These boats were of the cheap, flat-bottom order, usually twelve and sixteen feet wide and from twenty-five to fifty feet in length. Reed was at that time considered one of

the richest men, if not the richest man, in the town. He lived to be very old and became greatly reduced in property. I have often heard him wish he could die, and, in fact, he always seemed angry because he could not. Having lost everything—property, family, friends, and even his taste of food—he could see no further use in living.

Zachariah Oosterhoudt, father of Samuel Oosterhoudt, lived just west of Reed's tavern and collection of buildings. John Boardman, who lately died at Randolph, lived just below Oosterhoudt and there kept a small store. A decided frontier character was David Jones, a bachelor who lived and kept a grocery just above Reed's corner. Jones was a mighty hunter—in some respects; he always was well provided with hounds for running deer, which he both used and lent for the chase of that plentiful game. He was always accompanied, wherever he went, by the old mother and seven or eight young whelps, all frisking, and yelping, and playing around him. People were always informed of Jones's intended visit by the noise of this band. Jones had a curious taste—for it could not be called spite, friend and foe being treated alike—of giving his dogs the "front names" of prominent citizens in the village and adjoining country. Thus I remember one was called "Tim" after Hon. Timothy H. Porter; another "Henry" after Henry Bryan; another after Lawyer Canfield; and so on till dogs or men gave out. Each dog was trained to respond promptly when his name was called, and the performance often created much amusement. Davy and his pack of hounds disappeared in time, but where they went I have no idea, except, perhaps, it was to "Davy Jones's Locker."

Henry Miller, who afterward removed to Angelica and was a justice of the peace at that place many years, lived in a frame building on the bank of the river about thirty rods below where the bridge now stands. Chester Vibbard also kept a grocery on the river bank almost exactly where the bridge now stands. My impressions are that it was a hard place, but I may be somewhat prejudiced, as it was there, and at the hands of Vibbard and the crowd which frequented his grocery, that I suffered my first great personal affront. I was then a boy about nine years of age and the fortunate possessor of a black wool hat, which in those days was looked upon and regarded by the boys as a badge of almost aristocratic distinction. Consequently I was very choice and proud of it. I was cruising along the river bank in front of Vibbard's one day, when the crowd swooped suddenly down upon me and took forcible possession of my cherished hat. For three hours they used it for the detestable purpose of "shaking coppers for drinks" and when I regained it somehow it seemed to be contaminated.

The road from Olean *via* Chapell hill and Ellicottville to Buffalo was opened about the year 1828, and a good portion of the expense was borne by the Holland Land Company. Dr. Andrew Mead acted as agent for the company in the location and construction of the road. The present route over Chapell hill was first looked out and marked through the woods by him. The State road was first opened, barely wide enough for the clear passage of a wagon, through to the State line below Cold Spring as early as 1813 or '14. It was laid out by three commissioners appointed by the State, viz.: Jedediah Strong, of Olean, Moses Van Campen, of Angelica, and a Mr. Hulburt. The road ran nearly the entire length of the reservation and then branched off toward and terminated at Lake Erie. Most of it soon became impassable, mainly from trees falling across the track, and as it was used mostly by Indians these



were never removed. An Indian, I believe, was never known to cut a fallen tree out of his road, but if it happened to be a larger one than he could drive over he would spend much time in cutting smaller trees and saplings and piling them up on either side of the larger obstacle until he had made a sort of bridge over it. About 1840 a tax was levied on the Indian lands by the Board of Supervisors, commissioners were appointed, and a very good road was laid out the entire length of the reservation in this county. The expense of the road was about \$40,000. The well known "Wats John" Green was one of the commissioners engaged in the laying out and construction of this road. The tax became a bone of contention between the State and county authorities, and it has only been within the past few years that the State finally relieved the county from further trouble and responsibility. This was accomplished, I believe, mainly through the efforts of Hon. N. M. Allen, of Dayton.

In the decade between 1820 and 1830 a weekly mail was carried between Olean and Buffalo by Peter Sampson, who regularly made his appearance here Saturday nights. This service was afterward increased to three times per week and so continued until 1851, when the mail was carried to Great Valley and then transferred to the Erie railway. Calvin Abbott also carried a weekly mail from Olean to Moscow for a number of years prior to and in the early part of that decade. From about 1828 to 1832 Stephen Olney carried a mail once a week between this place and Warren, Pa. Saturday night, also, was sure to find him here, though he made the trip through the woods on foot, carrying his slightly filled sack thrown across his shoulders. Moses Harvey, who now lives at Hinsdale, was another mail carrier in those days. He was then a sturdy young Pennsylvania German whose route terminated at Jersey Shore, Pa. For a long term of years he carried his mail sixty miles through a wilderness, devoid of a single inhabitant. Midway on his route he had a station house and stable in one, where himself and horse remained over night on each trip. The late John Magee, of Steuben County Bank memory, together with his brothers, T. J. and Hugh Magee, were the first contractors for carrying the eastern mail between Olean and Bath in stages. I can well remember, in the twenties, of seeing Hugh Magee, then a young man, acting as driver of one of these stages. He afterward married the widow of the drowned Joseph Lockwood. There was still another weekly mail route between here and Bellefonte, Pa. This went by way of Smethport and for a long time supplied that place. The principal routes of travel from the east to the west led to Olean and thence by the river. One of these routes was from Canandaigua through Geneseo, Moscow, Perry, Pike, Rushford, Cuba, and Hinsdale; another was through Dansville, Almond, Angelica, Friendship, Cuba, and Hinsdale. There was also a turnpike road beginning at Bath and terminating at Hinsdale, which was a toll road, and within my recollection there was a toll gate on it at what was then known as the Howe farm, two and a half miles above Hinsdale. As early as 1825-26 there was an underground route between the eastern slave States and Canada, which was traveled principally by colored persons of both sexes, and one of the branches of this mysterious route passed through Olean and was well patronized for many years.

Some passengers by this route in 1828 were the cause of the first tarring and feathering operation which occurred in this vicinity: One day four stalwart young colored men came to Martin's hotel asking for something to eat and information concerning the route to Canada. Some dinner was prepared



for them and while they were in the kitchen eating two white F. F. V.'s rode up on horseback, accompanied by a great strapping fellow, mounted on a mule, whom they hired for a guide. He was well known here as the teamster of James L. Gillis,\* a merchant at Ridgway, who at that time drew all his supplies through Olean on wagons. To the F. F. V.'s inquiries concerning the colored men Martin replied that he had seen them but a short time before, and advised them to hurry on toward Buffalo by the road leading through Allegany. Thinking they were close upon their prey they started off at full speed, and were gone about two hours, during which the colored gentlemen were safely provided for on the premises of the late Judge James Brooks, whose house, during his lifetime, was known as the "Methodist Tavern" and "House of Refuge" for all unfortunates. After going some four miles the pursuing party learned from some men who were at work on the road that they were on the wrong track, and retraced their steps. They wanted to stop overnight with Martin, but in consequence of some remarks used by them, or for some other reason, he refused to keep them and they went down to Russell's. After getting a little steamed up their teamster guide came up town and began blowing and telling what the F. F. V.'s were going to do. Unfortunately for himself he kept this up till after dark, when Henry Garner, a Kentucky fugitive, with two or three others of the same stamp, were provided with a bucket of tar and a feather pillow, which were speedily added to the cuticular adornment of Gillis's teamster. He made his way back to Russell's, where his employers spent most of the night in cleaning him off so he could get home. The next Sunday morning, as I was returning from a solitary bath in the Olean creek, I met him on his mule going at full run with an open dirk-knife in his hand. As he passed I noticed that one side of his head was still covered with tar and feathers. He never drove Mr. Gillis's team through here again.

Anna Carpenter, then a young unmarried woman, afterward the mother of the late Mrs. McIntosh, began a school in Oct., 1819, in an old log house near where now is the well just above George Chamberlain's furnace. The next year Lewis Seymour taught school in a building belonging to Sylvanus Russell, which had been before used as a bakery. This school of Seymour's, I think, was a private enterprise of Sylvanus Russell's. Seymour afterward taught in a building near and in the rear of where James Kelsey's house now stands. James Adkins, always called "Judge" Adkins, then lived on the old Hoops place. Near the house was a circular mound, probably twenty-five feet across and some three or four feet in height. Here the school-boys used to dig out stone arrowheads, glass beads, and other Indian relics. I do not remember that any bones were found in these juvenile explorations, yet the general supposition was that at some time there had been a battle fought near by, and according to Indian custom the dead had been gathered up and friend and foe consigned to the common heap, which, being deeply covered with earth, formed the mound. Robert Hinds then lived in a log house where Stanley Martin's house now stands. He kept a grocery store where B. P. Crosby now resides. Hinds had previously kept a tavern on what is now the Bela Norton farm. Adkins and Hinds both "took the chute" down the river with their families. Adkins went to Cincinnati and Hinds, some-

\* James L. Gillis was afterward one of the persons who stood trial at Canandaigua for the abduction of Morgan, author of the book pretending to be an exposition of Masonic secrets. He was acquitted, and afterward moved to California.

where to the great northwest. Among the names I have not previously mentioned is that of Paul Black, who lived in a log house situated on the spot where Dr. Whitney now lives. Without Paul the town could scarcely have flourished and made growth, as he was a brick mason. His masterpieces were those immense fireplaces and chimneys which were so famous in those days alike for their size and generous warmth and hospitality. Two of these monuments of the olden time and Paul's handiwork and skill are still in existence: one in the old rear part of the Penfield house, facing the southwest corner of the public square; the other chimney is in the old Northrup house, now occupied by colored Sarah Johnson. These "grand" chimneys—and they were grand, too, in many ways—were built up from a carefully prepared, solid ground foundation, usually in the exact geographical center of the house; they were always constructed on the Masonic principle of an oblong square, being about 5x10 feet at the base and for about half their height, when they were "drawn in" or contracted so that the portion which projected through the ridge of the roof was 3x3½ feet square. On the ground floor, on both of the long sides of the square, were huge fireplaces, generally four feet long, four feet high, and one and one-half feet deep. These were not placed in the middle of the architectural pile, but rather at one side, the remaining portion being occupied by a "bake-oven," which was heated by filling it with wood, the embers being removed before the articles to be baked were placed therein.

Through the medium of one of these chimneys was once played a practical joke on Henry Bryan, the lawyer, who was one of the half-dozen jokers who were ever on the alert to amuse themselves and the town. Two worthy confrères of Bryan were Judge Timothy Porter and H. L. Osborne, a "merchant tailor." Bryan was a bachelor and roomed in his office, which stood on the present site of A. Adams's store and boasted one of Paul Black's famous chimneys with two deep fireplaces. In 1822 a man came along putting in what he called "patent fireplaces," which, when fitted into one of Paul's large fireplaces, made a tremendous draft and almost drew the wood from the andirons. Bryan saw one operate and was determined to have it. He put one in his front office, finished it, and started a fire just at night, and piled up the wood on the hearth, where it burned without a particle of smoke escaping into the room. After enjoying the improvement for some time he closed his office and went for his supper to the hotel then kept by F. S. Martin. At the supper table his exultations were so great that he could not keep from boasting of his new fireplace and insisted that all who were there should go across the street and look at his magnificent fire. A baker's dozen accompanied him, and with the pride of an emperor Bryan applied the key and flung the door wide open. Judge of the astonishment of himself and party when an immense volume of blinding smoke burst forth! Bryan rushed in to put out the fire, but quickly came out nearly suffocated, much to the amusement of the crowd, who laughed and shouted long and loud, while Bryan danced around like a madman and filled the air with curses and malediction on chimneys, builders, and patent fireplaces in particular. Finding that none of the smoke went into the chimney Bryan became frantic; seizing a pair of tongs he threw the fire all out of the door, strangling, weeping, and cursing at every breath, whilst his unsympathizing friends laughed and jeered at his rage and discomfiture. He then procured a crowbar and never stopped till the patent fireplace was entirely torn out and every brick hurled into the street. Tired, sore, and mad beyond conception he crept into his cold bed

and shivered till morning. He arose early, and after viewing and cursing the débris he took a look up the dark throat of the huge chimney. The darkness was such as to send him tearing out of the office, and getting a ladder he was soon on the roof. There he found a wide board cut to the size of, and laid across, the top of the chimney! It soon became known that while Bryan was at supper Judge Timothy Porter and the tailor Osborne had secretly caused the fearful turmoil and trouble. Bryan was too mad to say anything for days. He cleared the rubbish out of his office and thereafter read Blackstone and cracked jokes upon the old Paul Black fireplace. It was never meddled with again till it was torn down many years afterward.

Aunt Sarah Johnson was originally the "property" of a wealthy family living in Baltimore. At one time, and I think not long after her arrival here, she was housekeeper for and had charge of the bachelor hall of Dr. Andrew Mead. He was well qualified to meet the cares and responsibilities devolved upon him in the treatment of a terrible epidemic, typhus fever, which prevailed to an alarming extent throughout this entire region during the whole of one year and a portion of the next. In fact, almost the entire population were prostrated with the disease at one time, and the good doctor's daily ride embraced a circuit of fifteen to twenty miles around. Scarcely a house but had one case, and in many there were two and three and in some even four cases of the disease at one time. Of course there were many deaths, but I now only remember those of Col. Luke Goodspeed, Seymour Bouton, father of Seymour Bouton, of Allegany, and the first wife of Ebenezer Reed.

Ebenezer Lockwood was sheriff in 1822 and at one time owned the mills and lands now known as the Homer property. Afterward and about 1832-33 he became the landlord of the hotel now the Olean House. For many years he was partially blind, owing to severe inflammation of the eyes. He finally removed to Iowa. Odel Lockwood, who was in the business with his brother Joseph until the latter's death, returned to New York and for many years thereafter was a member of the firm of White, Lockwood & Co. Josiah Tracy, a clerk with De Forest & Co., was, I think, one of the best looking young men I ever saw. He went to Painesville, Ohio, where he engaged in business for himself, and finally became a prominent merchant. D. D. Aiken was another attaché of De Forest's store. I think he returned to New Berlin, Chenango county, when De Forest retired from business here and returned thither and eventually became a merchant there. De Forest's son, William, was then a boy of about my own age, who became an efficient officer in the regular army.

Hoty Webb, another merchant who advertised liberally in the *Hamilton Recorder*, had his store where Barse & Co.'s hardware store now stands. Him I remember as a man of middle age, a sedate, steady man, and one of the few who at that time gave religious matters any attention and was prominent in maintaining public worship. For a time services were held in his store chamber. There was also a Sunday school held there, and I have a vivid recollection of being one of the many boys who unwillingly attended.

The first and for many years the only religious services held in this place were conducted by itinerant Methodist preachers, whose home was mainly on horseback, and whose entire wardrobe and religious outfit was contained in a pair of weather-stained saddlebags. The first church society in Olean was organized by Rev. Mr. Stone, a Congregational minister, who previously lived at or near Livonia. He came to this place and began his labors in 1822-23. The Rev. Mr. Stone was a second cousin of my mother, and my stepfather, Anson

King, and Ahijah C. Warren, father of Seth W. Warren, were deacons of the church and presided at the services for many years. Minister Stone used to go to Millgrove and other points up the river and hold meetings, and some such men as the Hewitts, of Millgrove, sustained him. He only remained here a couple of years, and I presume all the records of the church were lost when Deacon King left here in 1828.

Masten Morrill, a very candid, honest man, lived in a large frame house standing where Schenkel's marble works now are. The house was a great barn-like structure, which was blown down by the great hurricane of 1834. Morrill was a justice of the peace and administered justice after the good old primitive style. A very good story used to be told of him which fairly illustrates the absence of red tape and formality which largely prevailed among our old-time Solons. Some creditor of Morrill's, who lived out of town, called one day to urge the payment of a certain promissory note held by him, and which was overdue. Morrill could not pay. The creditor was urgent and pressing, and finally threatened to sue. To save payment of costs, etc., Morrill proposed to his creditor that he should enter judgment against himself upon his own docket and proceed to collect the amount of himself by regular and due course of law. After a full discussion of the merits and advantages of the plan the proposition was accepted and Morrill actually issued a summons against himself, had it properly served by an officer, judgment was entered, an execution issued, and his property was sold by James Bronson, then a constable, who turned the proceeds over to the hands of Justice Morrill for the benefit of the creditor. Morrill afterward removed to Napoli, where he died. He left a large family.

My own impressions, coupled with the most reliable information I can obtain, lead me to conclude that the first brick made in Olean for the purpose of sale were manufactured by a man named Nichols, and that his yard was located very nearly where now is the canal basin. Jehiel Boardman also made a lot of brick for his own use on his farm somewhere about 1816-17. There was then a long bridge extending across the low ground lying between the south end of Merritt's warehouse and the north end of the canal basin. This bridge was constructed in the ordinary manner, of heavy timbers and plank, and was elevated some eight or ten feet above the ground. It was for many years the favorite promenade and lounging-place for the town on warm moonlight nights, and many tender episodes, ludicrous incidents, and sharp trades, besides other things, had their origin or culmination there. In after years, in 1823-24, the bridge was torn down and the timber and plank laid snug and straight on the ground and covered with at least two feet of earth, making a high turnpike. Its remains were incorporated in the west bank of the canal.

William Stilwell, house carpenter and joiner and father of Mrs. J. F. Gleason, of this place, then owned and lived in a house situated on the site lately occupied by what was known as the Petroleum House, burned down in 1867. I can remember him well as a tall, straight, athletic man, a rapid talker, always full of energy and activity, and a thorough master of his business. He came here from Westchester county and after remaining a few years removed to Franklinville, where he died. There were here in 1820 three brothers, Penuel, Samuel, and Kibbee McCluer. Penuel was married and had a family. He was either an agent or in some way interested in one of those general Yankee peddling organizations which then sprang into existence and in an exceedingly short time overran the entire country. Samuel McCluer



was a bachelor merchant who kept a store on the site of John Steyner's store. The venerable H. W. McClure, now living near Allegany, was then a youth of promise and clerked for him a year or two. Kibbee McCluer remained and afterward married Emily, a sister of O. P. Boardman, and died a few years later, leaving two young daughters, of whom Mrs. W. B. Pierce was one. David Bockes came here from Albany with Jacob Downing and a few years later engaged in business with H. L. Osborne, "the perpetual joker," under the firm name of Osborne & Bockes. In addition to their mercantile business they also purchased and ran lumber down the river. They continued in partnership some six or seven years, when Bockes married and soon after began hotel keeping in a frame building situated where the Moore House is now kept, and remained there until he became the owner of a mill and lands on Haskel creek, when he removed thither and lived there until his death. He had a remarkable memory, especially for national political events. He had great aptitude for the management and transaction of general business. His family consisted of his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Seymour Bouton, who died at this place in 1821, came, I think, from Westchester county and first settled at Ischua Center in an early day, he being the first or one of the first settlers in that town, Amos Pitcher locating there soon after his arrival. As I remember him Bouton was a very active, energetic, resolute, unconquerable man; enterprising and untiring in every labor he undertook he soon cleared up the flat at Ischua and kept a tavern there several years. He also cleared up another farm just over the hill toward Franklinville. The two large barns, which were the only buildings on it for many years, will be remembered by every old settler, as they stood there alone and were notable landmarks. His descendants were five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are still living. John B. Taylor, father of Lemuel and Tracy Taylor (both of whom died a few years since), came here from Rhode Island in 1817 and remained until his death. His eldest son, Cyrus, went west, and Ruth, his eldest daughter, was the first wife of Deacon Aaron J. Allen. The youngest daughter, widow Sarah Ann Wright, is the only living member of the family and resides in this place. There were also living here three brothers Clark, respectively named Barak E., Sanford, and James R. They were more or less engaged in lumbering, as was everybody else in those days. Barak E. was the father of Mrs. John L. Smith, of Portville, and died in Burton (now Allegany). James R. settled upon and cleared up the farm now owned by Charles Learn, just below Allegany village, where he died. Sanford never married and recently was living near Clarion river in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Seeley married in Allegany county, lived here a few years, and then suddenly took the chute down the river, never returning or being heard of afterward. He left a wife and two daughters here who subsequently returned to their relatives in Allegany county.

There was also a lady here who I think is entitled to notice. Her name was Mary A. Brising, an adopted daughter of one of the F. F.'s of Geneva, from which place she came to Olean. She taught a private school for several years, was well educated, and was highly respected for her talent, virtues, and variable disposition. That she was not speedily transformed into a housekeeper by some one of the wife-needy pioneers was probably attributable to the fact that she was of an uncertain age, very deaf, and fully six feet in height. Horatio Orton, for some time postmaster here, finally became a widower, and in his loneliness discovered her many good qualities, and after some



practice he found sufficient strength of voice to express his desire to make her Mrs. O. No. 2. Some of the wags of the day asserted that he used a ladder and a speaking trumpet on that important occasion. She lived here until Orton's death, after which she moved to Chautauqua county, where she died.

James Bronson, who married a daughter of Pardon Thrall and sister of Willis and Erastus Thrall, went west as early as 1823-24, as did also Erastus Thrall some twenty-five years later, when he removed to Michigan. Samuel Bronson, father of Mrs. Samuel Oosterhoudt, owned and lived on the lot on State street now occupied by Milton Fobes. He resided there until some thirty years since, when he removed to Ohio, where he died. For many years he was one of the principal pilots employed in running rafts down the river. In those days this was considered a position of much dignity, and to be a pilot of a raft was the very summit of many young men's ambition. George La Rue, a son-in-law of Ebenezer Reed, I think succeeded him in keeping the old Boat-House Tavern. He kept it for several years.

At the time of which I am writing all that portion of the town lying between State and Barry streets on one side and the creek and river on the other had never been cleared of timber except the pine, consequently the ground was covered with logs, tops, and fallen timber, grown up with underbrush. The body of land was then owned by F. A. Norton, who leased it for four years to F. S. Martin, the consideration being that the latter should clear and cultivate it within that time. Martin cleared a tract as far south as Henley street, the balance remaining untouched for many years afterward. I do not remember that he did this work himself, but think he contracted it to Tunis and Buch, and William Bennett, who now lives near Cuba village. At the same time, and on the same terms, G. E. Warner cleared some ten or twelve acres in the northwest portion of the present town. He began at the Presbyterian church corner, going west as far as Fourth street and north to what is now Wayne street. These jobs were taken and done more for the sake of clearing up around the town than for any expected profit. While Martin's job of clearing was in progress there occurred the first case of small-pox in Olean of which I have any recollection. A man named George Sylvester, who had come up the river from Pittsburg but a short time before, was the victim. I well remember the terrible fright which the intelligence of his sickness with the horrible disease occasioned in the community. Many people left the place, and stood not on the method of their going, but left at once. Sylvester recovered, however, and no one else was afflicted with the disease. Where is now the public square was then a "chopping" covered with the usual débris of brush, tops, logs, chips, stumps, etc. These were cleared off in 1823 by Samuel Barrows and Erastus Thrall; William B. Shepard was engaged with them.

A somewhat noted character in those days was "Old Malinda," as she was called by everybody—a very large, fat woman of the colored persuasion. I think she came here from Albany with Jacob Downing and for a time officiated as his cook. She was here a number of years after he left, living in a cheap sort of shanty near the old Boat House, sometimes keeping a few boarders and at other times taking in work. In a wordy dispute, or badinage, I think it was generally conceded she was more than equal to the occasion or the individual, and I distinctly remember that very few cared for or sought a second encounter with her.

Andrew A. Norton, who is now living with his son-in-law in the city of

Elmira, was, during the times of which I have been writing (1820-25), a prosperous and very popular merchant in Angelica, Allegany county. He was then a young man in the very prime of his manhood, full of humor and mirth, and an inveterate talker, notwithstanding his impediment of speech, which caused him to stutter fearfully, especially when temporarily excited. Benjamin Jones, father of Homer Jones, now living in Allegany, then lived on the farm now owned by Andrew Archibald. He died early, leaving two sons. His brother, Ebenezer Jones, is well remembered by every old settler for his peculiarities. He was a bachelor, and like most every one else dealt in and shipped lumber down the river. He eventually married, retired from lumbering, and settled in Allegany, where he died.

Dennis Warner, father of Colonel Warner, settled on and for some years owned the farm now occupied by the operations of Gordon's mills. He also died early, leaving two sons and one daughter. In reviving my recollections of this property the name of Truman Parker has occurred for the first time in a number of years. My impression is that he also lived on the Warner place for a number of years. He was a man of sterling worth, honest, reliable, and industrious, yet possessed of constitutional peculiarities which gave many of his proceedings an extremely eccentric character. His feelings were very susceptible of surrounding influences, while his emotion betrayed a keen sensibility of everything that was fine, delicate, and beautiful. Yet there was nothing in his general appearance which would indicate such a peculiar mental organization. In his younger days he had been an ardent teacher of sacred music, for which he had a great liking. When he came to town he would sometimes drink just enough to moderately excite his feelings and awaken a flood of old memories and predilections. At such times he would invariably ask for a singing book and a bass viol, which would always be furnished him. For two or three hours he would play and sing all the good old sacred tunes he ever knew. His music was harmonious, pleasing, and affecting. He seemed oblivious to all around, and borne away on the wings of his wild imagination he rehearsed and re-enacted the scenes of which he sung. When singing pathetic passages his voice would be full of pathos and tender feeling, while unrestricted tears of fullest sympathy would freely course down his weather-stained cheeks. While listening to his touching renditions more hand-backs and handkerchiefs than my own were constantly in requisition, for it would have been a most obdurate heart indeed which could remain unmoved during his soulful performances. He was a carpenter by trade, and once told me he drew his chest of tools on a hand-sled of his own manufacture from Washington county to Olean. He lived to an advanced age. Reuben Lamberton came here from Canandaigua as early as 1816-17. Previously he had kept a hotel or "tavern" on the ground lately occupied by the celebrated Blossom House in that village. After his arrival here he entered into partnership with Allen Rice in operating a saw-mill on the Weston mill property. Lamberton was very upright, conscientious, an active worker, and full of enterprise, but not remarkably successful in business. Neither was his comprehension of intention and meanings of an unusual order. He could talk the longest with the least reason or meaning of any man I ever knew.

There were four of the Rice brothers—George, Justus, Allen, and Luman, all large, powerful men, full of enterprise and energy. George settled seven or eight miles this side of Smethport, where he built the usual saw-mill and cleared a fine farm on the flats surrounding the junction of a smaller stream

with Potato creek. He lived thereon until his death, leaving a large family to succeed him. Justus came here from Whitehall on Lake Champlain, and settled upon and cleared a large farm in Eldred near where Benton's saw-mill is now located. In after years there came a radical change in his manners and mode of life. He became a convert of the Methodists and in a few years a preacher, and was widely known as "Father Rice," a devoted disciple and prominent leader of that denomination. He lived to an unusually good old age. Luman Rice was probably more generally known, and to a later period, than any of his brothers, from the fact that he was a prominent public citizen during his entire life in this town. My first knowledge of him was as the second landlord of the old Hamilton Hotel, now incorporated in the Olean House. He bought out Horatio Orton early in 1819, kept hotel here about three years, when he went to Portville, and built a tavern there in 1823. This house was burned down two or three years later, the fire destroying nearly everything Rice owned in the shape of personal property. As an instance of the deep, practical sympathy and open-handed liberality of the early settlers in cases of suffering and necessity I am proud to state that the people turned out, and by joint labor and contributions soon rebuilt Rice's house, never ceasing until it was entirely enclosed. I well remember seeing F. S. Martin driving his team up there day after day loaded with carpenters and other voluntary workmen on Rice's new building. With the exception of a few years spent in Cincinnati as an incipient lumber merchant Rice lived and kept tavern, sold merchandise, and dabbled in lumber until his age and infirmities compelled him to relinquish all business. He was the father of Mrs. O. P. Boardman, of this town, of Mrs. Alfred Wright, and of Andrew D. Rice, the postmaster at Portville. The next I remember of Allen Rice after the failure of his and Lamberton's lumbering enterprise was of his boring for salt in Potter county, where he succeeded in manufacturing a considerable quantity of very fair quality. Lack of proper facilities for conducting his business, and the location of his wells and works in a dense and almost impenetrable forest, operated strongly against the profitability of his venture, and he finally abandoned it and went to Ohio and on the river opposite Wheeling, W. Va., where he re-engaged in salt making, at which, I believe, he continued until his death. George Rice, another brother, came here several years later than the others and died after living here but a few years. He was the father of Mrs. William B. Shepard and Mrs. F. V. Oviatt.

William Bagley and Ransom Bartlett were two large, strong, athletic young men who worked about the Rice and Lamberton mill. I have heard Bagley tell as a fact that they went into the woods one winter morning, cut down their trees, and sawed, by count, 100 pine logs, making nearly 40,000 feet of boards. This was acknowledged to be a great feat, even in those days when he was the best man who could do the most work. Bagley for a few years was a merchant, but not succeeding very well he became a farmer, owning the Samuel Oosterhoudt place. He went to Ohio, where he died. Bartlett married a daughter of John Conrad, then at Hinsdale, and settled on Haskel creek, building the first saw-mill on the present road to Portville. I think he died at Pittsburg of cholera in 1832. Daniel Weymouth succeeded Philip Culp in the ownership of the mill on the river opposite Weston's, and retained possession of it until a high flood lifted it from its foundations and carried it bodily down the river. It lodged it the mill-race nine miles below here, where Weymouth despoiled it of all its iron work and left it to its fate. It is my

impression that this occurred in the fall of 1835; I distinctly recollect seeing the building float past here, right side up and in good condition. Weymouth was a man thoroughly respected for his simple honesty and perfect confidence in all his friends. His first wife left him during the Mormon excitement, taking with her their only child. She went to Cincinnati on a visit to some friends, who were not only tainted with, but converted to, the new *ism*, and went with them to Nauvoo and joined the band without giving him any intimation of her intentions. After years of sincere regret for her conduct, and innumerable and unavailing attempts to obtain possession of his child, he married a Miss Quick, of Portville, and died in that place.

The late John Fobes, father of Milton B. and George Fobes, I think came here from Buffalo as early as 1820. He at that time regarded Olean and its vicinity as a more promising location for a young man than Buffalo. And he was not alone in this opinion, either, for I remember to have heard the late F. S. Martin state that previous to his coming here in 1819 he was for a long time undecided in his mind whether to come here or locate in Buffalo. He visited both places, carefully studied the natural advantages of each, and finally decided in favor of "Olean Point." Mr. Fobes first settled and had a trading establishment on the Mersereau place, but a year or two afterward he purchased some land just over the Pennsylvania line and removed to it. He there built and operated a steam saw-mill and also conducted a general store, which occupied the site of the mill now owned by his sons. He lived and operated there for many years, and was one of the most prominent men in McKean county, being county commissioner for a long time. In 1832 he became a partner with Henry Bryan, who had been for some time engaged in mercantile business there. Still later he formed a partnership with Nicholas Van Wickle and continued in that business until about 1848, when he removed here and continued merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1860. He built the Fobes House (now called Moore House) about 1850. I also remember that while acting as a merchant in later years his favorite pastime was the making of ox-bows and axe-handles, at which he was very expert, and his manufactures of these articles were eagerly sought and considered superior to any others made or sold here. Mr. Fobes was a man of sterling integrity.

I do not remember with certainty what became of Judge A. V. P. Mills and family, who lived on Oswayo creek near the present Smith's mills. His son and partner, Samuel Mills, who married Anna Carpenter, I think died in Natchez on the Mississippi river, whither he had gone with a raft of lumber. He left a son and two daughters. Israel Curtis, the first sheriff of this county, first settled and lived upon the farm now known as the Scott farm, two miles this side of the village of Hinsdale. He left here as early as 1825, and I think before, but where he went or what became of him afterward I cannot say. Edward Riggs, with his mother, kept tavern on the present Bela Norton homestead. He afterward went to Kentucky and his mother removed into the village. In 1820-21 Joshua Weeks lived on what is now known as the Horace Smith farm. He left here soon after, and was succeeded by Hiram Thrall, son of Willis Thrall, who died there young, leaving one son. Jedediah Strong, who married the widow of Shepard, mother of William B. Shepard, then owned and lived on the Webster farm. She survived several years after his death and died at that place about 1833. Joshua Van Dusen, James Hepburn, Ahijah C. Warren, Ephraim Simmons, and Seth Simmons, his father, all came here I think in 1821-22 and first settled in this village. Van



Dusen started a chair shop, which, for those days, was quite a large establishment and a great stroke of enterprise. It was located where S. R. Homer now lives, nearly in the rear of the Union street depot. My recollection is that he manufactured exclusively one kind of chair, which used to be called the Windsor chair. It was made with a solid wood bottom and was very popular. He remained here a few years and removed to Chautauqua county, where he figured quite prominently for several years. James Hepburn succeeded Van Dusen in the chair business. He was then quite a young man, and soon after establishing himself he married a daughter of Seth Simmons and sister of "Eph." He remained here until somewhere about 1840, when he moved to Ohio and subsequently removed still farther west. Deacon Ahijah C. Warren, who was also a son-in-law of Seth Simmons and the father of Seth Warren, was a man possessed of greater mental equilibrium and physical activity and endurance, both combined in the happiest degree, than any man I remember to have known. He could adapt himself to any place, assemblage, or circumstance without any apparent effort or being in the least disconcerted. He made himself conspicuously useful anywhere, and was equally at ease whether in conference, prayer meeting, as counsel in a justice's court, at a barn-frame raising, or running a steam engine. He was master of all he undertook, and was a kind-hearted, useful, impulsive, go-ahead member of the community. He also removed to Ohio somewhere between 1845 and 1848 and lived there until his death a few years later. Seth Simmons was a carpenter by trade and in 1822-23, with his son Ephraim, built a frame school house on the site of the present State street school building. This building was afterward removed and is now a dwelling house located on the east side of Barry street and owned by Levi Carter. Simmons lived, I remember, in 1834, in a house standing on the site now occupied by the dwelling of Mrs. R. White. It was blown down by the great tornado of that year. Simmons was lying sick in bed at the time, but was scarcely injured. He died a little more than a year afterward.

With the diminishment of through or down the river emigration business began to grow dull here, and many who had lived here long, and had never previously thought of such a thing, began to be filled with a desire to emigrate, and in turn passed down the river, as had thousands before them, to return no more. Affairs then began to assume a new shape. When it was no longer profitable to shelter or sustain emigrants new industries were sought out, and the civilization and settlement which had been almost exclusively concentrated at this point became quite rapidly diffused. Settlements and improvements which had been confined to the vicinity of the river and large inflowing streams began to extend back into the valleys and spread out on the hillsides, and on the final triumphant completion of the Erie canal in 1825 a new channel for the still increasing stream of emigration was opened and this region of country was left to its own resources for development. Notwithstanding this serious diversion of travel, and the more serious withdrawal of the ready money which emigrants scattered freely for traveling expenses and outfits, the same strong spirit of enterprise and self-reliance which first brought and sustained our early settlers here rendered them equal to the emergency and carried them over the many difficulties which ever beset a change of occupation and resources. There was very little repining over the unlooked for and irretrievable loss of business and custom. None thought of giving up, but resolutely set to work to create new sources of employment and revenue.



In the *Hamilton Recorder*, the first paper published in Olean, dated October 2, 1819, are the following advertisements:

"HAMILTON HOTEL REMOVAL.

"The subscriber having purchased the tavern stand lately owned by H.orton, on the northwest corner of the public square, would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to said stand and is fitting up the new house for the entertainment of travelers; where he expects in a few days to afford good accommodations on the most reasonable terms; and assures all who may please to favor him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared on his part to render their stay at his house as comfortable as his situation in so new a country will admit.

LUMAN RICE.

"Hamilton, June 9, 1819."

"ENTERTAINMENT.

"The subscriber, innkeeper at the bridge which crosses Olean creek, half a mile north of the village of Hamilton (Olean Point), has for the accommodation of families, teamsters, and the public generally, good fall feed, hay, and oats and other conveniences on terms as follows: A horse kept at grass one night, 12½ cents. A horse kept at hay one night, 25 cents. Oats fed at night in stable, 50 cents.

"For the accommodation of emigrants he has for sale potatoes at 50 cents a bushel, bread or flour at five cents a pound, and common soap at six cents a quart. Also on hand and will be furnished at short notice, boats of any length under 30 feet and 8 feet wide, with oars ready for immediate use, at 50c. per foot. Sixteen-foot skiffs sold at from three to five dollars each; and for the convenience of those who may wish to build rather than buy ready-made boats, he has timber and plank for sale. He will repair wagons and sleighs when requested; and intends to deal honestly with all who may please him with their custom.

JEHIEL BOARDMAN.

"Olean, September 10, 1819."

The first of these advertisements was inserted by the father of Mrs. O. P. Boardman and the other by the father of Mr. O. P. Boardman. The Hamilton House of 1819 is a portion of the present Olean House, and Jehiel Boardman's tavern then stood on or very near the site of O. P. Boardman's brick edifice in Boardmanville.

About thirty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon of March 20, 1834, the inhabitants of Olean observed an unusual appearance in a cloud hanging over the hills two and a half miles southwest of their village. It was approaching toward them in a straight line with a rapid swirling motion and an ominous sound. It had the form of an immense inverted cone, with its apex resting on the earth. Approaching with terrific rapidity it whirled into ruin everything in its path—eighty rods wide. Forests were prostrated, buildings totally demolished, and strong fences swept away. So complete was the devastation that scarcely a vestige of habitation or vegetation remained. The cyclone kept its course to the northeast, struck the outer edge of Friendship village in Allegany county, where it killed one man and destroyed several buildings, and finally ended its swath of destruction, forty miles long, in Steuben county. Its line is known as "Windfall."

No town in the county has been favored with more and better facilities for transportation than has Olean. To the pioneers the Allegheny river was an important route to market and the west. In 1851 the New York & Erie railroad was completed and opened. If this had followed the original survey the depot would have been located about where the Root & Keating tannery now stands. On July 3, 1872, what is now the Buffalo division of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was opened to Olean and subsequently through to Oil City, Pa. The main line of this road runs along the south side of the Allegheny, passes through Olean, and proceeds along the bed or banks

of the abandoned Genesee canal to Rochester. Besides these the Olean, Bradford & Warren narrow gauge railroad, owned by the Western New York & Pennsylvania, runs southwest into Pennsylvania, and the Lackawanna & Pittsburg narrow gauge railroad, which runs to Bolivar, Allegany county.

In the act of the Legislature passed March 11, 1808, erecting the county of Cattaraugus and the town of Olean, it was specified that the first town meeting should be held at the house of Joseph McCluer, who was then located at "McCluer Settlement," now in the town of Franklinville. Probably no records of this meeting are in existence, as none can be found. The subjoined contains the names of all the supervisors and town clerks in Olean since 1809 and all the justices of the peace since 1830, when the office became elective:

*Supervisors*.—James Green, 1809-10; Cornelius Brooks, 1811-12, 1814-15; Nathan Horton, 1813; Israel Curtis, 1816-17, 1820; Seymour Bouton, 1818; Ebenezer Lockwood, 1819, 1821-22; David Bookes, 1823-24, 1829; Allen Rice, 1825, 1827; Samuel Barrows, 1826, 1828; Frederick S. Martin, 1830-31, 1836, 1838; David Day, 1832-33, 1837, 1848-49; Elkanah Day, 1839, 1841-42, 1847, 1856; James G. Johnson, 1840, 1843-45; Roderick White, 1846; Daniel Hickox, 1850; Samuel Oosterhoudt, 1851; Paul Reed, 1852; Lambert Whitney, 1853-54; John Fobes, 1855; Abram Merritt, 1857; George S. McIntosh, 1858, 1860; Frederick Crocker, 1859; Joseph H. Porter, 1860; James T. Henry, 1861, 1865-66; E. H. G. Meacham, 1862; Fred Eaton, 1863; Salmon Shaw, 1867; Russell Martin, 1868-69; Frank L. Stowell, 1870; Hiram C. Miller, 1871; Levi Barrett, 1872; Charles W. Phillips, 1873, 1876, 1878; Calvin S. Stowell, 1874-75, 1882-85; Samuel H. Bradley, 1877, 1879; John A. Taylor, 1881; Enos C. Brooks, 1886; Marcus B. Jewell, 1887-92; Henry K. White, 1893.

*Town Clerks*.—David McCluer, 1809; John Brooks, 1810-12; Cornelius Brooks, 1813; Sylvanus Russell, 1814, 1825-26, 1829-30; Silas Knight, 1815-16; Horatio Orton, 1817-18; Timothy H. Porter, 1819, 1821; Griswold E. Warner, 1820, 1822-24; David Bookes, 1827-28; Evert Russell, 1840; William W. Penfield, 1841-43; John Russell, 1844; Ansel Adams, 1845; Homer C. Blakesley, 1846; Julius R. Smith, 1847-49; Henry Milham, 1850; Hiram C. Cook, 1851; David Day, 1852; Joseph L. Savage, 1853; Christopher Whitney, 1854; Lyman Packard, 1855; John Fobes, 1856; John P. Osborne, 1857; James F. Johnson, 1858; Fred Eaton, 1859; H. Harper Phelps, 1860-61; Lambert S. Whitney, 1862; William A. Comstock, 1863; James Kelley, 1864; Morgan Merritt, 1865; Edward J. Finn, 1866; C. S. Cleveland, 1867; E. A. Adams, 1868; Calvin S. Stowell, 1869; Elias M. Johnson, 1870; John Smith, 1871-74; H. W. Rugg, 1875; W. D. Chamberlin, 1876; G. H. Phelps, 1877-78; Fred L. Eaton, 1879-80; W. D. Parker, 1881-82; M. B. Jewell, 1883-85; E. J. McKay, 1886; H. F. Lee, 1887; L. T. Mudge, 1888; Thomas Troy, 1889-90; Henry Donnelly, 1891; W. C. Albrecht, 1892; D. W. Seelye, 1893.

*Justices of the Peace*.—Jonathan Moore, 1830; Joseph Crandall, James Bowers, 1832; John W. Barton, Andrew Mead, 1833; J. Moore, George Pinkerton, 1834; Timothy H. Porter, David Day, 1835; Wm. Wales, 1836; Harvey May, 1837; Lambert Whitney, James Brooks, 1838; T. H. Porter, 1839; Lambert Whitney, 1840; John S. Berge, 1841; A. Mead, David Day, 1842; T. H. Porter, 1843; Wm. L. Stork, 1844; James Brooks, 1845; Caleb Smith, Christopher Whitney, 1846; D. Day, Wm. W. Penfield, 1847; W. W. Penfield, 1848; W. W. Penfield, Christopher Whitney, 1849; A. J. Moses, 1850; Olcott P. Boardman, Paul Reed, 1851; L. Whitney, 1852; Lambert Whitney, 1853; John Fobes, 1854; Elkanah Day, 1855; Abram Merritt, 1856; John S. Shaw, 1858; Lambert Whitney, 1859; E. H. G. Meacham, 1860; Nathan P. Wilcox, 1861; John S. Shaw, 1862; Henry Johnson, 1863; E. H. G. Meacham, 1864; L. H. Kelsey, 1865; J. F. Johnson, 1866; Martin Carr, 1867; William Ellithorpe, 1868; Daniel Collins, 1869; James F. Johnson, 1870; Lyman Lattimer, 1871; Martin Carr, 1872; L. H. Kelsey, 1873; John S. Shaw, 1874; James F. Johnson, 1875; Martin Carr, 1876; M. A. Dodge, 1877; Enos C. Brooks, 1878; James F. Johnson, Daniel Hall, 1879; Daniel Hall, 1880; Chandler S. Dwinells, 1881; Henry McKinley, 1882; Enos C. Brooks, 1883; J. P. Caldwell, 1884; W. V. Smith, 1885; W. P. McIntosh, 1886; Henry McKinley, W. D. Parker, 1887; Fred L. Eaton, 1888; W. V. Smith, 1889; W. D. Parker, 1890; Henry McKinley, 1891; Albertus Norton, 1892; W. J. Derrig, J. W. Sloane, G. P. Card, C. M. Malby, 1893.

In 1880 the town had eighteen road districts. In 1882 the number was nineteen, which has since remained the same. The iron bridge across the Allegheny river at Olean was built in 1889 at a total cost to the town of \$15,728.61, which included the expense of constructing a temporary structure to take the place of the wooden bridge which was badly damaged and partially destroyed by high water in the early summer of 1889.

Olean village was incorporated in 1854 under the general act passed by the Legislature in 1847, and the territory embraced was as follows: Beginning

at the north bank of the Allegheny river at the south end of Fifteenth street, as described on a map of the village of Olean made by T. J. Gorsline, running thence north on the east line of said street seventy-five chains and eleven links to the north line of township number one in the fourth range of the Holland Land Company's purchase, thence east on the said north line ninety-two chains and one hundred and twenty-eight links to the west bank of the Olean creek, thence southerly following the west bank of said creek to the north bank of the Allegheny river, thence westerly along said river to the place of beginning. The trustees elected at the first meeting of the village were Lambert Whitney, C. V. B. Barse, Charles H. Thyng, and John K. Comstock; Enos C. Brooks was appointed clerk. The village continued to exist under this charter until April 1, 1858, when the original charter was superseded by an amended or new one granted by a special act of the Legislature. The charter was amended, consolidated, and revised from time to time until it received its last revision April 28, 1882. The presidents and clerks since 1872 have been as follows:

*Presidents.*—F. H. Myrick, 1872; C. V. B. Barse, 1873-74; Charles W. Phillips, 1875; Dr. John L. Eddy, 1876-78; Fred R. Eaton, 1879-80; H. W. Chamberlin, 1881; Dr. J. V. D. Coon, 1882; H. M. Ernst, 1883; A. T. Eaton, 1884; James K. Van Campen, 1885; T. C. Lewis, 1886-87; Charles E. Turner, 1888-89; Calvin S. Stowell, 1890; J. H. Luther, 1891; Charles H. Rockwood, 1892; Charles E. Turner, 1893.

*Clerks and Attorneys.*—A. F. Carter, 1872; J. C. Townsend, 1873, resigned and J. R. Townsend appointed, who also resigned and C. Z. Lincoln appointed; J. R. Jewell, 1874; Myron A. Dodge, 1875; Frederick W. Kruse, 1876; F. A. Scott, 1877, resigned and George H. Phelps appointed; George A. Scott, 1878, resigned and Enos C. Brooks appointed; Enos C. Brooks, 1879-80; F. W. Kruse, 1881-83, resigned and M. B. Jewell appointed; M. B. Jewell, 1884, resigned and Fred L. Eaton appointed; Fred L. Eaton, 1885-92; M. B. Jewell, 1893.

February 23, 1885, a resolution was adopted by the village Board of Trustees authorizing the petitioning of the State Legislature to grant the privilege of constituting a commission of public buildings, said petition to be an amendment to the village charter. This commission was to have charge of the building. The petition was granted and the first members were James F. Johnson, Dr. Melville C. Follett, and E. M. Johnson. Up to this date there had been issued \$20,000 in bonds, bearing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest, for the construction of the city building. August 27, 1892, \$65,000 in bonds were sold to aid in providing funds for laying the brick pavement on Union street.

The village continued with its last amended charter until the session of the State Legislature in the winter of 1892-93, when a charter, which had been carefully prepared by a committee of ten citizens appointed for that purpose, of which Hon. F. W. Kruse was chairman, was granted, which incorporated the village of Olean into the city of Olean, April 25, 1893, with the boundaries unchanged. The city contains six wards, and in 1890 the United States census reported the population of Olean village to be 7,358. By an enumeration made in May and June, 1893, it was found that the city had 8,131 inhabitants and with the suburbs 12,461. At the meeting in May of the voters for their final vote either to reject or adopt the city charter it was accepted by an overwhelming majority. The municipal government was put into ac-

tive operation by the election of the following executive officers: Mayor, Charles E. Turner; supervisors, M. B. Jewell (first and fifth wards), J. V. D. Coon, M. D. (second and third wards), and William M. Irish (fourth and sixth wards); Board of Aldermen consists of George Ball, Albert A. Swartz, William Quigley, Hon. F. W. Kruse, Fred Tarbell, C. P. Luther, Hiram Dean, A. J. Williams, Thomas Dolan, Charles Scheiterle, W. A. Ward, and Thomas Jordan; clerk, W. V. Smith; A. T. Eaton, treasurer; M. B. Jewell, attorney.

According to the records at Washington the Olean postoffice was established May 23, 1816, with Philo Cleveland as postmaster. Horatio Orton was appointed November 10, 1817, and among his successors were Sylvanus Russell, D. Swain, Henry Bryan, F. S. Martin, David Day, O. P. Boardman, Henry W. Fish, Rufus L. Page, James G. Johnson and George N. and Milton B. Fobes. The present incumbent is W. R. Page. The free delivery system was inaugurated October 1, 1888.

The first fire organization in the village of Olean occurred September 17, 1856, when the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company was formed with J. A. Petrie, foreman; William B. Barse, first assistant; J. F. Johnson, second assistant; H. Harper Phelps, secretary; W. P. Wilcox, treasurer. Mr. Phelps finally met his death in a fire while trying to save his library. In 1865 this company disbanded. The Fountain Hose Company was organized August 2, 1860, and has since continued an active existence, the present foreman being J. H. Sigel. The Eagle Engine Company, No. 1, was organized in 1857 with forty members. Upon the completion of the present system of water works this company disbanded. The Acme Hose Company, No. 3, had a brief existence, being disorganized a few years since. The Citizen Hose Company, No. 2, was organized June 24, 1879; the present foreman is C. H. Martin. The Chamberlin Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, is mainly a re-organization of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in February, 1883; the foreman for 1893 is F. L. Vanderhoof. The Luther Hose Company, No. 4, was formed December 9, 1881, and its present foreman is Dascom Allen. This and the Chamberlin Company have developed excellent running teams. The Barse Hose Company, No. 5, was organized September 28, 1883. The foreman is D. McMillen. The Turner Hose Company, No. 6, was formed January 14, 1889. Patrick Brown is foreman. The Olean Fire Police was organized and incorporated April 14, 1887, with about thirty-five citizen members. The present captain is John A. Brendall. The fire department has a total of 225 volunteer members, and each company is well equipped. In January, 1881, a Silsby steam engine was purchased, but since the inception of the present water system the hose alone has been sufficient. The chiefs since the organization of the present fire department, December 27, 1877, have been as follows: W. H. Mandeville, 1878-80; S. H. Bradley, 1881; W. D. Hatch, 1882-83; W. H. Simpson, 1884-85, 1889; W. D. Moore, 1886; F. C. Mayer, 1887; C. P. Luther, 1888, 1890-91; J. H. Powers, 1892; W. C. Albrecht, 1893.



Olean has been visited by a few disastrous conflagrations, the most serious ones occurring January 15, 1866, when the loss aggregated about \$250,000, and March 10, 1868, when \$60,000 worth of property was burned.

Some years prior to 1882 Whitney Brothers (R. M. and James O.) put in a small system of water works, pumping the water from Olean creek directly into the mains, which were small and short. A few hydrants were placed in position, but so limited was the supply of water these proved almost useless in case of fire. In 1882 the citizens decided upon municipal ownership of the proposed system, which was organized and placed in operation that year and the next. In 1882 the village was bonded for \$75,000 for this purpose. A Board of Water Commissioners was created, the first members being William M. Irish, A. H. Abbey, and H. W. Moore. The water is pumped from a series of eight wells into a reservoir 252 feet above and on the south side of the river, and thence distributed throughout the nearly thirteen miles of mains. Connected with these are ninety-eight hydrants. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. The present Water Board consists of F. L. Stedman, H. D. Bennie, and J. B. Smith. The first superintendent and general manager appointed was L. E. Chapin, who was succeeded in 1885 by the present incumbent, John Z. Le Fevre.

The first local fiduciary institution was the "Bank of Olean," which was in existence in 1841 with S. J. Powers as president and D. S. Moore as assistant cashier. It was a State bank, but when it was organized and discontinued can not be ascertained. Probably the only piece of currency of this concern now in existence is a well preserved one-dollar bill, bearing the above title and official names, countersigned by State Comptroller W. Leonard, in the possession of A. T. Eaton, cashier of the First National Bank of Olean, who also possesses some script, unsigned, of Stowell, Chamberlain & Company's bank. Rufus Hatch, in 1848, established the "Butchers' and Drovers' Bank," of which George W. Smith was the local representative, the headquarters of the concern being in Buffalo. This was not a very efficient fiduciary institution and it soon abandoned its operations.

In 1869 the citizens of Olean and vicinity were greatly in need of a good banking concern and much influence was exerted to induce neighboring capitalists to locate here and start a good bank. Accordingly, in October, 1870, the Bank of Olean was established in quarters over what is now Dr. J. V. D. Coon's drug store by parties connected with the Cuba Banking Company. This was in reality a branch of that institution. It was a co-partnership organization with William F. Wheeler, president; Nelson S. Butler, vice-president; and L. F. Lawton, cashier. The organizers were desirous of establishing a National bank, but at that time the State had its legal quota of National bank circulation. To accomplish their design they conceived the plan of buying up, through metropolitan banks, the circulation of National banks of the State which had gone into liquidation and out of business, fre-



quently paying liberal premiums for it. The script thus purchased was forwarded to Washington and exchanged for new circulation. From this shrewd transaction a charter was obtained for the First National Bank of Olean, which was the first National bank organized in Cattaraugus county. This bank was organized in September, 1871, with these stockholders: William F. Wheeler, J. E. Dusenbury, Samuel Oosterhoudt, James G. Johnson, Nelson S. Butler, David H. Bolles, L. F. Lawton, Asher W. Miner, A. J. Wellman, John B. Cole, S. W. Cole, J. O. Jordan, H. A. Mead, Thomas Case, W. P. Stevens, V. Perry Carter, and G. S. McIntosh. The first officers were William F. Wheeler, president; Nelson S. Butler, vice-president; L. F. Lawton, cashier. The bank is known on the "Official Roster" at Washington as No. 1887. It has maintained an unbroken record of progress. The capital stock was \$100,000, which has been unaltered. It now has a surplus fund and undivided profits aggregating \$135,000. The total resources of the bank amount to \$750,000. Since its organization it has paid semi-annual dividends with but four exceptions. William F. Wheeler remained president until his death June 6, 1892. In July following J. E. Dusenbury was elected to the vacancy and W. E. Wheeler was elected vice-president. N. S. Butler served as vice-president until 1885, when he was succeeded by J. E. Dusenbury, who held the position until 1892. A. T. Eaton, the present cashier, entered the bank at its organization as book-keeper and was promoted teller November 2, 1871, assistant cashier July 18, 1883, and succeeded Mr. Lawton as cashier July 14, 1885. C. D. Judd is assistant cashier. The present Board of Directors is composed of J. E. Dusenbury, W. E. Wheeler, A. T. Eaton, C. D. Judd, J. F. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, and E. G. Dusenbury. For a number of years the bank was a government repository. September 12, 1891, the institution renewed its charter for twenty years longer as a National bank under the provisions of the act of July 12, 1882. Its present two-story brick building was erected in 1874, when it was removed thither from the home of its immediate predecessor, the Bank of Olean.

About 1869 C. V. B. Barse, with his son and partner, took nine-tenths of the stock of the State Bank of Olean, which was regularly organized and began business in the summer of 1870 with a paid up capital of \$100,000. The first and only officers of this bank were C. V. B. Barse, president; Henry S. Morris, vice-president; Mills W. Barse, cashier; and R. O. Smith and Hon. Charles S. Cary, with the officers of the bank, directors. The bank was successfully managed by its president and gained a high standing. Its affairs were closed up December 31, 1877, and from it was organized the Exchange National Bank of Olean on January 1, 1878, with the original capital of \$100,000 and the same officers and Board of Directors. The capital has since been increased to \$125,000. C. V. B. Barse continued as president until his death in November, 1885, when, on the 21st, his son, Mills W. Barse, was elected to the position and Frank L. Bartlett became and still is cashier. Mr. Morris

moved to California for his health and on January 12, 1886, George V. Forman was elected vice-president. Charles D. Clarke is assistant cashier. The directors are Mills W. Barse, George V. Forman, F. L. Bartlett, N. V. V. Franchot, G. Howard Strong, D. C. Le Fevre, and Hon. C. S. Cary. The surplus in March, 1893, was \$250,000 and undivided profits \$65,000. No dividends were declared until the surplus had aggregated twice the amount of the capital; since then dividends have been declared regularly. According to reliable authority this institution stands nineteenth in the list of National banks in the State. At its organization the bank occupied quarters across the street from where it is now located. In 1880 its present elegant and imposing brick block was erected at a cost of \$35,000.

The Olean Safe Deposit Company was organized under State laws in 1890 by the stockholders of the Exchange National Bank of Olean as trustees. Its capital was \$10,000. A handsome steel and iron vault was erected in the rear of the Exchange National Bank building.

The present prosperity of the town and city of Olean practically dates from the beginning of the development of the oil interests in southwestern New York and northern Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania fields, of whose product a greater quantity is stored at Olean than at any other place, are the largest and most important in the world. The discovery of oil may be said to properly date back only thirty-five years, although prior to the advent of the whites in this section the Seneca Indians gathered it by means of hemlock boughs from springs, upon the surface of which it appeared. This was called Seneca oil and was used by the Indians, and later by the white settlers, for medicinal purposes. These springs resulted from the oil rock appearing or coming so near the surface as to allow its product to escape through water channels. They were first found along the present Oil creek in Pennsylvania, and one now exists near the village of Cuba, N. Y. In 1859 Col. E. L. Drake drilled the pioneer well near Titusville, Pa. Oil was found at a depth of seventy feet and a hitherto unknown source of wealth discovered to the world. In 1860, with 2,000 oil wells begun, the oil fever became universal. Towns and cities sprang up as by magic, full fledged, and with all the ways of a metropolis. Fortunes were made quickly and fortunes as quickly lost. With petroleum at \$10 per barrel in 1864 the wild-cat drill was swiftly plied, opening up and defining new territories. The excitement continued for some time, but gradually the production of petroleum settled into legitimate business channels, as the fast increasing production rendered the product less valuable. Most oil lands are leased from their owners, at so much cash bonus per acre and a one-eighth or one-fourth royalty of all the oil produced.

About 1873 J. H. Dilks organized the Olean Petroleum Company (Limited), a concern composed of eastern capitalists. The construction of a pipe line was commenced and stations erected at convenient intervals to New York city, the western terminal being Olean village, and on Thanksgiving day,

1874, the first oil was pumped through the pipes fourteen and one-fourth miles. This was a two-inch pipe, and was subsequently superseded by one three-inch and one four-inch pipe. This was the inception of one of the leading industries in southwestern Cattaraugus and practically the nucleus of the present extensive establishments centering in Olean. In 1876 the Olean Petroleum Company was succeeded by the Empire Transportation Company, which also controlled the Empire Pipe Line, and this in 1877 passed into the hands of the Standard Oil Company.

The oil developments in the immediate vicinity of the city of Olean commenced about 1876, when the Allegany Oil Company put down an oil well on the premises of J. G. and E. M. Johnson in Allegany. They obtained a paying well, and immediately afterward the local boom commenced.

Standard Oil Company of New York; Acme Works, Olean.—In 1877 a small refinery was erected at Olean by Wing, Wilbur & Co. There was but one still, the entire capacity of the works being a little less than 200 barrels of crude oil daily. In 1878 the property was purchased by the Acme Oil Company of Pennsylvania. They at once added two more stills, with apparatus in connection, increasing the capacity to upwards of 500 barrels daily. In 1879 twelve more stills were added, increasing the capacity to about 2,300 barrels. Some three years after five more stills were added, and then again in 1885 another block of five stills was erected, until now the daily consumption of crude oil is 4,600 barrels. With the increased number of stills there has been an increase of apparatus corresponding—tanks, agitators, pumps, condensers, loading racks, lines, etc. So extensive is this plant that for its successful operation mechanics of various trades are required—boiler makers, brick-layers, carpenters, pipe-fitters, etc.; these, with the labor necessary in refining, aggregate employees to the number of about 175. In 1880 an extensive barrel factory was erected. When working in full force 3,500 barrels are made daily. Some 300 men are then employed in this department, and there is a daily consumption of 63,000 oak staves and 30,000 pounds of hoop iron. The barrels are used exclusively for refined petroleum, the larger part of them being required for the business of the refinery. The refineries at Buffalo and Rochester are in part supplied with barrels from this factory. H. L. Gerstenberger is superintendent. In 1880 there was also erected a filling or shipping station. Here the barrels are prepared to receive the oil, the preparation consisting of a coat of glue on the inside and the painting of the outside. The color uniformly held to is a blue body and a white head. This style of painting has made the American oil barrel conspicuous the world over. This department, when working in full force, gives employment to about 125 hands.

In addition to the stills, and also necessary to the work, are immense condensing tanks, constructed of iron and filled with iron pipes, through which the vapors of the oil are passed in the course of refining. The princi-

pal and most important process of refining is distillation. In order to secure the desired results perfect condensation is necessary. These condensing tanks surrounding the pipes referred to are filled with cold water. When stills are run a constant supply is necessary, and at these works in the twenty-four hours, for condensing, for boilers, and for other purposes, about 30,000 barrels of cold water are necessary. The plant is favorably situated in this particular, as from the ground an abundant supply of cold water can be secured, the temperature of which when pumped is about 48°.

It has been noticed that the principal process in the refining of petroleum is distillation, but beyond this is required manipulation in connection with sulphuric acid and caustic lyes; this is for the purpose of bleaching and purifying beyond what can be secured by distilling. At the still the separation of the different products is secured, such as gasoline, naphtha, water white oil, standard white oil, paraffine oils, etc. One of the products of petroleum is coke, almost a pure carbon and used extensively, almost exclusively, in the manufacturing of carbon points for electric lights.

The products of petroleum are now so numerous that it is almost impossible to give a statement of them in detail. For the arts, for manufacturing and domestic purposes, it has become invaluable. To many readers the minutiae of manufacturing would be interesting, but the space allotted here will not permit of such description. In connection with the stills, besides the condensing tanks, and necessary for the extensive work at this refinery, there are eighty-four other iron tanks used for the storage of the different products, and of necessity in caring for the various products in the process of refining; these vary in capacity from 500 barrels to 35,000 and from 25 to 90 feet in diameter. There are about thirty steam pumps in use for the pumping of water and for conveying the different products from point to point.

This extensive plant occupies fifty-three acres of land, situated at the junction of the Western New York & Pennsylvania and the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroads, and extending across the Erie road to the north. The works have been in almost constant operation from 1879 to the present date and have added largely to the prosperity attending the city during that time. Since 1879 William M. Irish has been the general manager. He has for his assistant J. E. Eggleston; D. R. Laughlin is superintendent. This establishment is now a part of the great Standard Oil Company.

The Olean Chemical Company was organized about 1881. It is a branch of the Graselli Chemical Company with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. In Olean the company manufactures sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, aqua ammonia, etc. This industry employs twenty-five men.

The Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company (Limited) manufactures lubricating oils, 300° fire test, refined, and various distillates from petroleum, of which they consume about 250,000 barrels per year. The company owning the plant are Pennsylvania capitalists.



The Vegetable Oil Company is represented here by E. R. and F. R. Ackerman and William White. The oil manufactured is intended as a substitute for linseed oil.

The education of the youth of the pioneers at Olean Point was the first public interest that engaged the attention of its inhabitants. A log school house was erected and a teacher employed. In a little time the common schools became an institution of the State, received her fostering care, and grew in favor and importance with the people until they were equal to the requirements of the town. About 1851 the "Olean Academy Association" was organized and was incorporated by the Regents on April 11, 1853. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Judge James H. Brooks, Olcott P. Boardman, Judge Frederick S. Martin, Dr. Lambert Whitney, Henry Dusenbury, Abraham Merritt, John Fobes, and Rev. Sylvester Cowles. Of this noble band only the venerable O. P. Boardman and Dr. Whitney survive. This Board of Trustees erected a suitable building and opened it for the admission of students with Prof. J. A. Woodruff as principal. The school edifice burned in 1857 and was at once rebuilt, and "Olean Academy" flourished until it was sold to Union School District No. 1 in 1868, when it was discontinued.

Its immediate successor was the academic department of the Olean Union Free School and Academy. Pursuant to a call of twenty-four inhabitants of School District No. 1, of Olean, and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 555 of the laws of 1864, a meeting was held in the town hall October 3, 1868, at which, by a vote of 97 to 3, Olean Union Free School District No. 1 was organized. The sum of \$2,000 was ordered to be raised by tax for the purchase of "Olean Academy" property. Such was the beginning of Olean's present school system. The territory of the school district is divided into six sub-districts with a school building in each. These buildings comprise three brick and three wooden structures. Their sites cover nearly seven and one-half acres. The estimated valuation of these buildings and sites aggregates \$144,500. The school board has done away with the antiquated furniture and all the buildings are now furnished with single desks. The Union School Library contains 3,016 volumes, valued, with its fixtures, at \$3,000, and includes several standard encyclopedias. The school population of the district as enumerated in June, 1892, was 3,005. Of this number 1,639 were enrolled in the public schools and 579 in the parochial and private schools, making a total of 2,218 scholars who were attending some school. Thirty-seven teachers are employed with Fox Holden, A.M. and LL.B., as superintendent. On the recommendation of the late superintendent, Prof. A. B. Davis, of more room to accommodate the students of the High School, building No. 1, the location of the old academy, has been enlarged at an expense of \$25,600 and the High School removed to it from building No. 3.

St. Mary's Parochial School (Roman Catholic) was established in 1889 by Rev. J. J. Hamel. The present three-story frame school building was erected



at a cost of \$10,000, and school was opened in the fall of 1890. On the same lot, which is now valued at \$5,000, was erected also in 1889 a two-story frame convent building to accommodate the Sisters of Mercy, who have charge of the school, supplying it with eight teachers. The total value of these two buildings, including the lot, is about \$20,000. The school has an average attendance of about 450 pupils.

Westbrook Commercial College was founded in 1882 at Mansfield, Pa., by Prof. E. D. Westbrook, its present principal and proprietor, who removed the institution to Olean in 1886. In founding the school it was the aim and ambition of the proprietor to establish a commercial college of the highest grade. The standard for graduates is high, and includes an extended and very thorough course, including commercial forms and book-keeping, stenography, telegraphy, etc. There are no class recitations. The college rooms are models of convenience and adaptability.

About 1870 General Haupt, of Philadelphia, placed an old bill against a Cattaraugus county resident in the hands of F. H. Myrick, of Olean, for collection, which proved so unexpectedly profitable that the general offered \$50 as a nucleus of a library fund to the first local library which could show a permanent organization. Accordingly, in May, 1871, the Olean Library Association was formed by about twenty members, who contributed \$10 each. Messrs. Jewett and Root contributed \$50 each and shortly afterward Mr. Myrick turned over the \$50 for General Haupt. Other minor sums were subscribed, and altogether a fund of about \$500 was realized, which was expended in the necessary furniture and some 200 volumes. From its organization until 1888 the association received twelve life members. The library was moved about from time to time, occupying the stores of J. G. Pelton and J. P. Hastings, a room over Smith's drug store, the Exchange Bank, and the Oosterhoudt building. January 12, 1888, the following letter was received from George V. Forman:

"To F. W. Higgins, Esq., president, Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Jewell, Mrs. George T. Keith, George S. Ramsey, N. V. V. Franchot, Esq., and Charles Gillingham, Esq., managers of the Olean Library Association:

"Appreciating the good work you have been doing and your earnest efforts on behalf of your Library Association, I am disposed to try to assist you by a conveyance for a library building of the property formerly used by me for an office in this place on the following conditions:

"1st. That you have your association duly and properly incorporated so that it can hold real estate.

"2d. That it shall be held exclusively for the purpose of a library and reading room, and none other.

"3d. That no right or power shall accompany it for you or your successors to mortgage or encumber the property.

"4th. That I can be assured of your further and future interest in this matter, and that you will make all reasonable and proper efforts to endow the same by such donations as those friendly are disposed to give you.

"On these conditions being complied with I am gladly willing to deed you the property at any time designated by you. Yours sincerely,  
GEORGE V. FORMAN."

Besides this property, located at 85 Union street, Mr. Forman also contributed \$1,000 in cash to the endowment fund, which finally reached the sum of nearly \$7,000, and with the subsequent contribution from the Ladies' Library Endowment Society the necessary \$8,000 was raised, which still remains

as a perpetual endowment fund. The library was chartered January 21, 1888, and on April 2, 1889, it was moved to its present quarters. The present officers are Charles Gillingham, president; N. V. V. Franchot, vice-president; Miss Emma Homer, secretary; W. H. Mandeville, treasurer; Miss Ella P. Hazlett, librarian.

Robert Hoops, about 1807, gave to the town a plat of three acres for the interment of the dead, and the first person buried in these grounds was James G. Johnson in 1811. This spot contains the remains of many of Olean's most prominent pioneers.

The Mount View Cemetery Association was organized by George V. Forman, Mills W. Barse, Charles S. Cary, Frank L. Bartlett, Charles D. Clarke, James L. Connelly, and Frank Rumsey, who met at the Exchange National Bank building in Olean on the 10th of June, 1889, for the purpose. The number of trustees was fixed at six and the first board consisted of George V. Forman and Frank L. Bartlett, three years; Charles S. Cary and Charles D. Clarke, two years; and Mills W. Barse and Frank Rumsey, one year. The name "Mount View Cemetery" was unanimously chosen for the burial grounds, which are situated near the south bank of the Allegheny river on a sufficient elevation to insure good drainage. The cemetery contains forty-five acres and is well adapted by nature for the purpose to which it is dedicated.

The Olean Board of Trade was organized October 6, 1887, and at one time was very active in fostering and promoting the village's interests, but latterly has evinced only a moderate carefulness in sustaining present industries. The present officers are Dr. J. V. D. Coon, president; S. S. Bullis, William M. Irish, and C. S. Cary, vice-presidents; E. E. Alderman, acting secretary.

The Olean Building, Loan, and Savings Association was organized in 1892 and began business on February 1st of that year. It is the only local institution of its kind and has acquired a substantial standing in the community. Its first and present officers are James F. Johnson, president; Dr. J. V. D. Coon, vice-president; E. E. Alderman, secretary; F. W. Higgins, treasurer; F. W. Kruse, attorney; directors, James F. Johnson, J. V. D. Coon, E. E. Alderman, F. W. Higgins, F. W. Kruse, N. V. V. Franchot, W. O. Curtiss, G. H. Strong, and J. B. Frawley.

The Olean Street Railway Company was organized as a stock concern April 5, 1880, with the following Board of Directors: M. B. Fobes, president and superintendent; E. M. Johnson, secretary; and P. O. Smith, D. C. Conklin, C. S. Cary, William M. Irish, and James K. Van Campen. The Union street line, covering a distance of 7,750 feet of track, was laid and opened for travel in the fall of 1880. In the fall of 1891 the State street road was constructed. The two lines have been equipped with horse cars until this present summer, when the electric system and new electric cars were placed in operation over both routes. The present Board of Directors consists of John Fobes, G. H. Strong, Thomas Gilligan, Dr. J. V. D. Coon, M. W. Barse, H. C. Morris, and

C. S. Cary, of whom John Fobes is president and superintendent and G. H. Strong is secretary. The completed new line extends from the Erie depot through Union street and State street to the village of Allegany.

The Keystone Gas Company was organized in 1880 by J. N. Pew, J. B. Bradley, and E. O. Emerson, and was granted a franchise on December 23d of that year to lay gas mains in the streets. It was afterward made a stock concern and is officered now by E. O. Emerson, president; J. N. Pew, secretary and treasurer; and J. A. Johnson, local manager. The supply is natural gas derived from McKean county, Pa., forty miles distant, and is consumed both here and in Allegany. This company received its first contract from the village October 29, 1883, to supply it with gas lamps and lights.

The Olean Electric Light and Power Company was organized in February, 1888, with Dr. J. V. D. Coon, president; William M. Irish, vice-president; A. I. Williams, secretary; Frank L. Bartlett, treasurer; and Dr. J. V. D. Coon, William M. Irish, N. V. V. Franchot, James Kelsey, Dr. M. C. Follett, C. S. Stowell, and F. W. Higgins, directors. The present officers are N. V. V. Franchot, president; Dr. J. V. D. Coon, vice-president; George Fobes, secretary and general manager; Frank L. Bartlett, treasurer; and N. V. V. Franchot, Dr. J. V. D. Coon, William M. Irish, Dr. M. C. Follett, F. W. Kruse, Howard H. G. Strong, and George Fobes, directors. The company was originally capitalized at \$25,000, which has since been increased to \$35,000. It started with three dynamos, two of which were of 30 arc and one of 650 incandescent lamp power. The present equipment consists of two dynamos of 60 arc and two of 750 incandescent lamp power, run by two 225 horse-power engines and two boilers of 100 horse-power each. They also have a general station equipment, and all is enclosed by a two-story brick building on Union street. Electricity is furnished for forty-three arc lights for the village and sixty-five for commercial establishments and about 1,500 incandescent lamps are wired. The company employs six men and uses natural gas for fuel.

The Western Insurance Company was organized January 22, 1853, and continued until December, 1855, when its business was discontinued.

The Empire State Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company was incorporated with headquarters at Olean on June 1, 1890, by J. M. Homer, president; W. S. Turner, vice-president; John Sloane, secretary; and M. T. Page, treasurer. The first policy was issued June 2d. The same officers have since been annually re-elected.

One of the leading manufacturing industries in Olean is tanning leather. The first establishment started for this purpose was the primitive tannery of Walter Wood's, mentioned in Mr. Johnson's reminiscences. The one now owned by Levi Barrett was built by Kelly & Lenham, of Boston, in 1859. In 1866 it passed into the hands of Mr. Barrett, who was burned out in 1871, but at once rebuilt. The plant was also destroyed by fire in 1883. The capacity is 18,000 or 20,000 sides of dry leather per year.

Root & Keating's hemlock sole leather tannery was started by Jewett & Root in 1864 with its present capacity—90,000 sides of sole leather annually. The works cover about 100 acres and some fifty men are employed. About 1874 Mr. Jewett withdrew and Mr. Keating, son-in-law of Mr. Root, was admitted to partnership under the firm name of Root & Keating. Mr. Root died in September, 1892, and in January, 1893, Mr. Keating retired, but the firm name remains the same, the business being carried on in the interest of the Root heirs. The works are operated by steam-power.

Wright, Clark & Company's sole leather tannery is situated on the Portville road, on the east side of Olean creek, and on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. The company was organized in 1886 and built their plant and began business in 1887. Their output is 200 sides of finished sole leather per day, which requires 3,000 or 4,000 cords of bark annually. The bark is mainly obtained in McKean county, Pa. They employ forty men.

James & William P. Pierce erected in 1887 one of the largest buff-leather tanneries in the State. Their daily capacity is 500 sides and the firm is capitalized at \$250,000. They employ 150 hands. Lewis Perry is superintendent.

William C. A. Quirin's tannery was constructed by Mr. Quirin, the proprietor, in the summer of 1888 and opened for the manufacture of calf skins in October following. A year and a half later he changed to heavy skins and sold his leather in the rough. In 1891 he began finishing his leather on the premises, and now turns out grain leather of fine quality. His tannery consumes 3,000 cords of bark annually and gives employment to sixty men. Mr. Quirin is a native of Tioga county, N. Y., and early learned the trade of tanning from his father, J. G. Quirin.

Lee, Claflin & Co.'s tannery was started in 1888. About 140 workmen are employed.

Hubbard and Blake established their upper leather tannery in Olean in 1889. It has a large capacity and employs about 150 hands.

In 1856 Charles Dotterweich erected a small brewery on the corner of Henley and Second streets with an annual output of about 1,000 barrels of beer. It gave employment to three or four men. His plant was several times destroyed by fire and as often rebuilt, and was finally enlarged to 4,000 barrels. He died in 1885 and his widow and sons conducted it until her death in 1888, when their son John became the manager of the business and enlarged it to about 8,000 barrels annually. It is now the property of the Dotterweich Brewing Company, who are constructing a nearly all new brick plant with facilities for producing from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of beer annually. John Dotterweich is the president and all his brothers have an interest in the business. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Dotterweich now living are George, a prominent groceryman in Olean; John, the president of the Dotterweich Brewing Company; Rudolph, manager of the bottling department; Herman, a book-keeper; Adolph, a member; and Mary (Mrs. Langford Rogers).

The Olean Cart Company (Limited) established business in the fall of 1888 and about two years later removed to Kentucky. Another similar and important industry was conducted several years by W. H. & D. C. Conklin. The Olean pottery was started about 1852 by Isaac H. Wands and conducted by him till 1872, after which it had several proprietors. In October, 1877, James H. Brooks became owner, he succeeding Johnson & Knapp. The works were burned and never rebuilt. The Olean Toothpick Company was organized by E. C. Hart and F. L. Gleason in 1887.

The Olean Glass Company was established in 1887. S. W. Pancoast is president, T. H. Pancoast is secretary, and V. W. Pancoast is treasurer. The principal article manufactured is bottles of various kinds.

The Olean Heading Company at East Olean is owned by the Richard Grant Company, of New York city, and managed by F. E. Vosburg. From fifteen to twenty men are employed and flat barrel-heads, etc., are manufactured.

The Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company was organized in April, 1889, by S. S. Bullis, who was its first president. The capital stock aggregated \$52,000, which remains unchanged. The first secretary was M. P. Dunbar and the treasurer was J. J. Newman. The company has large storage yards at Olean and Bradford, and handles from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The present officers are F. W. Kruse, president; S. S. Bullis, vice-president; F. L. Bartlett, treasurer; and F. L. Stowell, secretary and auditor.

The Olean Hardwood Company was organized in February, 1893, with this Board of Directors: J. R. Droney, president; J. C. French, vice-president; F. N. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer; B. H. Parkhurst, and J. H. Tate. The company has a yard in Olean and mills in Pennsylvania. The Olean Lumber Company was organized in 1889 and discontinued business in 1892.

The Sole Leather Pad Company has been in operation since 1875, when the concern began the manufacture of their famous sole leather pad. In 1881 they began to make gig, track, and coupé saddles. The manager is G. E. Ramsey.

D. S. Abbott established his present foundry and machine shop in 1879. He was previously in the saw-mill business. He manufactures saw-mill machinery, lath-mills, etc., and does general machine work.

The Myrick Foundry and Machine Company was formed in 1888 by C. W. Green and Alfred Tothill, of Scranton, Pa. This establishment was previously known as the Olean Machine Shop and Foundry and was started in 1854 by Smith & McClure, who failed in 1857, and the property passed to C. V. B. Barse, who sold it to Eastman & Myrick. This firm dissolved in 1864 and another organized as Myrick Brothers & Co.

The Carley Heating Company was organized in the spring of 1889 by O. F. Carley, F. L. Gleason, F. W. Abrams, and W. M. Abrams, Jr. They employ six men and manufacture tan liquor heaters and coolers, rotary and leach pumps, brass castings, and a general line of tannery supplies.

The International Steam Power Company was incorporated in 1891 and be-



gan business in 1892, and is managed by H. W. Moore. The goods, manufactured under patent of October 16, 1888, consist of steam and hot-water heaters.

W. D. Moore's planing-mill and lumber yard was established by him in 1883. From 1885 to 1889 he had as a partner W. H. Beers under the firm name of Moore & Beers, but aside from this he has conducted the business alone. He employs some thirty men. In connection with this Mr. Moore carries on an extensive building and contracting business, and has erected many of the finer structures in Olean.

Charles Gillingham started the Olean Sash Factory in 1865 and for many years did an extensive business under the firm name of Gillingham & Co., which in 1891 was succeeded by Gillingham & Son. The business was discontinued in the spring of 1893. In August, 1867, Mr. Bagnall was accidentally killed in this factory while working at a circular saw.

The Luther Manufacturing Company, successor to J. H. Luther & Sons, is owned and conducted by G. H. and C. P. Luther, sons of J. H. Luther, by whom the establishment was founded. They manufacture gas and water regulators, agitators, engines, and boilers.

F. J. Arey & Co. established the business of manufacturing prepared shoe stock in April, 1892, and now employ about fifty hands.

The Hollis Spring Company, of which H. W. Moore is manager, was organized in 1886 with a capital of \$10,000. The company manufactures mainly the "Ram's-Horn" spring for carriages, etc.

The Wilson roller blind works at North Olean are owned by J. G. Wilson and managed by Percy H. Wilson.

Olean has two brick yards, both located in East Olean. Terra cotta and pressed brick are also manufactured.

The Olean Hub factory was started by L. S. Whitney in 1874. In 1875 R. M. Whitney, a brother, became a partner and in July, 1878, the proprietor.

The Chamberlin Manufacturing Company had its inception in 1848, when George Chamberlin established a small concern for the manufacture of stump-pullers. Both these and ditching plows are now made.

Reed, Martin & Co.'s carriage and sleigh manufactory was established about 1847 by H. W. Moore. In 1881 it was entirely destroyed by fire and at once rebuilt, the firm then being H. W. Moore & Co., which continued until 1888. The business is now conducted by W. B. Reed, G. S. Martin, O. D. Underwood, and M. Sexton, Jr., under the name of Reed, Martin & Co.

The Acme Milling Company was organized in 1882 by Frank Chesbro and Frank S. Oosterhoudt and succeeded the firm of Frank Chesbro & Co. The present concern is the largest of its kind in the county. They manufacture several brands of flour and grind large quantities of feed and meal.

David P. Godfrey & Sons (O. W. and F. N.) are proprietors of the Pleasant Valley Holstein Stock and Dairy Farm. They are breeders of full-blood Holstein cattle.

Religious services were held in Olean several years prior to 1820 by itinerant Methodist preachers, as described in Mr. Johnson's reminiscences. The Olean circuit was formed in July, 1819, and Reuben A. Aylesworth was appointed minister in charge. This remained a separate circuit until the summer of 1823, when it was merged with Friendship and the two called Friendship circuit. In 1824 this became a part of the Rushford circuit and in 1829 it was again annexed to Friendship, where the first quarterly meeting was held July 18th of that year. In October, 1834, this circuit was divided and on the 26th the first quarterly meeting of the Olean circuit convened at Bolivar. In 1835 it was again annexed to Friendship, but in 1836 it once more became a separate circuit and since remained so. Portville was set off from the Olean charge in September, 1852. The first sermon said to have been preached in Olean by a Methodist minister was on September 23, 1809, the occasion being the funeral of William Shepard. The preacher was Josiah Bullard.

September 25, 1836, a class was organized in Olean by Rev. Abram C. Du Bois with twenty-two members. Indeed this was the date of organization of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Olean, whose first church edifice was a frame structure, erected in 1852 on the site of the present handsome Gothic edifice on Union street, which was built in 1881 and cost \$26,000, the present value of the church property, including a frame store, being \$38,000. - The edifice will seat about 800 people and the society now has 450 members with Rev. C. V. Wilson as pastor. The Sunday school has 500 scholars. The present parsonage was exchanged for another in 1881 and is valued at \$4,500.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church of Olean, originally a mission of the First M. E. church, was organized in 1889 by Rev. R. C. Grames with ninety members, the present number being about 200. Rev. D. C. Huntington was the first pastor. The society has two frame church edifices, one on Ninth street and the other in East Olean. The former was erected in 1880, will seat 400 people, and cost \$3,500. The East Olean edifice was built in 1886 at a cost of \$2,000 and will seat 200 persons. The entire church property is valued at about \$6,500. Two Sunday schools are maintained.

The presiding elder's residence is owned by the Olean district of the Genesee Conference and is valued at \$4,500.

The following is condensed from an historical sermon preached December 22, 1879, at the dedication of the present edifice of the First Presbyterian church, by the pastor, Rev. Henry M. Curtis: "In 1809 the Rev. John Spencer, traveling as a missionary, conducted some of the earliest religious services in Olean. He preached here from time to time and laid the foundation of this church, the organization of which was effected under the Rev. William Stone on August 22, 1822, in the chamber of Hoyt Webb's store, located on the present site of the hardware store of C. V. B. Barse & Co. It was one of the churches which constituted the Presbytery of Angelica on November 28, 1828. Anson King, Ahijah C. Warren, and Dr. Norman Smith were the first rul-

ing elders. A Sunday school under the care of Josiah Tracy had been in existence for a considerable time before this. After a time, owing to the removal from town of several of the leading members, the actual existence of the church was in abeyance till 1838, when a Presbyterian organization was again formed with Rev. Reuben Willoughby as pastor and Henry Dusenbury and Erastus E. Platt as elders. For about a year the services were held in the house of Judge Adkins, who with about ten others constituted the membership. In 1839 a part of the present lot was acquired. On it was a wagon shop, which, on being repaired and fitted up, was used as a church for many years. In 1840 a bell was hung in its steeple and is supposed to be the first in this section. In 1841 a legal organization under the revised statutes of the State of New York was effected under the title of the "Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Olean." This is its legal designation today. In 1856 the main part of the present church was built at a cost of \$6,000, and in 1878, the church being too small for the congregation, it was enlarged and beautified. The Sunday school room and parlors were added at this time. The church's property has been acquired at various times till now it owns, with the parsonage, a lot on Laurens street and another on Second street. The membership is about 265. The Sunday school has 260 scholars. The value of the property is \$35,000.

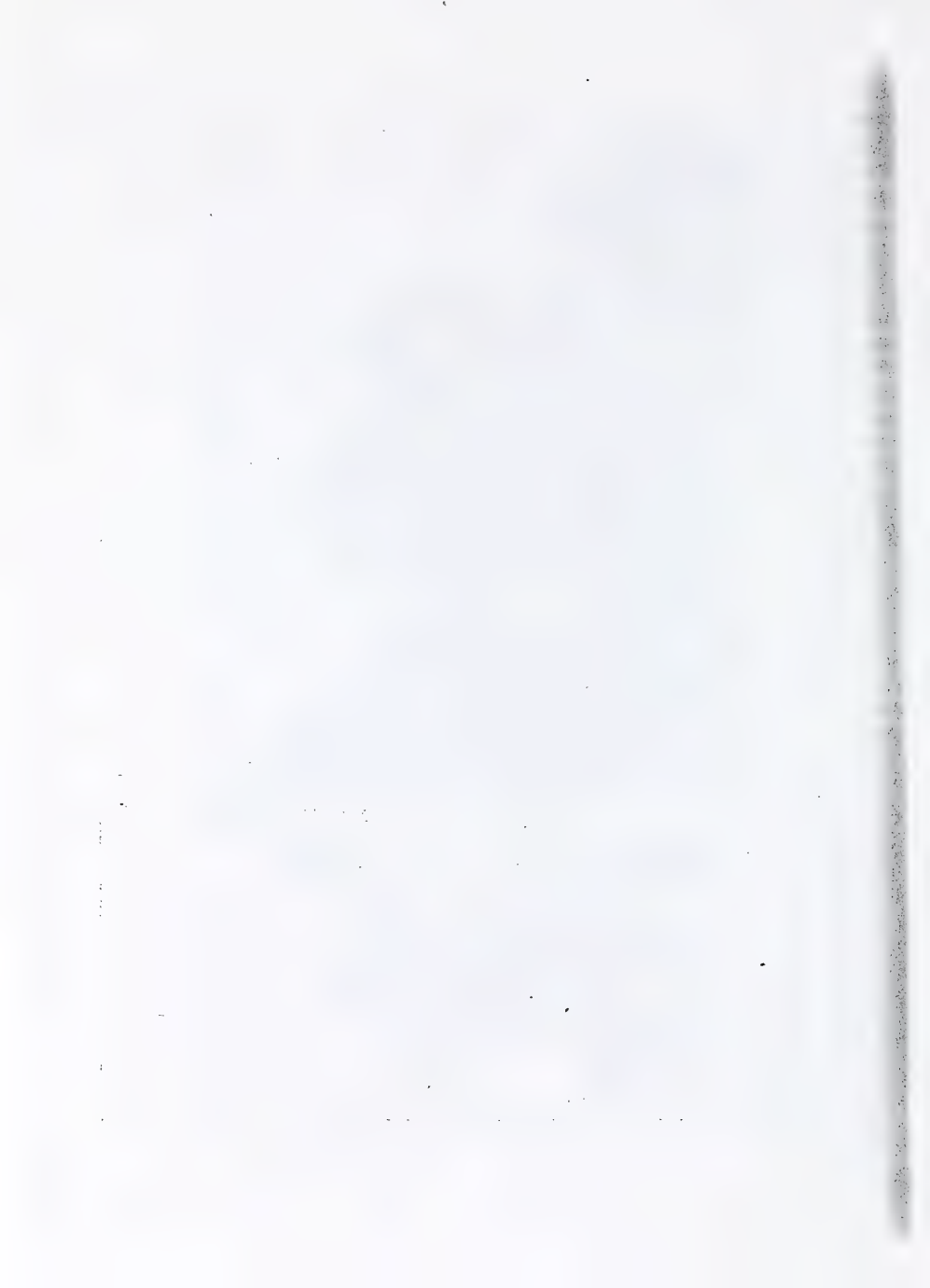
Among the beautiful church edifices in Olean is that of St. Stephen's Episcopal,\* which, in an established work on church architecture, is classed as one of the hundred most beautiful church edifices in America. Episcopal church services were first held in Olean (then called Hamilton) in 1829 in a building where religious bodies often assembled. But these few worshipers did not incorporate themselves as a church corporation until February 22, 1830, when, pursuant to a notice given at the public worship on the Sunday previous by the officiating clergyman, Rev. William W. Bostwick, a missionary who held occasional services here, a meeting was held by the members of this denomination for the purpose of incorporation under an act entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation of Religious Societies," at which meeting the Rev. Mr. Bostwick, William W. Penfield, and David Day were elected to certify the proceedings of the meeting in conjunction with the minutes; Horatio Orton and Ebenezer Lockwood at the same time were elected wardens; Sylvanus Russell, William W. Penfield, David Day, David Bockes, William Lowe, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Henry Stephens, and Horatio Osborne were elected vestrymen. Easter Monday was fixed upon for the annual election of wardens and vestrymen. In 1832 Seymour Bouton was elected warden to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Horatio Orton. This was the first death which occurred among the officers of the parish. During the same year a class of ten persons was presented to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk for confirmation, this being the first confirmation ever held in this

\* By Charles P. Moulton, Esq.



STEPHEN CHURCH - OLEAN - N.Y.

ROBERT W. GIBSON - Architect.  
Albany N.Y.





parish. The persons who received the Holy Rite were Evert Russell, Nicholas Van Wickle, Ebenezer Lockwood, Esther Russell, Sarah Lockwood, Sarah Day, Jane Russell, Elizabeth Goodspeed, Harriet Goodspeed, and Susan Nelson. The first person baptized was Harriet Goodspeed, February 17, 1829. The first marriage in the parish was on October 26, 1831, David Day and Sarah Goodspeed being the contracting parties. July 28, 1836, the land upon which the church stands was donated by Frederick S. Norton, a large land-owner in Olean, who also subscribed \$100 toward the erection of a church thereon. During February, 1836, a meeting of the parishioners was held in order to devise means to erect a suitable house of worship. The congregation was small, means were limited, and the undertaking seemed desperate, but nevertheless it was voted that a suitable house of worship be erected. A building committee consisting of David Day, Henry Bryan, Nicholas Van Wickle, and Frederick S. Martin was appointed, a subscription paper circulated, and after tireless efforts the requisite amount was raised, and on the 5th of August, 1836, they entered into a contract with Samuel Budd, of Angelica, N. Y., to erect the building, the same being completed in January, 1839. During the same year the officers of the parish adopted as their corporate seal the eagle side of a twenty-five-cent piece. The church being entirely free from debt it was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William H. De Lancy, D.D. In 1840 delegates were elected to attend the convention of the Diocese of Western New York held in Buffalo, this being the first representation of this parish in the church council. In 1842 a committee was appointed to purchase the church bell. In 1865 the parish met with a great loss in the death of Hon. Frederick S. Martin, in whom the clergy found a firm friend, and whose sound advice was of inestimable value. In 1834 the Rev. Thomas Morris became the first clergyman. He was followed by Revs. Humphrey Hollis in 1842, N. F. Bruce, Moses E. Wilson, Charles E. Beardsley, William A. Lord, George W. Dunbar, McDonald, H. H. Loring, Henry Strong, Charles T. Seibt, Charles J. Machin, S. D. Boorum, M. B. Benton, J. J. Andrew, and James W. Ashton, D.D., the present incumbent. As the congregation increased the necessity of a more commodious house of worship presented itself. A subscription paper was circulated and the necessary amount to erect the beautiful stone edifice was raised, the corner-stone of which was laid August 6, 1888. This occupies the site of the old frame church building. The new structure was consecrated June 17, 1890, by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Coxe, D.D., and cost about \$29,000. It will seat 500 people, and with all other church property is valued at about \$45,500. The society has 250 members and a Sunday school of 200 scholars.

The nucleus of the Baptist denomination in Olean is found in a conference class organized as early as 1830 by Rev. Eliab Going, the first Baptist preacher in this locality. Rev. Mr. Tillinghast was the first resident pastor, being appointed in 1839, and he was succeeded two years later by Rev. Ben-

jamin Thomas, who remained until the society was disbanded in 1843. The church was re-organized with about twenty members in 1846 by Rev. Samuel W. Titus, who was installed the first pastor, the corporate name of the society being the First Baptist church of Olean. One of the oldest, if not the oldest, surviving members of this church is Dr. Lambert Whitney, who for nearly fifty years has been an active worker in its councils. After a pastorate of five years Rev. Mr. Titus was succeeded by Rev. Robert Fisher, among whose successors were Revs. Tilly, Stowell, Farr, Tower, Mudge, Olney, Brown, Dox, McClyment, and Smith, the present pastor being Rev. F. R. Fowler. The first house of worship was an old wooden store building donated to the society in 1848 by Dr. Andrew Mead. In 1860 this building was destroyed by fire and the present stone and brick edifice erected on South street. This, with subsequent additions and repairs, has cost the society about \$30,000 and with other property is now valued at \$45,000. It will seat 500 persons. The society has about 300 members and a large Sunday school.

The German Evangelical Immanuel Lutheran church, on the corner of Laurens and Fourth streets, was organized January 2, 1855, by Rev. Adam Ernst, with thirty members. The first pastor was Rev. I. H. Doerman and the first house of worship, a frame structure, was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$2,100. The present church edifice was built of wood in 1887, cost \$6,000, will seat 300 persons, and with other property is now valued at about \$10,000. The society has over 200 members and a Sunday school of ninety scholars, to whom instruction is given in both German and English.

Zion's Evangelical church, on the corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets, was organized in 1874 by Rev. L. Witt, the first pastor. Their house of worship, a frame edifice, was erected in 1879 and cost about \$1,400; the church property, including grounds and parsonage, is valued at \$4,100. The building will seat 150 people, and the society has about fifty members and a Sunday school of fifty scholars.

St. Mary of the Angels Roman Catholic church was organized in 1850 with forty members by Father Doran, the first pastor. Until 1876 services were held weekly by Franciscan Fathers from Allegany, but in that year Rev. J. J. Hamel was appointed resident priest by Bishop S. V. Ryan, and he has since officiated in that capacity. Their church edifice was erected of wood in 1860 and enlarged in 1877 and 1879, its present seating capacity being 900 persons. It originally cost \$3,000 and is now valued, including grounds, rectory, etc., at \$20,000. The parish has 2,500 members and a Sunday school of 500 scholars.

The A. M. E. church was organized in the spring of 1879 by Rev. Mr. Collins, the first pastor, the first resident pastor, however, being Rev. Mr. Thompson. Their first church edifice was erected of wood in 1880 and in 1890 moved back and intended for a parsonage, but has never been used for that purpose. In the winter of 1890-91 the present frame building was erected and the two structures and lot are valued at about \$2,500. The Sunday school has an av-

erage attendance of fifty scholars. The present pastor is Rev. Woodruff Post.

The First Congregational church of Olean was organized by its first and present pastor, Rev. James H. McKee, on February 9, 1889, with twenty-nine members, which number has since been increased to about ninety. The first services were held in a hall and afterward in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Their present frame edifice was erected in 1891 and dedicated on May 6th of that year. The frame work of this structure was formerly the first Episcopal church building in Olean. It cost the Congregationalists about \$4,000; the lot cost \$4,500. With a frame parsonage adjoining the present value of the church property is about \$12,000. The Sunday school has an average attendance of fifty scholars under the pastor as superintendent, who is also president of the Cattaraugus County Sunday School Association.

A Swedish church society was legally organized in 1892 with about thirty members, who are supplied by pastors from neighboring towns. They hold occasional services in the basement of the Lutheran church.

A Union church edifice was erected of wood in East Olean in 1892, and is valued, including lot, at about \$1,200. The Sunday school held here has about 100 scholars with Miss M. V. Morse as superintendent.

The Y. M. C. A. chapel at the corner of Elm and Walnut streets in north Olean was built for a Sunday school building to accommodate residents of that part of the village, but is not connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. The average attendance of the Sunday school is fifty-six; the superintendent is Milton G. Butler.

October 12, 1885, a preliminary meeting was held at the residence of Dr. C. H. Bartlett for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Christian Association. The prominent citizens quickly and substantially responded and on November 25th the present Young Men's Christian Association of Olean was regularly organized with six directors and these managers: P. B. Griffin, president; L. F. Lawton, first vice-president; Charles P. Moulton, second vice-president; W. B. Reed, recording secretary; M. W. Barse, treasurer. Rooms were leased and furnished in the Duke block, which has since been the association's home. E. R. Sidell was employed as general secretary. The presidents to 1891 were Dr. J. E. K. Morris, 1887; Lewis Perry, 1890; S. W. Pancoast, 1891. The general secretaries for the same period were Irving B. Bristol, August, 1886; Charles H. Dodd, April, 1887; William H. Manning, January, 1888; Charles G. Cady, October, 1888; William Riach (acting), July, 1890; J. W. Keller, November, 1890. In 1891 the Board of Managers consisted of S. W. Pancoast, president; H. L. Gerstenberger, first vice-president; B. U. Taylor, second vice-president; Fred Revels, recording secretary; W. L. Pelton, treasurer. In July, 1891, these and the Board of Directors resigned to six individuals composing a new Board of Directors and the following managers to fill their unexpired terms: Henry Gillett, president; J. E. Eggleston, first vice-president; E. E. Taggart, second vice-president; A. P. Arnold, sec-

retary; F. L. Taylor, treasurer. At the annual meeting in January, 1892, all were re-elected. J. W. Plant became general secretary in November, 1891, and in April, 1893, resigned. J. W. Keller is temporarily acting in that capacity. The officers are A. D. Peck, president; C. W. Evans, first vice-president; H. F. Davis, second vice-president; A. P. Arnold, recording secretary; E. G. Weinbauer, treasurer; and E. S. Jackson, J. E. Eggleston, Henry Gillett, J. W. Kelley, A. D. Cobb, and C. W. Evans, directors. The present membership is 170. The association has a well-equipped gymnasium and excellent bath rooms. It receives from various sources about \$2,000 annually. Mrs. Helen M. Lawton has lately given \$1,000 as a nucleus for a building fund.

The first Masonic organization in Cattaraugus county was Hamilton Lodge, No. 274, of Free and Accepted Masons, which was chartered January 22, 1817, and ceased to exist during the anti-Masonic excitement or Morgan episode; its lights were extinguished and the sacred volume upon its altar was forever closed. The records, furniture, and jewels became the property of Olean Lodge, but were destroyed by fire some thirty years ago. It is said that the lodge had a large amount of money, which was given to the town. In 1822 the officers were: Walter Wood, worshipful master; James Adkins, senior warden; Amos R. Orton, junior warden; Andrew B. Horton, treasurer; John A. Bryan, secretary.

March 20, 1852, a dispensation was issued for the erection of Olean Lodge, No. 252, F. & A. M., Most Worshipful Oscar Coles being grand master and James W. Powell the grand secretary. The brethren petitioning for the dispensation were Frederick S. Martin, David Bockes, Thomas Lockwood, David Bennie, Waldo A. Blossom, H. F. Lighton, David McCormick, Willis M. Howe, Emory Wood, David Day, R. L. Page, E. B. Andrews, John Barse, John Conrad, James Brooks, James L. Savage, and W. Wood. Andrew Mead was named as master, David Bockes as senior warden, and James Brooks as junior warden. A warrant containing the names of these officers was granted to the lodge June 5, 1852. The first meeting under the dispensation was held April 1st and the records show that the by-laws of Hamilton Lodge were adopted. Six petitions for membership were received at that meeting. The name of Russell Martin headed the list. The first to sign the by-laws was H. D. Bennie. The first communication was held August 12, 1852, and the first officers were Andrew Mead, W. M.; David Bockes, S. W.; Edwin B. Andrews, J. W.; David Day, secretary; Aaron I. Allen, treasurer; James L. Savage, S. D.; L. C. Hathaway, J. D.; John Barse and D. Hamilton Bennie, stewards; Julius R. Smith, tiler. In 1863 the lodge room was destroyed by fire and for a time the lodge met in Mr. Bennie's bedroom, which was then in the old Merritt warehouse. The new charter is dated June 6, 1863. The lodge now has 270 members. The masters have been as follows:

*Masters.*—Andrew Mead, 1852; Russell Martin, 1853; David Day, 1854; Richard King, 1855; H. D. Bennie, 1856, 1858-1859; C. H. Titus, 1857; N. P. Wilcox, 1860, 1862; G. W. Norton, 1861, 1863-65; J. T. Henry, 1866-67; F. L. Stowell, 1868; John S. Shaw, 1869; M. B. Fobes, 1870; Hugh Morton, 1871-72; E. A. Homer, 1873-74; C. H.



Emerson, 1875-76; L. F. Moore, 1877-78; M. Southeron, 1879-80; Dr. John L. Eddy, 1881-82, 1886; Caleb S. Hanks, 1883; John A. Taylor, 1884; C. S. Stowell, 1885; W. V. Smith, 1887; John Sloane, 1888-89; J. A. Barbydt, 1890; J. Arthur Corbin, 1891; Eugene A. Russell, 1893.

Olean Chapter, No. 150, R. A. M., was organized March 26, 1855; it was burned out and February 3, 1859, a new charter was issued. The first officers were John A. Aiken, H. P.; Russell Martin, king; David Day, scribe. The present membership is 170. The high priests have been as follows:

*High Priests.*—John A. Aiken, 1855; David Day, 1856; Richard King, 1857; no record, 1858; N. P. Wilecox, 1859; H. D. Bennie, 1860-61; no record, 1862-63; J. S. Shaw, 1864-67, 1874; John B. Shaw, 1868; F. L. Stowell, 1869-70; M. B. Fobes, 1871-72, 1878-79; C. S. Stowell, 1873; E. M. Johnson, 1875-76; E. A. Homer, 1877; L. Durkee, 1880-81; L. M. Crake, 1882; L. F. Moore, 1883-85; C. S. Hanks, 1886; Martin Southeron, 1887-88; William V. Smith, 1889-90; William L. Myrick, 1891; John Sloane, 1892; Albert A. Swartz, 1893.

St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T., was organized February 8, 1856, at Wellsville, and was moved to Olean about 1863. Its present membership is about 370. Following are the eminent commanders since 1856:

*Eminent Commanders.*—Hiram York, 1856; no record, 1857-58; James M. Mott, 1859; no record, 1860-63; F. L. Stowell, 1864-67; John B. Shaw, 1868-70; C. T. Chamberlain, 1871; W. A. Baldwin, 1872-73; E. D. Lovelridge, 1874-76; M. B. Fobes, 1877-78; M. W. Barse, 1879-80; E. M. Johnson, 1881-82; C. S. Stowell, 1883-84; H. M. Erust, 1885; L. F. Moore, 1886; C. S. Hanks, 1887; Frank W. Higgins, 1888-89; Martin Southeron, 1890; Dr. John L. Eddy, 1891-92.

Grand Council, No. 33, Royal and Select Masters, was organized February 2, 1869, and now has about seventy members. The first thrice illustrious master was John S. Shaw. This lodge for a number of years was inactive; in 1881 it was re-organized and its thrice illustrious masters since then have been as follows: C. S. Stowell, August 17, 1881; George W. Norton, 1882; John A. Taylor, 1883-84; C. S. Hanks, 1885-87; Martin Southeron, 1888; W. L. Myrick, 1889-90; J. A. Corbin, 1891; A. A. Swartz, 1892; J. K. Palmer, 1893.

Olean Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was organized September 17, 1891, with nineteen charter members, by C. S. Hanks, with Caleb S. Hanks as thrice potent grand master; W. L. McGowan, Hiram of Tyre deputy grand master; Enos B. Sage, venerable senior grand warden; Andrew J. Emerson, venerable junior grand warden. It now has about fifty-five members with these officers: J. A. Corbin, T. P. G. M.; M. Southeron, D. G. M.; G. H. Burdick, V. S. G. W.; E. F. Halliday, V. J. G. W.

Olean Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, was organized by C. S. Hanks on September 17, 1891, with nineteen members and these officers: Calvin S. Stowell, most equitable sovereign prince grand master; Frank W. Higgins, grand high priest deputy grand master; W. L. McGowan, senior grand warden; A. W. Georgia, junior grand warden. It now has about fifty-five members. The officers are D. E. Barrows, M. E. S. P. G. M.; A. A. Swartz, G. H. P. D. G. M.; A. W. Georgia, M. E. S. G. W.; E. F. Halliday, M. E. J. G. W.

Electa Chapter, No. 84, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized by Martin Southeron, June 3, 1891, with forty-six members and with Martin Southeron as W. P.; Mrs. Kate Williams, W. M.; Mrs. Sarah A. Turner, A. M. It now has about 170 members.



Light of the West Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., (colored,) was organized April 17, 1888, with seven members, and worked under a dispensation until May 4, 1889, when a charter was received. The first officers were T. J. Sanders, W. M.; T. H. Barnes, S. W.; Wallace Virginia, J. W. The present membership is twelve.

In 1892 the erection of the present handsome brick Masonic temple was commenced, the corner-stone being laid on Tuesday, September 27, Anno Domini 1892, Anno Lucis (the year of light) 5892. The dimensions are 70 feet on Union street, 108 feet deep, and five stories high in front and four back. It contains one of the largest and finest halls in the State. The total cost was about \$50,000. The building committee consisted of E. M. Johnson, F. W. Higgins, J. Arthur Corbin, A. T. Eaton, G. H. Strong, and F. E. Tyler. The superintendent was Martin Southeron.

A lodge of the I. O. O. F. was organized and chartered in Olean about 1851 with some forty members, but its records were burned with those of the Masons in 1863, which caused its dissolution. Olean Lodge, No. 471, was chartered August 22, 1878. The present membership is about 220. Allegheny Encampment, No. 102, I. O. O. F., was organized at Salamanca and chartered there February 27, 1884. Enthusiasm lagged to such an extent that their charter was recalled and transferred to a similar organization in Olean, which now has about eighty-five members. Banner Lodge, No. 112, Daughters of Rebekah, auxiliary to the I. O. O. F., was chartered November 2, 1888, with thirty-two members, the present number being sixty-three. The I. O. O. F. own the building they occupy, having bought it since its erection.

Olean City Club was organized December 22, 1883, with thirty-five members and N. V. V. Franchot, president; S. H. Bradley, vice-president; J. A. Taylor, secretary; and H. M. Ernst, treasurer. The club has always had rooms in the Exchange Bank building and is the only purely social club organization in the city. The present membership numbers about sixty.

The Olean Athletic Association was organized May 12, 1887, with about seventy-five members, which now number 125. The present officers are Thomas Troy, president; A. T. Eaton, vice-president; George A. Borden, secretary; F. L. Blakeslee, treasurer. The association leased five acres of land inside the corporation and fitted it up for athletic purposes.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association was organized December 21, 1883, with sixteen members, to meet the needs, both religiously and socially, of the Jewish residents of Olean. The first officers were H. W. Marcus, president; Max I. Fischer, vice-president; Simon Reich, secretary; David Harris, treasurer. A Sunday school was organized and religious services are held during the Hebrew holidays. There are now twenty-seven members with these officers: M. Ruslander, president; C. Cohn, vice-president; H. W. Marcus, secretary; H. J. Harris, treasurer.

The Olean W. C. T. U. was organized in 1882 and chartered in July, 1892,

the original membership being about sixty, which now numbers eighty-five. The officers are Miss Dora Coss, president; Mrs. L. J. Whitcomb, recording sec'y; Mrs. D. S. Abbott, corresponding sec'y; Mrs. J. Douglass, treasurer.

The G. D. Bayard Post, No. 222, G. A. R., was organized with twenty-nine charter members. The J. L. Eddy Encampment, Sons of Veterans, had an existence of about two years. The L. Y. Miller Camp, No. 186, Sons of Veterans, was organized in March, 1891, with about thirty members, its present number, and these officers: W. D. Parker, captain; Charles Barber, lieutenant; J. G. Neill, quartermaster; C. H. Rafferty, first sergeant. The officers for 1893 are the same except lieutenant, who is F. Z. Oakley.

St. Mary's Branch, No. 53, C. M. B. A., was chartered March 9, 1881, with about fifteen members, which now number 150. St. Mary's Branch, No. 12, L. C. B. A., was organized and chartered April 9, 1890.

D. S. Abbott, inventor and manufacturer of saw-mill machinery, was born in Ischua, July 1, 1838. He removed to Olean when sixteen, perfected himself in mechanics, and has long been doing a profitable business in the manufacture of his inventions. He makes lath-mills, lath-packers and trimmers, slab-slashers, shingle-machines, shingle-jointers, drag-saw machines, shingle-bolters, etc. Mr. Abbott is a Prohibitionist and was the candidate of that party for sheriff in the election of 1888.

I. E. Ackerly, a native of Kennedy, Chautauqua county, was reared on the farm and in early life clerked in stores, and at the age of eighteen began telegraphing, which he followed until 1870, being a year or two train dispatcher. Becoming acquainted with the oil country and the oil business he was finally appointed agent for the Pennsylvania Transit, a pipe-line concern, and shortly afterward was promoted superintendent of all the company's lines, which position he resigned in 1877. Since 1872 Mr. Ackerly has been engaged largely in the oil business alone. He is a prominent Mason.

Ansel Adams, son of Thomas and Anna (Thorpe) Adams, was born in Oak Hill, Greene county, July 16, 1804, and married, March 4, 1835, Ruth A., daughter of Benjamin Nichols, of Windsor, N. Y. In 1838 they came to Olean, where he died in 1886. In 1839 he was chosen deacon of St. Stephen's Episcopal church and for some time was its senior warden. For a number of years he was prominently engaged in dealing in real estate and merchandise, and left at his death a widow and three children, the latter being Edgar A., Norman E., and George A., all born in Olean.

E. E. Alderman is a native of Portville, where his early life was passed as a student and clerk. He was born May 4, 1858, and in November, 1887, came to Olean, where he associated himself with L. F. Lawton and has since been engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of E. E. Alderman & Co. Mr. Alderman has been secretary and treasurer of the Buffalo Street Land Company, secretary of the Olean Building, Loan, and Savings Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade. He has always taken a leading part in the political affairs of the county, and has been treasurer of the Cattaraugus County Republican Committee.

Henry G. Allen, son of Stephen and Mary A. (Sheldon) Allen, was born in Allegany, May 2, 1838. He began business as a lumberman. He volunteered in Co. A, 85th N. Y. Vols., July 16, 1861, and served until Nov. 24, 1862, when he re-enlisted in Co. L, 4th U. S. Artillery, for three years, and was discharged

at the close of his term of service. March 21, 1866, he married Mary A., daughter of Samuel Oosterhoudt. He has since been a farmer in Olean, a lumber merchant in Portsmouth, Ohio, a lumberman and coal dealer in Rexford, Pa., from 1878 to 1881, and postmaster there from 1881 until he resigned in 1885. Since then he has resided in Olean, with a winter residence in Florida.

Clarence E. Andrews, son of George and Charlotte (Stoddard) Andrews, was born in Busti, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1849. His paternal grandfather, a native of Vermont, was one of the first settlers of Busti, and held a captain's commission and led his company against the Indians, who afterward recognized him as their special friend. His maternal grandfather, Rev. A. A. Stoddard, also a native of Vermont, was a prominent pioneer Baptist minister, whose son, Rev. I. J. Stoddard, now of Iowa, was one of the first Baptist missionaries to India, where he labored about twenty years. George Andrews is a farmer and still resides in Busti. C. E. Andrews finished an academic education at Jamestown Academy. At the age of eighteen he became a book-keeper in Minnesota, where he spent two years. He next spent twelve or thirteen years as a traveling salesman. In July, 1882, he purchased the furniture store of A. Blake and has since been one of Olean's energetic business men. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Board of Trade and of the Baptist church, and a Republican. In Jan., 1874, he married Augusta F. Campbell, of Busti.

Rev. James William Ashton, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1843. His father was Daniel R. Ashton, who for many years was a well-known teacher, and his mother was Elizabeth Josiah Marsh, a woman of aristocratic type descended from one of the old Revolutionary families. His grandfather, Colonel Marsh was commander of a regiment of the Pennsylvania line and an aide-de-camp of General Washington during the battle of Princeton. The early years of his life were spent under the parental roof, and at the age of sixteen he entered the University of Pennsylvania. While there the Civil war broke out and the military spirit which he inherited from his forefathers was quickened by the patriotic and spartan-like disposition of his mother, who inspired him with high and noble aims of life. When the first gun of the Rebellion was fired all the patriotic impulses of his nature were stirred and he desired to offer his services as a volunteer soldier, but in consideration of his studies and his immature age it was deemed best to wait. In the meantime his soldierly spirit was not at rest, for he was a member of the University Light Infantry Company. In 1862 he laid aside his academic gown and nobly took his place with the brave men who were fighting for the preservation of the Union. By appointment of Governor Curtin he received a commission as first lieutenant of Co. C, 157th Pa. Vols. His first military duty was discharged in the neighborhood of the city, where he recruited a number of men, and at Fort Delaware Bay, where for a time he acted as post adjutant and learned the science of war, the drill, discipline, and tactics. For some time he was drill-master of a large part of the garrison of the fort, when there were thousands of Confederate prisoners there. Active service, however, was what he sought and he was soon engaged in the neighborhood of Washington and on the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad in Fairfax county, Va., where he built a block-house to protect the road against the raids of rebel cavalry under Rosser and Mosby. He was with General Grant at the front in the spring of 1864 and fought in several engagements, and on the 28th of July he received a severe wound in the right scapula, which, along with other and almost fatal disabilities

incurred in the line of duty, obtained for him an honorable discharge. He experienced keen regret at being compelled to leave the army, but when health and strength permitted he proceeded to carry out his long-cherished ambition of being a Christian minister. His forefathers on both sides had been members of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal church in this country, but from circumstances which occurred before his birth some members of his family had drifted into the Baptist church, and in its principles he was reared and at the age of fourteen was received into fellowship. He studied for the ministry first in the Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia and then in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Newton, Mass. He prepared some young men for college, among the number two who have distinguished themselves as clergymen, and for months he lectured to a large class of wounded and disabled soldiers at the Government hospital, for which service he was liberally compensated by Miss Elizabeth Biddle, of Philadelphia. After graduating at Newton his first charge in the Baptist church was at Waterford, N. Y., and his second the Central Baptist church of Norwich, Conn. In 1871 he resigned from the ministry and membership of the Baptist denomination and was admitted to Holy Orders in the Episcopal church, being confirmed and ordained deacon and priest by the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in old Christ church, Philadelphia, a singular coincidence being that, when he stood in front of the chancel, he was immediately above the grave of some of his ancestors, who had once been prominently identified with that church. In this change of religious opinions and ecclesiastical connections Dr. Ashton was governed entirely by the highest principles of conscientiousness, and from a profound belief that in the Episcopal church he could best serve his Lord and Master. In the Episcopal ministry Dr. Ashton has been rector of the Church of Our Merciful Saviour (now the Annunciation), Philadelphia, where he labored for six years, after which he was rector of Grace church in the same city. In April, 1883, he became rector of St. Stephen's church in Olean, which position he still holds, it being the longest rectorship in the history of the parish. He took charge of the church at a time when its condition was one of feebleness, and by the strength of his high personal character, coupled with the faculty of organization which he possesses, its condition is now one of strength and influence, not only in the community, but also in the Diocese of Western New York. The elegant and costly new stone edifice which occupies a commanding position overlooking the park has been built and paid for during his rectorship. As a pulpit orator Dr. Ashton has rare gifts. Not only in the church, but also in the community, is his influence and strong personality felt. He received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater* and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

G. W. Delmar Baird was born in Ripley, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1847. Receiving his education at the Quincy High School and serving an apprenticeship as a painter, he came to Olean in October, 1877, and entered the employ of the Empire Freight Line, of which he has been for some time its chief clerk, having also served as clerk of the Board of Education and treasurer of the First M. E. church. Mr. Baird married, Nov. 11, 1868, H. Amelia, daughter of Kester Tracy, of Ripley.

Erasmus Barrows, who was born in Freedom on February 11, 1834, was a resident of Olean about twenty-five years, a portion of which time he practiced



dentistry. He married, Aug. 30, 1859, Ellen T., daughter of William B. Shepard. Mr. Shepard's father was an early settler of the county and William B. died aged seventy-three on the farm where he was born. Dr. Barrows died in Olean, April 27, 1882.

David E. Barrows, D.D.S., nephew of Dr. Erasmus Barrows, was born in Arcade, N. Y., in 1855. Commencing the study of dentistry with his father when eighteen he practiced with him until 1883, when he came to Olean, where he has since followed his profession. He is a thorough student and is regarded as an expert, having successfully treated many difficult cases in dental surgery. Dr. Barrows married, in 1880, Nettie, daughter of Francis K. Davis, of Yorkshire.

Hon. C. V. B. Barse, born in Manchester, Ontario county, Dec. 11, 1817, received his education in the common schools and in Penn Yan Academy, and began business as a clerk in a hardware store. On attaining his majority he embarked in general merchandise business in Franklinville, where he remained until 1851, when he removed to Olean, where he had established a branch store in 1848. In 1864, with H. S. Morris, he established a hardware store at Bay City, which was continued five years. His son, Mills W. Barse, was for four years his representative there. In 1868 he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature. He was the founder of the State Bank of Olean in 1870, which was changed in 1878 to the Exchange National Bank. Mr. Barse was the only president of these banks until his death in 1885. He was also the first canal inspector at Olean in 1857. Sept. 7, 1841, he married Mary H., daughter of Aaron Wade, a farmer of Franklinville; children: Francis L., born June 20, 1844, married D. C. Lefevre, of Albany; Mills W., born Dec. 6, 1846; and William C., deceased.

Frank L. Bartlett was born in Belfast, Allegany county, September 25, 1859, was educated in the common schools and at Friendship Academy, and began his business career in the First National Bank of Cuba. In 1880 he entered the Exchange National Bank of Olean, when the late Hon. C. V. B. Barse was its active head, and later became assistant cashier. Upon Mr. Barse's death in 1885 Mills W. Barse was made president and Mr. Bartlett was promoted cashier, a position he has since ably filled. He has been chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, treasurer of the Electric Light and Power Company, treasurer of the village, and director, secretary, and treasurer of the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company. In all of these positions Mr. Bartlett has exhibited a wonderful executive ability. His decisions are quick, but are wrought with sound judgment, and in all transactions he evinces a keen, shrewd penetration.

John L. Baxter, son of John W., was born in Olean, June 21, 1832, and two years later removed with his parents to Friendship, N. Y., where the father died in 1863. The son married Ellen Phalen, of St. John's, Ireland, in 1863, and in 1881 located permanently in Olean, where he engaged in the milling business. Mr. Baxter is a Democrat in politics.

C. E. and G. F. Bell (twins), sons of Nathaniel D. and Rebecca (Davidson) Bell, were born in New Hudson, N. Y., in 1854. They received an academic education in Friendship and were farmers until they attained their majority. They began a commercial business at Kane, Pa., in the fall of 1876. In 1880 they removed to the oil country near Bradford and there engaged in producing oil and selling goods until the fall of 1888, when they settled as dry goods merchants in Olean. The firm of Bell Brothers has recently purchased the



store property formerly known as the Butler store and re-constructed it into one of the finest equipped dry goods stores in southwestern New York. They employ twenty-five clerks. C. E. Bell married a daughter of John Sell, of Warren, Pa., in 1886, and had one son, born April 6, 1889. Mrs. Bell died March 3, 1892, in the thirtieth year of her age.

Norman Birge, son of John, was born in Coventry, N. Y., July 7, 1816. His father was a carpenter and a soldier in the War of 1812. Norman Birge received a common school education and was a clerk and an apprentice to the trade of harness making. In March, 1839, he settled permanently in Olean and opened a shop for the manufacture of harnesses, in which he was actively engaged until his death in 1892. Dr. Whitney says: "Mr. Birge is distinguished as being the owner of the first buggy in Olean." In 1853 Mr. Birge married Sarah Barney, a native of Vermont, and their only daughter, Jennette, is the wife of Fred B. Humphrey, whose children are Grace and James.

Jason S. Bishop, son of Levi and Sarah (Higgins) Bishop, was born in Hume, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1835. His father was a blacksmith and died in 1847, when the family removed to a farm. In 1857 Jason S. went to Kansas, but a year later returned and engaged in the sale of groceries from the spring of 1859 to 1861. He was next a farmer in Granger and Hume until 1874 and then a merchant in Fillmore until 1879, when he settled in Olean, where he has since resided. He purchased twenty-seven acres of the Martin farm and platted it into village lots, which he has been engaged in selling. He is senior member of the firm of J. S. Bishop & Son, general merchants, and has also been engaged in the oil business. He has served three years on the Board of Education and was a prominent member of the building committee in constructing the State Street Academy. He was one of the largest contributors to secure the location of the Quirin tannery in Olean. July 30, 1861, he married Mary S. Minard. Children living: George L., born Dec. 20, 1863, junior member of the firm of J. S. Bishop & Son; and Sarah, born May 15, 1865, wife of S. I. Haas, an architect in Los Angeles, Cal.

Adoniram Blake was born in Milton, Vt., July 1, 1824, and when fifteen years of age moved with his parents to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he attended the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam. His father, John B., a native of New Hampshire, died in 1840. After completing his education young Blake began the study of dentistry in Albion, Orleans county, which profession he subsequently practiced fifteen years, traveling on a circuit with headquarters at Buffalo, and in 1860 located permanently in Olean, where he formed a partnership with N. S. Butler in the dry goods business. Three years later he bought the stock of F. R. Eaton, taking as a partner in this enterprise L. W. Gifford. He sold his interest in this store three years afterward to Bradley Faunce and devoted his attention to his hardware trade, which he had previously established as the second establishment of the kind in Olean, and which he sold in 1880, repurchasing it, however, in 1885 and forming a partnership with W. S. Wilkinson under the firm name of Blake & Wilkinson. In 1874 he built Blake's Opera House at a cost of over \$20,000, at that time the finest block in the county. In 1858 Dr. Blake married Anna M. Bigelow, of Sardinia, N. Y. Dr. Blake served many years on the Board of Education and the Board of Village Trustees.

Manley A. Blakeslee, born in Perryville, N. Y., April 4, 1824, came to Olean in 1847, and for three years taught school and clerked. In 1851 he opened the first drug and book store in Olean, which he continued until 1886, except the

years 1863 and 1864. Mr. Blakeslee is now a surveyor. While in trade as a merchant he was three times burned out.

Conrad J. Blessing, son of John and Apoleno (Shelling) Blessing, was born in Allegany, May 2, 1861. He lost his father while yet a lad and was early apprenticed at the blacksmith trade. He began business for himself in his native town about 1880. In 1882 or 1883 he came to Olean and purchased a shop, which was burned, and erected another on the site. He gives his entire attention to horseshoeing. In 1882 he married Huldah Bacon, of Allegany.

Elijah C. Blighton was born in Machias, Feb. 24, 1849. His father was Thomas N. Blighton, a carpenter and joiner by trade, who died there June 9, 1861, after residing in the town some fifteen years. Receiving a commercial education at Arcade, N. Y., Elijah C. married, in 1873, Ida C. Bargay, of Concord, Erie county, who died Nov. 14, 1884; he married, second, Minnie A. Bargay, in 1886. Locating in Olean in 1875, in the furniture establishment of Hoyt & Oosterhoudt, he began business for himself in 1880 as undertaker.

The Boardman family of America largely descends from Samuel Boreman, an Englishman of prominence, who came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1637, and in 1640 permanently settled in Wethersfield, Conn. He was a man of education and property, and his descendants in every generation have held high positions in both church and State.\* A log-book of Timothy Boardman, kept on the Colonial privateer *Oliver Cromwell* in 1778, giving much of value of early times and also a biography of the author, Rev. Samuel W. Boardman, D.D., was published by the Rutland County Historical Society in 1885. The introduction by the secretary of that society says: "The Boardmans are all known as a strictly industrious, upright, religious, scholarly race."

Jehiel Boardman (5) was born at Bolton, Conn., Sept. 30, 1761. Emigrating to Norwich, Vt., with his parents in childhood he, while yet in early youth, commenced active life as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. After the war he became a merchant and lumberman at Norwich, where, in 1789, he married Sally Hatch. In 1794 the glittering reports that came to him concerning the "Western Reserve" (which was just offering itself to civilized occupancy) caused him to take a journey thither. His route was on foot from Norwich to Philadelphia and Pittsburg, finishing his journey to Cincinnati on a government boat loaded with corn. Here General Wayne was drilling his men preparatory to the famous battle with the Indians at Miami.† Mr. Boardman returned to Norwich with the intention of emigrating to the Western Reserve, but was prevented by the opposition of friends and the dangers and hardships of the journey. In 1799 he removed to Derby, Vt., a few miles from the Canada line. Here he cleared up a farm, commenced lumbering, and subsequently engaged in merchandising. In 1813 he decided to move to the Ohio country. His family then consisted of seven children. The long and tedious journey was made with his own teams, taking with him his household goods. They reached Olean early in 1814, then the head of navigation on the Allegheny, and where boats were fitted out for going down the river. Pleased with the advantages Olean offered Mr. Boardman decided to settle here, purchased land on the north side of Olean creek (the present site of Boardmanville), and began to clear and make a home in the dense pine for-

\* The name was spelled Borman and Boreman until 1712, when it became Bordman and later Boardman. The line from Samuel to Jehiel is Samuel (1), Nathaniel (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Jehiel (5).

† The land where Cincinnati now stands was then selling for \$1 an acre, and one mile back from the river it brought but twenty-five cents an acre.



*Scott P Boardman*



est, building a log house, in which he lived while clearing and improving his land. In 1817 he built a large frame barn 34x54 feet and in 1818 erected a commodious frame dwelling 32x44 feet. These buildings were built by hand, as there was no machine work in those days, and they are yet in use, the house now standing on First avenue in Boardmanville. Jehiel Boardman was a man well calculated by disposition and inclination for a pioneer. He was energetic, industrious, and scrupulously honest, and for the score of years he lived in the newly-settled town of Olean his influence was greatly felt and duly appreciated by his fellow citizens. He resided in the home he had built until his death, July 27, 1834. His wife survived him seven years.

Olcott P. Boardman (6), youngest son of Jehiel and Sally (Hatch) Boardman, was born at Derby, Vt., March 28, 1810, and came with his parents to Olean. His childhood days were passed in the pioneer's home, and amid the labors and privations incident to that life he attained a manhood vigorous in the sturdy characteristics which make the worthy man. His school education was necessarily limited, but he made good use of the opportunities afforded, and when nineteen years of age became clerk for Hon. F. S. Martin; his next employer was G. E. Warren, a lumber dealer of Pittsburg. He passed the spring and summer seasons in that city and the winters in the Upper Allegheny, where he bought lumber. When twenty-two years old he re-purchased the old homestead (his father having lost his title by the bankruptcy of Hoops) from F. A. Norton, who had become land proprietor of this portion of "Hoops's purchase." In 1833 Mr. Boardman made very many improvements on the homestead, but during the great tornado of March 20, 1834, his unfinished barn was devastated, his house greatly injured, and of his 200 acres of timber hardly a tree was left standing. This disaster, although destroying most of his property, did not discourage him, and he rebuilt and repaired the buildings which were occupied by his parents. From this time until 1849 he was successfully engaged in lumbering, supplying the markets of the cities on the Ohio river from the pineries of the Allegheny and its tributaries. In 1849 Mr. Boardman remodeled the homestead and made it his home. In 1867 he selected and made extensive purchases of land (covered with valuable timber) in the fertile Red River valley of Minnesota. In 1871 the first iron bridge in town was built over Olean creek at Boardmanville by Mr. Boardman, then highway commissioner, despite great opposition. Boardmanville, comprising about thirty acres of the Boardman farm, was platted in 1878. Over five acres was given to streets fifty feet wide and avenues forty feet wide. The lots were 50x120 feet in size. The first sale of lots was made and buildings erected in the fall of 1879. The deeds have a clause prohibiting forever the sale of intoxicating liquors. There are now more than 100 good homes with a population of over 500 people in Boardmanville, showing the results of a wise and liberal policy of dealing and the benefit of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. In Nov., 1883, he moved into his fine brick residence, which he commenced to build in Sept., 1882, on the old homestead site, personally superintending its construction, and here he now resides with his wife and granddaughter amid its lovely surroundings awaiting the Master's call.

Mr. Boardman married, October 3, 1833, Marcia P., daughter of Luman Rice, a prominent pioneer and business man of Olean. Their son, Luman Olcott Boardman, born at Olean, Dec. 16, 1835, married Emeline C., daughter of Joshua N. Bartlett, of Olean. He died Sept. 11, 1881. Mrs. Emeline C. Boardman died June 1, 1889. Their children were Marcia Rice, born at Olean,



and Olcott P., who died Aug. 1, 1871. Mr. Boardman has ever been an important factor in the civil business of the town. In 1838 he was elected justice of the peace at Portville, where he was then a resident. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace at Olean; he was postmaster from 1849 to 1853, toll collector on the Genesee Valley canal at Olean from 1860 to 1862, assistant assessor of United States internal revenue from 1862 to 1866, has also served as town assessor, for years has been a prominent and useful member of the Board of Education, and in many positions of trust has done admirable service. Mr. Boardman is a strong temperance worker and has been a conscientious member of the Presbyterian church for more than half a century. He is a careful and methodical man of business, who has done much service to the community in responsible positions. He stands in the front rank of progress, and the active influence of both himself and estimable wife has been freely given to causes working for the betterment of humanity.

John H. Bradner, the general manager of the large dry goods establishment of George B. Adams & Co., is a native of Orange county, and during his residence in Olean has acquired an enviable reputation for honest dealing, strict integrity, and uprightness.

William H. Conklin moved from his native town (Greenfield, Saratoga county) to Wyoming county in the fall of 1824. In 1843 he removed to the village of Castile, where he established business as a blacksmith and wagon maker, which he moved to Olean in 1860. Here he has carried on business under the firm name of W. H. & D. C. Conklin, manufacturing wagons which have acquired a wide reputation. Mr. Conklin is one of the leading citizens of Olean. He is esteemed as a man of substantial worth.

James V. D. Coon, M. D. (see also page 157), has doubtless the longest presidential record of any man in Cattaraugus county. Prominent among the Olean organizations of which he has held the position of presiding officer, or of which he is president at the present time, are the Board of Trade since its formation in 1888, the Board of Education, the village, the Electric Light and Power Company, and the Building, Loan, and Savings Association. He has also held other important public positions, being coroner three years, and in all these various capacities Dr. Coon has evinced a broad and liberal mind, absolute integrity, and an intimate knowledge of parliamentary practices. He is an energetic Republican and a worthy Mason.

Spencer S. Bullis was born in Aurora, N. Y., in 1846, and when twenty years old was engaged in the lumber business in that town, going from there to Port Allegany, Pa., with his brother, and as Bullis Brothers operated there for five years, when they bought the Fobes mills near State Line, establishing there the town known as Bullis Mills, and also about the same time building the large mills at Carrolton, both of which are still producing large amounts of lumber. His personal lumber interests are conducted under the head of the Allegany Lumber Company (Limited). It was in 1884 that the various lumbermen of Olean and vicinity formed what is called the United Lumber Company (Limited), which was finally succeeded by the Pennsylvania Lumber Storage Company, of which Mr. Bullis was made general manager, and which does business from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. Mr. Bullis purchased large tracts along the Red House, Quaker Run, Sugar Creek, and Willow Creek valleys, containing some 40,000 acres and tributary to the Allegany & Kinzua railroad. Mr. Bullis is a central figure in the lumber transactions of northern Pennsylvania. He is the executive officer of all his business enterprises.

George Chamberlin, son of Moses and Anna (Platt) Chamberlin, was born in Franklinville, Aug. 11, 1821, and was one of a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. George at the age of twenty-one went on foot to Massachusetts with his cousin, Arad Woodruff, for the purpose of perfecting a brick-making machine. He remained there about a year without successfully completing the invention, when he left it to his cousin and returned the same way to Cattaraugus county. He next became a millwright, and invented, patented, and perfected a rope-making machine and sold the right for \$5,000. About 1848 he came to Olean, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he established a foundry and machine shop which he continued as a custom and job establishment until he completed and patented his stump-pulling machine, the manufacture and sale of which gave employment to ten men. This business he conducted till his death Oct. 17, 1884. He was a pillar of the Methodist church and its steward and trustee. Feb. 4, 1846, he married Clarissa Clark, who was born June 6, 1825, and who died Nov. 6, 1866; children: Henry W., Lewis G., and Ella V.

Henry W. Chamberlin, born March 2, 1847, received a business education in Buffalo, engaged with his father in manufacturing his stump-pulling machines, and was a member of the Chamberlin Manufacturing Company until Feb. 24, 1888, when he became the sole owner of the business and conducted it alone until his death Nov. 9, 1889. The business is continued by Mr. Chamberlin's widow and by Edward Troy, who had long served as book-keeper. Mr. Chamberlin was president of Olean village and a member of the Board of Education. June 9, 1870, he married Emma O. Northrup, of Onondaga county, and they had one daughter, Clara N. Lewis G. Chamberlin was born April 20, 1851, and became a partner in the Chamberlin Manufacturing Company in 1875, where he was engaged until Feb., 1888, when he sold his interest to his brother and engaged in the real estate business and in manufacturing dynamite in Chattanooga, Tenn. He died in Olean, Nov. 16, 1891. May 22, 1877, he married Patience S. Pierce, of Ischua; children: George L., born Feb. 26, 1878, and C. Husted, born Feb. 9, 1885.

Andrew B. Clark, a native of Rushford, N. Y., was born in 1847 and came to Olean with his parents when he was seven years old. Receiving a good business education he first learned the carpenter's trade and after building the shops, etc., for James H. Luther he began with the latter the trade of pattern making, which he still follows. Aug. 8, 1868, Mr. Clark married Carrie S. Hardy, of Rushford, Allegany county.

John Coast was born in Venango county, Pa., in 1825. His early business operations consisted of manufacturing iron and fire-brick; he was a pioneer in the oil development, being one of the first to engage in the business, and having since successfully followed it, operating in all the fields. Before pipe lines were established Mr. Coast shipped the oil down the river in barges. With his sons F. T. and J. W. he has conducted an extensive oil business and pushed to a successful issue many other enterprises of note.

Sam H. Coon, the city and associate editor of the *Olean Daily and Weekly Times*, has been a resident of Olean about seven years, during which time he has thoroughly identified himself with the material interests of the city. Mr. Coon was born at Ashaway, R. I., and at an early age went to Wisconsin, where his youth was spent. He learned the printer's trade in a country newspaper office in Wisconsin, and attended school at Albion (Wis.) Academy and Alfred (N. Y.) University. He began his newspaper experi-

ence with Ferrin & Weber on the *Cattaraugus Republican*. Mr. Coon has a wide acquaintance in journalism and is regarded as a versatile writer.

John W. Downs was born in Wellsville, Allegany county, July 4, 1862, and came to Olean in 1877 in the interests of Bullis Brothers, which firm was soon afterward merged into the Allegany Lumber Company, with whom Mr. Downs continues as superintendent of the lumber department.

Patrick J. Duffy, born in Ireland, July 9, 1850, became a merchant tailor in Olean in 1880. In May, 1879, he married Mary E. Le Strange, of Pennsylvania. He is a highly respected citizen and a careful business man.

Joseph Duke, son of William and Elizabeth (Cokayne) Duke, natives of England who emigrated to America about 1829, was born in Conklin, N. Y., April 23, 1836. In 1841 the family removed to Scio, N. Y., and July 3, 1866, he married Emily Reaser at Hammondsport, N. Y. He settled in McKean county, Pa., with his brothers, and built up the village of Duke's Center, named in their honor. They bought quite extensively of cheap lands and when it was discovered that they were situated in the Bradford oil belt large parcels were sold. They were also extensive lumber dealers and manufacturers. In the spring of 1875 William and Joseph Duke went to Bradford and opened there the first lumber yard. Later they bought extensively lands which proved to be good oil territory. Joseph Duke was a director in the Bradford National Bank and when Bradford became a city he was nominated by the Republicans for mayor, but declined the honor. He was for years intimately connected with Olean and decided to make it his home. He removed hither and purchased one of the most eligible sites in town, upon which he commenced the erection of a fine residence, but died Dec. 25, 1884. The Bradford Oil Exchange, of which he was a member, convened at once, appointed a committee of five members who attended his funeral, and adopted resolutions, in which were these words: "In his death this Exchange loses a member whose quiet, unobtrusive life was a synonym of all the attributes which adorn life and make man respected." Mrs. Duke resides in Olean. Children: Joseph Hanford, born Dec. 25, 1868, of Corry, Pa., and Myron J., born Dec. 3, 1875.

John Duke, son of William and a native of Corbettsville, N. Y., was born April 14, 1832. After his father's death in 1848 he remained with his mother until he attained his majority, when he became a millwright, which, with farming and lumbering, he followed the ensuing twenty years. About 1868, with his brothers Thomas, Joseph, and Charles, he removed from Scio to McKean county, Pa., and settled in the hamlet now known as Duke's Center, where he continued his old occupation until 1878, when he commenced oil operations by sinking two wells on his own lands, which have since constantly produced oil. In 1881 he came to Olean and built a beautiful residence and a brick block on Union street which bears his name. He is also interested in real estate, and is identified with the denomination of Disciples of Christ at Duke's Center, to which he gave the grounds and most of the funds for the erection of the church edifice of the First Church of Christ, and also planned and laid out the Duke's Center Cemetery. Mr. Duke married Nancy J., daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Scio. They have an adopted son, William C. Duke, a farmer at Duke's Center, who married Ella Pierce and has sons John G., G. Wellington, and Daniel.

Fred R. Eaton, born in Springville, N. Y., July 24, 1833, was educated in Springville Academy, and in 1856 became interested in mercantile business in Olean, but for two years thereafter remained personally in Buffalo, acting as

under-sheriff under his father-in-law, Orrin T. Lockwood. In 1858 he removes with his family to Olean and was an active merchant here thirty years. During that time his stores were burned four different times and upon two occasions the loss was total. During his business career he built fourteen stores on Union street between State and Laurens, two of which are now standing, all the others having been burned. There are now standing in the city eleven dwelling houses which were also built by him. In politics Mr. Eaton has always been a Republican, and as such was elected supervisor of Olean in 1863 and 1864. As a member of the town board during the war he successfully resisted an attempt to repudiate town bonds issued to resident volunteers for the purpose of keeping the quota full. In 1879 Mr. Eaton was elected president of the village and re-elected in 1880. In 1886 business called him to Duluth, Minn., where he has since spent most of his time.

A. T. Eaton was born in Cuba, N. Y. and has spent most of his life in banking institutions. After residing a number of years in the west he returned to Cuba, where he entered a bank as collection clerk. When a branch of that bank was established in Olean Mr. Eaton removed to this city, where he has since July, 1885, been cashier of the First National Bank. Mr. Eaton is an active member of the fire department, has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade, and has served as a member of the common council, being president of that body in 1884. In public life and in private, in business and in social capacities, he is a thorough gentleman and possesses a wide degree of confidence and esteem.

Andrew J. Emerson was born in Allen, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1856, and married Lula Allen, of the same place, who was born Dec. 3, 1855; children: Susie and Grace. Mr. Emerson came to Olean in 1886 and shortly afterward established his present business of manufacturing marble and granite monuments.

James Farley was born in Havana, Schuyler county, Aug. 6, 1856, and at the age of seventeen located in Olean, where he has since resided. Feb. 8, 1882, he opened the Buffalo House, which he still conducts as a hotel. July 2, 1878, Mr. Farley married Anna M. Lambeck, of Olean. A Democrat in politics he was elected alderman from his (the 3d) ward in 1887.

Jacob Fix, born in Batavia, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1868, located in Olean as a baker and confectioner in 1886. He has built up a profitable business and a good reputation, and enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends.

N. V. V. Franchot was born in Morris, Otsego county, Aug. 21, 1855, and attended and was graduated from the Union School at Schenectady and from Union College in 1875. He began business in Millerstown, Pa., but removed to Olean, Sept. 1, 1878, where he has since resided. His operations have been principally in producing petroleum in connection with the firm of Franchot Brothers, of which he was the senior and active member. He is interested in the Tidewater Pipe-Line Company, in some valuable mines in Canada, and in real estate in Washington and Olean. Mr. Franchot was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade its first year. He stands high in the councils of the Republican party, and as a business man and citizen is energetic, progressive, and competent.

John B. Frawley, born in Owego, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1845, began learning his trade of tinsmith in Syracuse in 1863 and located in Olean in 1879, establishing himself in the hardware business, which he still follows. May 29, 1872, he married Margaret E. Roach, of Owego. Mr. Frawley was for some time a member of the Board of Education.



Gallagher Brothers, sons of James Gallagher, came to Olean in 1878 and engaged in the manufacture and sale of nitro-glycerine and dynamite, and did a large business in the Bradford, West Virginia, and Ohio oil fields, where they torpedoed successfully hundreds of wells. James E. Gallagher, the senior brother, is the patentee of the valuable "Explosive Weight," which will explode a torpedo or other explosive at any depth and 2,000 feet under water.

Charles Gillingham, a native of England, came to this country in 1852, when twenty-six years of age, locating at once in Olean. Being a carpenter by trade he soon began contracting and has since successfully followed that line of business. In 1865, after the great fire, he started the Olean Sash Factory. Mr. Gillingham has built many public buildings, among them the Chamberlain Institute and Dow's Bank at Randolph, St. Bonaventure's College at Allegany, First M. E. church and Alumni hall of Ingham University at Le Roy, and the Exchange National Bank and the Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal churches in Olean. Although naturally of a quiet temperament he is relied upon for active work in all philanthropic measures. He is a staunch Republican and a fearless temperance advocate, is a director of the Forman Library Association, and the oldest member in point of service of the Board of Education. Perhaps his greatest efforts outside of business have been in the line of church work. He has long been a member and supporter of the Methodist church of Olean, being for many years superintendent of the Sunday school, and occupying various other official positions.

David P. Godfrey, son of Joel and Permelia (Peck) Godfrey, was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1813, and in the spring of 1827 came with his father to Yankee hill in Ischua. In Dec., 1829, they removed to Pleasant valley in Olean, about two miles north of the village. In 1834 he purchased his first 100 acres of wild land of Frederick A. Norton, paid for it, and added to it from time to time until he had nearly 300 acres. He has aided in building the local school house and two church edifices for the Methodists, of which church he is a member and trustee. In 1841 he married Abigail Bouton, by whom he had one son, Elisaph D., born in Jan., 1842. He enlisted in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and received a gun-shot wound at the battle of Chancellorsville. Upon recovery he was transferred to the War Department, where he remained until 1868. Four years later he was again employed by the government, which he has continuously served to the present time, being now in the Pension Department as traveling agent. He married Amanda Hicks; children living: Carrie (Mrs. Charles Oosterhoudt); Orrin W. and Frank N., of the firm of D. P. Godfrey & Sons, farmers, breeders of full blood Holstein cattle, and milk dealers, who reside on the homestead; I. Mulvin, a farmer in Portville; Elmer M., express messenger; and Fred W., a photographer in Olean. Mrs. Godfrey died April 9, 1891. Orrin W. Godfrey, born on the farm where he now resides, Jan. 30, 1849, was educated in the common school of his district and in Olean Academy, and has always been a farmer. May 24, 1871, he married Frances H., daughter of John A. and Elizabeth C. (Tubbs) Olds, of Smethport, Pa., who were pioneers of McKean county. Children: Mina A. and Myra E. (twins), born Aug. 15, 1873, and Elizabeth A., born Sept. 13, 1888. Frank N. Godfrey, also born on the homestead, June 29, 1852, married, Sept. 22, 1886, Helen A. Van Dusen, of Olean, and has one daughter, Ruth A., born April 1, 1889.

Henry Hastings, son of Barnabas and Permelia (Fox) Hastings, was born in Cortland county Dec. 5, 1828. In 1836 his parents removed to Sardinia, N. Y., and his mother died in September following. At the age of fifteen he



began working in summer and attending school in winter, and learned the carpenter's trade in Ontario county, where he resided about five years. In the fall of 1851 he came to Olean, where he has since resided. He has been a carpenter and builder nearly forty years, and is also a farmer on lot 3. Mr. Hastings has been highway commissioner four years and with his colleagues in office built the first iron bridge in Olean. He also served as assessor one term. Sept. 20, 1855, he married Sarah, daughter of the pioneer, William B. Shepard; children: Fred B., born Sept. 28, 1856; Ellen S., born Sept. 14, 1858; Wm. H., born Jan. 1, 1874; Frank E., born Jan. 1, 1866, died Nov. 2, 1876.

Michael J. Haugh was born in Ireland, Aug. 15, 1853, came with his parents to America when seven years of age, and finally learned the trade of stone cutter, which he followed several years. Locating in Olean in 1879 he established his present bottling works, being also a dealer in ice, and meeting in all his business enterprises with excellent success. June 12, 1881, he married Margaret McGuinn, of Weston's Mills.

Joseph Heilbrunn, a native of Germany, was born May 17, 1848, immigrated to America in 1866, and located in Olean in 1880, where he started a small business in peddlers' supplies, which he has constantly increased in volume to the present proportions. His wife is Rosa Rosenbaum, whom he married in October, 1880.

Orin T. Higgins was born in Centerville, Allegany county, Aug. 14, 1826. He successfully followed the mercantile business for many years in Allegany county and was engaged in banking and other commercial enterprises, through which he amassed an ample fortune. Mr. Higgins latterly gave his entire attention to his extensive timber and real estate interests, principally in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He was president of the Higgins Land Company and treasurer of the Olean Land Company, and was one of the largest individual owners of white pine timbered lands in the United States. He had also extensive real estate interests in this city. He died March 3, 1890.

Frank W. Higgins was born at Rushford in 1856. His schooling was finished at the Riverview Military Academy on the Hudson, after which, at the age of twenty, he went into trade in Michigan. In 1879 he came to Olean and took the active management of the business of Higgins, Blodgett & Co., who at that time were running a number of stores in the oil country and in Allegany and Wyoming counties. He now devotes most of his time to western land interests. An active Republican, he has been chairman of the County Committee, and was a member from the 34th Congressional District to the Chicago convention of 1888. He did effective work upon the stump during the campaign of that year and is among the recognized leaders of his party in this part of the State. His name is spoken of as a candidate of his party for a State senator. He is president of the Forman Library Association, has been eminent commander of St. John's Commandery, K. T., was a member of the St. Stephen's church building committee, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade.

George J. Holly, born in Ceres, Allegany county, in 1860, married, in 1881, Emily R., daughter of Dewitt C. Allen, of Allentown, Allegany county. He is a member of the 43d Separate Company and his wife is a dealer in hair goods, etc., in Olean. Her father, who died in 1864, was a prominent resident of Allegany county, holding several important offices and being extensively engaged in business enterprises.

Samuel R. Homer was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 1, 1817, and died in

Olean, March 20, 1889. Mr. Homer came to Olean about the time of the construction of the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad in 1851, with which he was prominently connected, being the superintendent of construction of the telegraph lines from Jersey City westward to Little Valley. Upon the completion of the road he took charge of the dining-room at the Olean station, which he conducted many years. With the exception of about two years Mr. Homer has been continuously a resident of Olean since 1851. In 1859 he became associated with ex-Governor Horatio Seymour in the lumber business in this town, and the two were jointly the owners for many years of a large tract of real estate north of the city. Their partnership relations were dissolved about 1880, but their personal relations remained of the most close and intimate character until the death of the ex-governor. Until the advancing years brought feeble health Mr. Homer was actively engaged in business enterprises, in which he was successful in a marked degree. He had led an upright, honorable, and useful life. He generously placed at the disposal of the Board of Trade valuable and desirable tracts of land, was prominently connected with the Masonic bodies of the city, and was one of the early members of St. John's Commandery, K. T. He married, Nov. 13, 1845, Sarah A. Clark; children residing in Olean: Eugene A., George D., and James M. George D. Homer was born in Piermont, N. H., July 27, 1849, and with his brothers is a farmer and stock breeder. James M. Homer, born in Olean, April 3, 1852, married, September 20, 1883, Hattie D. Root, of Bolivar, N. Y. Eugene A. Homer is the Olean agent for the American Express Company.

William Hutchings, an Englishman by birth and parentage, was born in 1851, came to America, locating in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1869, where he was engaged in the oil business, and in 1883 settled in Olean, where he opened the Genesee House. In 1881 he married Eva Sutton, of Greece City, Pa.

William M. Irish, general local manager of the Standard Oil Company, was born at Fair Haven, Mass., July 3, 1829, served as clerk in the customs office at New Bedford during the administration of Pierce and Buchanan, and in 1861 engaged in the petroleum oil refining business at that place, being made superintendent of the New Bedford Oil Company, which was one of the first to engage in refining petroleum. In 1865 Mr. Irish came to the oil country and became the superintendent and treasurer of the Wamsutta Oil Company, which was located on Oil creek. In 1872 he became the superintendent of the Octave Refining Company at Titusville, remaining with it at company until it was sold to the Acme Refining Company in 1876. Mr. Irish came to this city in May, 1876, taking the position of general manager of the Acme Works, which position he has since held. In point of years of experience he is one of the oldest oil refiners in the country, and has acquired a thorough and intimate practical and scientific knowledge of the business. His opinions on the various branches of oil refining are recognized as high authority, and he is frequently called upon as an expert. He was a member of the school board and city council of Titusville for several years, a member of the Board of Education of this city nearly eight years, being president of the board a considerable part of the time, and was president of the first Board of Water Commissioners in Olean, during which administration the works were constructed. He was appointed by Governor Cleveland a member of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum at Buffalo and was re-appointed by Governor Hill. Mr. Irish is one of the directors of the Olean Electric Light and Power Company, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and actively

interested in the growth and advancement of the town. He is now president of the Board of Health and one of the supervisors of the city.

Edward S. Jackson, son of Dr. Thomas S. and Sarah A. (Percival) Jackson, was born in Portville, Oct. 13, 1859, was educated in the public schools, commenced the study of dentistry in 1878, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia in the spring of 1887. He at once settled in Olean for the practice of his profession, where he is still engaged. He is a member of the Eighth District Dental Society of the State of New York and a member and a steward of the First M. E. church of Olean. June 5, 1881, he married Carrie M., daughter of Dr. L. M. Raub, of Bolivar; children: Albert H. and Lewis E.

James G. Johnson, of English descent, came from Canandaigua to Olean (then known as Hamilton) in 1808 and commenced the first settlement within the corporate limits of the present city. He was immediately joined by Sylvanus Russell and Bibbins Follett. Mr. Johnson died early in 1811. At his death his widow, whose maiden name was Sophia Stone, of Scotch parentage and on her mother's side a descendant of the Dudley family, returned to her father's house in Bloomfield, Ontario county, where her son, James G. Johnson, who was given his father's name, was born Sept. 13, 1811. Mrs. Johnson remained with her father until 1819, when she returned to Olean. About this time James G., Jr., commenced attending school, which he continued two years, after which his school days were limited to the winter season, and were discontinued when he reached the age of thirteen. At the age of fourteen he left home and for eight months was clerk in a store at Centerville. He then entered the store of Ebenezer Lockwood in Olean, where he remained two years, when Mr. Lockwood discontinued business. He was next a clerk with William Bagley. In 1831 he entered the store of the late Judge Martin at a salary of \$10 per month and board and washing. Prior to this he had a stated salary with Osborne & Bockes a few months. Young Johnson continued in the employ of Judge Martin five years, when he became a partner under the firm name of Martin & Johnson, which partnership was continued nine years. In 1846 he removed to Allegany, where he had previously bought a tract of timber land and a saw-mill, and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber and also carried on a mercantile business. In company with Eleazar Harmon, of Ellicottville, he platted into lots and sold the grounds where the village of Allegany has since been built. In 1854, with Gilbert Palen, he built and operated the sole-leather tannery afterward owned by the late J. B. Strong. In 1862, at the suggestion of the late Hon. R. E. Fenton, then member of Congress, he was commissioned by President Lincoln captain and assistant quartermaster, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. He saw the battle of South Mountain and Antietam and was with the army under General McClellan and General Burnside in its march to Fredericksburg. He was stationed at Aquia creek in the winter of 1863-64 and subsequently at Harrisburg, where he remained on duty until the close of the war. For meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of colonel of volunteers. He returned to Olean with his health impaired, but again established an extensive mercantile business, which he continued some years and resigned it to his sons. He was active in the formation of the First National Bank of Olean, of which he was one of its directors. He was convinced that Olean and Allegany were within the Bradford oil belt, and he so impressed others with his convictions that they, with him, formed a company

and sunk the first oil wells in both these towns, on land leased by him to the company. Colonel Johnson was first a Whig and an active worker in that party's ranks. He was nominated by his party in 1848 for the State Legislature and was elected. His brother, Marcus H. Johnson, who was residing in the Second District of this county, was nominated the same year by the Democrats and elected over the Whig nominee. In the fall of 1849 his party nominated and elected him county clerk. In 1871 he was appointed post-master of Olean and filled the position until 1877. He was also supervisor of Olean in 1840, 1843, 1844, and 1845 and of Allegany in 1855.

Elisha M. Johnson, son of James G., was born June 13, 1844. With his brother Marcus H., under the firm name of Johnson Brothers, he carried on for many years an extensive grocery and produce trade. Marcus H. died in 1876 and Elisha M. became an oil producer. He was elected to the Legislature in 1880 and in 1883-84 was a member of the Republican State Committee. Sept. 2, 1874, he married Cornelia Harriet Jackson, of Avon, N. Y.

James F. Johnson, a native of Lisle, N. Y., was born Nov. 3, 1831, was for three years succeeding 1851 a miner in California, and in 1855 located in Olean, where he has been a justice of the peace about twenty years, conducting also an extensive real estate business. He was deputy sheriff six years. In 1856 he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. John Mason, of Mercer, Pa.

Julius P. Johnson was born March 18, 1847, in Darien, Genesee county, spent two years at and was graduated in 1863 from the Poughkeepsie Business College, and in 1868 located in Olean, where he has since followed the avocation of book-keeper, being also an expert accountant. Aug. 18, 1868, he married Lodema E. Carr, of Byron, Genesee county. Their daughter Nellie S. is a graduate of the Olean High School and a book-keeper by profession. Mr. Johnson is a staunch Democrat.

James M. Johnson, son of James S. and Sarah (Root) Johnson, was born in Ellicottville, April 29, 1856, was educated in the Ellicottville Union Free School and by ex-District Attorney G. M. Rider and District Attorney J. H. Waring, and was a clerk in the postoffice of his native town two years, after which he became assistant at Hinsdale. Two years later he was employed in a general store in Franklinville. In 1881 he formed a partnership with the late Samuel Oosterhoudt in the shoe business. Mr. Oosterhoudt died in the fall of 1884, when Mr. Johnson sold to the estate of his partner. He soon after purchased the store of L. Latimer & Co. and has since continued the shoe business alone. He is also interested with a partner in a similar store in Jamestown. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and as a Republican has represented Olean in the county conventions and on the Republican County Committee. In Jan., 1884, he married Anna S., only child of N. S. Goodwin, of Olean. They have two daughters.

Will J. Kerr, a native of Liverpool, England, came to America in 1868 and to Olean in 1886, where, about 1888, he commenced the jewelry business, in which he has been eminently successful and maintains an excellent reputation.

M. L. Lee, youngest son of Lyman (see page 780), was born in Little Valley, Feb. 15, 1839, and has been in the employ of the Erie railroad over thirty years. In the fall of 1860 he married Jane E., daughter of Stephen Aldrich, of Little Valley, and Oct. 23, 1875, became station agent for the Erie at Olean.

Stillman E. Lewis, son of Caleb and Joanna (Wade) Lewis, was born in Farmersville, Feb. 25, 1845. His father became a settler there in 1832 and cleared a farm where he died in 1856. Mrs. Lewis died in 1861. Stillman



Lewis received his education in the common schools and in the academy at Arcade. In August, 1863, he enlisted under Capt. G. Fred Potter in Co. C, 13th N. Y. H. M. A., and was promoted orderly to the regimental surgeon and later was hospital steward with headquarters at Portsmouth, Va. He was discharged in July, 1865. In 1869 he began the profession of dentistry in Cuba, N. Y., where he was in practice until 1876, when he went to Elmira and remained until 1877. He came to Olean in 1878, where he has since practiced. In 1871 he married Julia A. Huntley, of Angelica, who died in 1873, being the mother of their son Stanley H. In 1877 he married Jennie M. Hastings, of Cuba; children: Maud H. and Lina W.

John Little was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1818, and coming to America settled in Franklinville in 1843, where he held the office of postmaster from June, 1861, until his death Jan. 27, 1886. His son John was born there Jan. 1, 1847, and in the fall of 1882 was elected sheriff of the county, which caused his removal to Little Valley, and at the expiration of his term of office removed to Olean, where he was subsequently appointed under sheriff. In 1870 he married a daughter of Hon. William McVey.

Thomas Lockwood came to Olean with his brother, Hon. Ebenezer Lockwood, about 1806. He was a lumberman and raftsman, and one of the prominent pioneers of the county. He resided in Olean some thirty or forty years, and about 1850 removed to Hinsdale and settled on a farm on Olean creek, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was supervisor of Olean from 1819 to 1822 inclusive. His son, James M. Lockwood, married Cora E. Hall. He enlisted in the U. S. navy in 1864 and was discharged a year later.

James H. Luther, born in North Scituate, R. I., June 27, 1826, came with his father Peleg to New Hartford, Oneida county, in 1828, but in 1847 returned to Providence, R. I., to complete his trade of machinist. In 1865 he began the manufacture of oil tools in Petroleum Center, Pa., moved thence in 1872 to Karns City, Pa., and in 1880 came to Olean, where he established a foundry and machine shop under the firm name of J. H. Luther & Sons, the sons being George H. and Charles P. Upon the death of the father the firm became J. H. Luther's Sons and is now the Luther Manufacturing Company. Mr. Luther married, in 1853, Mary A. Stephenson, of Ansonia, Conn. The Luthers—father and sons—have been prominent in the material growth of Olean, particularly in the development of the fire department.

William H. Mandeville, son of John D. and Susan (Pomeroy) Mandeville, was born in Millport, N. Y., in 1841. He spent his early boyhood in New York city and his youth in Belmont, N. Y., where he was educated. After a clerkship in a general store of five years he began, in 1863, the business of fire insurance, which he has since continued. In 1865, in company with his father, the senior member of the firm of J. D. Mandeville & Son, he came to Olean and established the first agency of the kind in Cattaraugus county. He has been a commissioned insurance agent a longer period than any other man in western New York. He is now the senior member of the firm of W. H. Mandeville & Co. Since he came to Olean he has paid in losses to the insured more than \$1,000,000. Aug. 22, 1872, he married Helen L. Eastman and has one son, born in Oct., 1875.

Rudolph Mayer was born in 1827 in Baden Baden, Germany, where he early engaged in business as a butcher and dealer in meats. He married A. Goodsell, and in 1855 they came to America and joined his brother, Max Mayer, in Olean, who had preceded him four or five years. He formed a



partnership with his brother in a meat market, and about 1860 established a market of his own on Union street, where he was in business until the fire of Jan., 1865, when his market was destroyed. He removed to State street in 1871 and continued in business until his death April 21, 1876. Mr. Mayer was a pillar of the Catholic church and one of the foremost in aiding to build their church edifice. Frederick C. Mayer, his son, succeeded his father in the meat market. April 28, 1881, he married Anna Gear, of Olean, and has three sons and a daughter.

John H. McCormick is a son of Peter McCormick, who came to Olean in 1850, followed farming, was well known throughout the county, and died here Aug. 13, 1888. John H. was born in Olean, Sept. 11, 1856, received a thorough business education, and May 28, 1884, married Maggie McClorey, of Franklinville. He has been engaged in the wholesale wine and liquor business.

John W. Meloy, born in Greene, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1834, was educated at the Franklin and Binghamton Acadmies and entered the law office of Morris & Tompkins, where he remained until 1854, when his father removed to Ellicottville and engaged in mercantile business, where young Meloy assisted him until 1859, when he was employed in the banking office of Stanley Martin in Olean. In June, 1860, he married Frances J., daughter of Dr. Thomas J. Williams, of Ellicottville. In 1863 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Nashville, Decatur, and Stevenson lines of U. S. military railroads with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn. Subsequently the Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Atlanta lines were added to his charge, and these were almost exclusively used in transporting troops and army supplies to General Sherman. When the march from Atlanta to the sea was begun Mr. Meloy was called to assist in opening the railroads through North Carolina. As soon as the war closed he returned home and was a short time in mercantile business in Jamestown. Returning to Portville in 1865 he engaged in the grocery and provision trade and in buying and shipping lumber. For a number of years he was also in the banking and exchange business. Since 1883 he has had a grocery in Olean.

George N. Moore, son of Isaac and Mercy (Jones) Moore, was born in Bucks county, Pa., Jan. 10, 1827. At the age of sixteen he left home and began to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner. At the age of twenty-five he became a contractor and builder. In 1854 he went to Minneapolis and prosecuted his business through the disadvantages of the year 1857. In 1860 he returned to Bucks county, where he remained until 1865, when he settled in Oil City, where he was a contractor and builder and a dealer in lumber until 1879. He was then an oil producer in the Bradford fields and removed to Olean, where he has since resided. Jan. 10, 1876, he married Kate C. Stanton, who was born in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. Her paternal grandfather was Judge Samuel Stanton, of Wayne county, Pa.; her maternal grandfather was Elihu Chadwick, of New Jersey, a colonel in the Revolution. Children: Clarence Stanton, born March 19, 1877, and Eva May, born March 19, 1879.

W. D. Moore, a Canadian by birth, born May 1, 1847, in 1864 removed to St. Lawrence county and six years later to Weston's Mills; in 1875 he came to Olean and engaged in building and contracting. In 1881 he entered into partnership with Charles Gillingham and established the Olean Sash and Blind Factory, which was continued until the buildings were destroyed by fire. Mr. Moore built the Moore block in Union street and his factory in Wayne street in 1883. In 1884, by the failure of other parties, he had a stock of furniture precipitated upon his hands, and since then has also conducted a large furni-

ture trade. He has been active in many suburban real estate transactions. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic bodies and has occupied every office in the fire department from pipeman to chief. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade.

Alexander W. Nelson was born in Dunbar, Scotland, Feb. 14, 1852. His parents, Walter and Elizabeth (Watt) Nelson, emigrated to America in 1857 and settled in Lockport, N. Y. He was a farmer until he was eighteen, when he became a railroad employee and a conductor at the age of twenty, which he continued until 1889, when he settled in Olean, where he has since been proprietor of and conducted a steam laundry. In 1880 he married Clara Stevens, of Lockport, who died in 1886, being the mother of two children, of whom Clara W. is living. In 1888 he married Jennie M. Williams, of Jackson, Mich.

Frank H. Oakleaf was born in 1852 in Brooklyn, where his early life was spent, removing finally to Titusville, Pa., where he learned the jeweler's trade. Coming to Olean in 1874 he was for a number of years engaged in the jewelry business with Fred R. Eaton, and subsequently became connected with the book and stationery trade, which he still follows, having added to it a line of wall papers and house decorating goods. Mr. Oakleaf is a member of the Board of Trade. In 1882 he married Jennie Y. Bickford, of Nashua, N. H.

Samuel Oosterhoudt, son of Zachariah and Polly (Reed) Oosterhoudt, was born in Franklinville, March 28, 1813, and received his literary education in the common schools. The family removed to Olean in 1817, where Mr. Oosterhoudt learned the blacksmith's trade. When about twenty-three he opened a shop in Olean and used the first money he earned to obtain a deed for his father and mother of the homestead farm. Dec. 20, 1838, he married Mary, daughter of Samuel Bronson and granddaughter of Cornelius Brooks. Mr. Oosterhoudt died Nov. 12, 1884; Mrs. Oosterhoudt died June 16, 1890. He followed his trade four years, when he changed to manufacturing and dealing in lumber, which grew to an immense business and required a small army of men. He began a systematic course of building, erecting business blocks and residences, being the pioneer in that direction and probably doing more than any other in building up Olean. He was a financier of more than ordinary ability and was a successful business man. He was a Republican and served as sheriff, supervisor, town auditor, and assessor. He possessed a harmonious character and was distinguished for his sterling integrity, his honorable dealing, and the modesty with which he bestowed a bountiful charity. He was especially the advisor and friend of young men and set many on the road to prosperity. Children: two who died in infancy; Mary Alice (Mrs. H. G. Allen), born May 23, 1845; Samuel Francis, born Dec. 12, 1847; and Eva Elizabeth, born Nov. 15, 1852, married J. B. Smith, a druggist, and has one son, Samuel E., born Sept. 24, 1879. All reside in Olean.

Major G. B. Overton, born in Athens, Pa., Jan. 9, 1825, was educated at Lafayette College and afterward studied law in his father's office at Towanda, Pa. He was a lineal descendant of George Clymer, one of the framers of the constitution of the United States and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Major Overton was for sixteen years in the service of the Bingham estate (of which he was an heir) and for eight years was sub-agent for the counties of Elk, Potter, and McKean, Pa. While holding this office he married Maria Wilmot, a sister of the Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago and voted for the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. At the beginning of the Rebellion he

was chosen captain of a company of the 1st Pa. Rifles (Bucktails). Later he was appointed captain of the 14th U. S. Inf., and served in the various battles of the Army of the Potomac. While on the staff of Gen. George E. Sykes at Chancellorsville Major Overton was wounded just above the knee by a canister ball. After carrying the ball for twenty-five years it was extracted by Dr. Mudge, of Olean, and was found to weigh over three ounces. Major Overton held three commissions—captain, brevet major, and lieutenant-colonel. Soon after the war he resigned his commission in the army, and in 1869 was appointed receiver of the Utah Land District. After holding this office eight years he was tendered the position of register in the land office at Fair Play, Col., which he declined, and returned east. In 1880 he came to Olean, where he has since resided.

Wilson R. Page is a son of Rufus L. Page (deceased), for thirty-five years a respected resident of Olean, and was born here Dec. 29, 1854. Obtaining his education at Andover and Yale he married, Feb. 21, 1881, Nellie F. Brett, of Olean, and was appointed postmaster by President Arthur and re-appointed by President Harrison. Mr. Page is an energetic, public spirited citizen, a thorough business man, and a prominent factor in local politics.

Erastus Parker, son of Robert and Betsey (Brooks) Parker, was born in Orleans county, Vt., Aug. 16, 1807. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother died in Essex, Vt., and in 1813 the family settled in Clinton county, N. Y. At the age of seventeen he went to Ohio and subsequently to Michigan, Indiana, and Chautauqua county, N. Y. In 1848 he removed with his family to Olean and settled on the south bank of the Allegheny, where he still resides. Aided by his sons John B. and Allen he also bought with his son-in-law, Asa F. Burlingame, a tract of timberland and they were quite extensive lumbermen. Mr. Parker is a Republican and has been for fifteen years overseer of the poor. Aug. 31, 1828, he married Marra Bartlett in Michigan. She was born in New Hampshire, March 27, 1808. Children: Emeline (Mrs. Asa Burlingame); John B., born July 26, 1832, married, in Jan., 1859, Sarah N. Van Valkenburg, of Olean, and has five sons and a daughter; Allen (deceased), born March 22, 1834, married Emma Lott (deceased), and had a son and two daughters; Laura, born April 2, 1836, the widow of John Nelson; Alinda (Mrs. Addie Randall); Electa, born Aug. 1, 1843, married Wm. Farr.

William Walter Penfield, born in Portland, Conn., March 19, 1796, married Permelia L. H. Russell, April 10, 1817, who was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., March 14, 1799. They settled in Allegany county, where he was a farmer and tanner with his wife's father, Samuel M. Russell, until 1827, when he removed to Olean, where he built and conducted a tannery (the first permanent one in the place). He manufactured both sole and upper leather and conducted a large shoe shop, and employed about fifteen men. He was the landlord of the Olean House at the time of the construction of the Genesee Valley canal. He was always a Democrat and in religion a steadfast Episcopalian. He was one of the organizers of St. Stephen's church and for years one of its vestrymen. He died Oct. 10, 1873.

William B. Pierce, who was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, April 16, 1824, came to Olean in 1848 and followed his trade of carpenter and builder for a number of years, and in 1856 engaged in the grocery business. He subsequently became a dealer in coal, lime, etc., and at one time was one of the oldest business men in town. Feb. 11, 1850, Mr. Pierce married Eveline L. McCluer, of Olean, a niece of O. P. Boardman.

Ormel W. Pierce was born in Machias, Feb. 9, 1866. His father, John S. Pierce, was a native of Franklinville, of which town his grandfather, William Pierce, was an early settler and an extensive land proprietor. Ormel W. Pierce came to Olean in 1887 and established business as a manufacturer of galvanized iron cornice, making the first goods in this line in Cattaraugus county. Dec. 22, 1887, Mr. Pierce married Margaret, daughter of William Follett, of Machias.

John W. Pratt, son of Aaron S. Pratt, a native of Vermont, was born in Edwards, St. Lawrence county, April 14, 1849. He completed his education at Friendship Academy and taught the village schools of Bolivar and Little Genesee six consecutive terms. His home was then in Bolivar, to which place his parents had removed in 1866. At a competitive examination in the fall of 1872 he received the State free scholarship at Cornell University and entered that institution, but the change from active labor to a student's life brought on illness and he was obliged to abandon a collegiate course. Since the spring of 1878 he has resided in Olean, where he has been engaged in the grocery trade. He has been a member of the Methodist church since 1879 and Sunday school superintendent, trustee, and treasurer several years. He was a member of the school board three years. While treasurer of his church he collected and paid the large debt on the edifice. Aug. 27, 1879, he married Elnora I. Hosley, of Olean, and has two daughters.

Charles F. Repp, son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Wolfinger) Repp, was born in Scranton, Pa., June 6, 1866. In 1886 he was traveling agent for the Grand Union Tea Company, and in 1887 settled in Olean and opened a retail store for the sale of that company's goods. In the few years Mr. Repp has resided in Olean he has gained a high reputation. In 1891 he married Martha Hart, of Williamsport, Pa.

The firm of Riley & Wands (Millard F. Riley and Charles R. Wands) is one energetically engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade. Both members have served long in mercantile pursuits. The retail store was established in 1882 and the wholesale in 1887. They have been largely interested in Olean real estate, and in all their enterprises have been signally successful.

Charles A. Shaffer was born in Cuba, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1851. In March, 1878, he came to Olean and a year later was appointed by the village council a policeman. He was promoted chief in March, 1887, and still holds that position, having won the promotion by arresting the famous John L. Sullivan in Olean. May 12, 1870, he married Emily P. Brown, of Hinsdale; children: Belle and Joseph Francis.

Jacob H. Shanbucher was born in Liberty, Pa., March 22, 1843, spent the early part of his life with his father in farming and lumbering, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion enlisted in the 207th Pa. Vols. as second lieutenant, being mustered out as first lieutenant at the close of the war. He apprenticed himself to the trade of harness making and in 1865 located at Williamsport, Pa., where he was a clothier and merchant tailor. In 1874 he commenced keeping hotel in Olean—the Option House. In 1868 he married Sarah A. Herring, of Brooklyn.

William Shepard was born April 7, 1773. He came to Olean with his brother-in-law, Willis Thrall, and the two purchased quite a tract of wild land on both sides of Olean creek. He married Elizabeth Hinman. Children: Olean, the first white child born in the town, May 22, 1807; and William B., born Oct. 21, 1808. Mr. Shepard died Sept. 21, 1809. Mrs. Shepard married



Jedediah Strong, who died June 25, 1828; Mrs. Strong died Oct. 4, 1830. Olean and William B. Shepard were married simultaneously in the old school house in their district Feb. 11, 1833; Olean married Rev. William Butt, a Methodist clergyman, and William B. married Miss Sophia Rice, of Cortland county, and remained on the homestead, where he died Dec. 30, 1883. At an early age he was an Allegheny river pilot and made many trips to Pittsburg. Mr. Shepard was a prominent citizen. He was early identified with the military interests of Olean and was commissioned captain. He was an active Methodist, of which church he was many years a member and trustee. He was a Whig and a Republican at the organization of that party. His children are Sarah, born Aug. 5, 1835, married Henry Hastings, Sept. 20, 1855; Ellen; Mary; and William E.

W. H. Simpson was born in Pittsburg, Pa. His early life was spent in Buffalo, where he learned the plumbing business, with particular reference to sanitation. He came to Olean in 1879 and established business, which increased as the town grew, and in which he has been very successful. He has been an active man in town affairs, was excise commissioner one term, an officer of the fire department nine years, and was four years its chief engineer. The present efficiency of the department is largely due to Mr. Simpson's efforts and he still takes an active interest in the affairs of the firemen.

John Sloane was born in Pilltown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, Aug. 6, 1852. Until nearly eighteen years of age he attended the National school of his native village and after that was employed in the office of Malcomson Brothers, the great linen and cotton manufacturers having mills at Belfast, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Portlaw. He remained with them about two years, when he resigned and came to America, thus realizing the ambition of his boyhood to visit the New World. He arrived in New York city July 11, 1872. From there he went to Buffalo, where he resided five and a half years, during which time he was employed at Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency and later at the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern freight office. In Aug., 1879, he came to Olean as assistant to the agent of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. In 1880 he was appointed agent at Port Allegany, Pa., but becoming dissatisfied with railroad business and the position he then occupied he resigned and returned to Olean, where he has since resided. His first employment was in the Acme Milling Company as book-keeper, where he remained six years. He then entered into partnership with Nicholas Hotton, of Portville, and built the Empire Feed-Mills at North Olean, which he operated three years and sold to the Acme Milling Company. Since then he has been engaged in the wholesale grain and mill-feed business. His industry has been untiring and his ambition to make the most of his opportunities has placed him at the forefront of every enterprise in which he has taken a hand. If he could not succeed in one undertaking he would not hesitate to accept the inevitable and to push on to something better, until now he is a recognized representative of the progressive business interests of this city. He has been active in many other departments. In St. Stephen's church, of which for eight years he has been a warden, his services as lay reader, superintendent of the Sunday school, secretary of the Guild, and a member of many important committees of the vestry have been invaluable. He is a member of various societies and orders, in all of which he has held high positions: Master of Olean Lodge, No. 252, F. & A. M.; high priest of Olean Chapter, No. 150, Royal Arch Masons; prelate of St. John's Commandery, No. 24, K. T.; and deputy



district grand master of the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua; in the A. O. U. W. and Knights of Honor his voice is often heard upon important occasions when wit, wisdom, and eloquence are required to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of an audience. After a recent visit to Ireland he delivered an instructive lecture upon the old country, and while in Ireland he enlightened his countrymen by lecturing upon the institutions of America. He has sympathized with the struggles of the Home Rule party in his native land, and on one occasion he had the honor to address the constituency of its late distinguished leader, Mr. Parnell, in company with the latter. He is a Republican and chairman of the executive committee of the local organization.

John B. Smith was born in Pike, Wyoming county, and in early life went to Wisconsin, where his youth was spent in school and in learning the printer's trade. For two years he was a salesman in the establishment of Marshall, Field & Co. in Chicago, and subsequently engaged in the dry goods business in Rockford, Ill. Mr. Smith served one year on the village Board of Trustees, and has taken an active interest in every progressive public movement. He was for a time editorially connected with the *Olean Record*; he is now engaged in the drug business. Sept. 19, 1877, he married Eva E., daughter of Samuel Oosterhoudt, and has one son, Samuel E., born Sept. 14, 1879.

David L. Smith was born in Cameron, N. Y., May 1, 1835, and came to Olean in 1865, engaging in the business of harness making, which he still follows. Sept. 1, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery and was mustered out as first lieutenant June 23, 1865. Oct. 7, 1867, he married Emma M., daughter of the late Rufus L. Page, of Olean. Mr. Smith speaks with some pride of his participation in Sherman's march to the sea and earned his commission as lieutenant for brave and heroic service on April 9, 1862, near Warwick Court House, Va.

Norman M. Smith is a son of Julius R. Smith, whose father, Dr. Norman, came to Olean about 1814 (see Medical Chapter), and whose only descendants residing here are the son above named and Adeline P. Norman M. was born in Olean, Feb. 29, 1856, and for some time has been transfer agent for the American Express Company. The family has been prominent in Olean.

Calvin S. Stowell was born at Friendship, N. Y., April 11, 1844, where he received his education and lived until 1864, when he came to Olean as clerk for the late N. S. Butler, and has since resided here with the exception of two years spent in the lower oil fields during the oil excitement of '66. He was under sheriff and followed mercantile pursuits until he accepted the tellership of the Exchange National Bank, which position he held six years. Mr. Stowell was supervisor of Olean in 1873-74 and for five years subsequent to 1881, resigning the position to accept the office of postmaster tendered him by President Cleveland. He served his town with fidelity and was honored with the appointment as a member of the commissions to purchase the armory site and to audit the accounts of the county superintendent. He is a member and has at various times presided over all the Masonic bodies. Mr. Stowell is a Democrat and a prominent member of the Board of Trade.

Fred R. Tarbell, son of Dana O. and Frances M. (Wilder) Tarbell, of New England origin, was born in Farmersville, Dec. 20, 1863, and received his education in Ten Broeck Free Academy. His father was a farmer and now resides in Olean. Fred R. became a telegraph operator at the age of fourteen and has followed that avocation to the present time. He now has charge of the office of the Postal Cable Telegraph Company at Olean.

B. U. Taylor, son of the late Rev. Alexander Taylor, a noted and well-known Baptist clergyman, was born in Maine, September 11, 1854, and in his early manhood served three years as apprentice with Rumery, Maxwell & Grant, one of the largest manufacturing firms in Boston, Mass., during which time he received instructions under Prof. Demming in the special branches relating to his line of business. He is one of the leading contractors and builders of Olean, and has given special attention to the setting of boilers, being a known authority on all matters pertaining to boiler setting, and has made also a special study to so construct an oven that it would successfully burn wet tan-bark and sawdust. Nearly every tannery company in this section of country can testify to the able and efficient manner in which he has succeeded in this special branch of business.

Frank P. Thyng, a native of Perry, N. Y., was born Aug. 9, 1820. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Gilman) Thyng, were born in New Hampshire and were pioneers on Silver hill in Perry. They had eleven children, of whom Frank P. was the youngest. Sept. 7, 1848, he married Sarah E., daughter of Uriah and Sarah (Patch) Rose, of Centerville. Her father was a soldier in the War of 1812 and her grandfather served in the Revolution. They settled on a farm in Centerville and in 1852 removed to Olean, where he was a general merchant until Aug., 1862, when he was burned out. He then began a trade in oil operators' supplies. He built flat-boats, loaded them with farm produce and supplies, and floated them down the Allegheny river to the first oil field in the vicinity of Oil City. He was an oil operator and dealer and bought and sold oil wells. Mr. Thyng is a Republican. His children are: Eugenia, born Aug. 9, 1849, married Rev. T. S. Leonard, a Baptist clergyman; Elmont W., born in March, 1854, died aged nineteen; and Capt. Culver G., born Dec. 25, 1857.

Capt. C. G. Thyng, born the last week of 1857, is a native of Olean. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and his great energy, activity, and venturesome spirit carried him into the stirring life of the oil country at the age of fourteen. There he was successively a pumper, tool-dresser, gauger, well-driller, torpedoer, and scout. He was in the employ of the Bradford Oil Company in 1876-78. In 1879 he was correspondent for several newspapers and was also engaged in the torpedo business. He was in the oil-well supply trade from 1881 to 1883 and also an oil operator. In 1883 he became the head of the firm of C. G. Thyng & Co., oil producers. Captain Thyng is still an oil producer and now has a third-interest in a mining company with a capital of \$1,000,000 which is operating in North Carolina. He is a member of the Board of Trade and captain of the 43d Separate Company N. G. S. N. Y. of Olean, having served as such since its organization, March 17, 1887.

Edward Troy, born in Olean, March 13, 1853, received his education in the public schools and began business as book-keeper and superintendent for the Chamberlin Manufacturing Company in 1881. Since March, 1890, he has been a member of the company and is its business manager. This concern is still engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated Chamberlin screw stump-puller. Mr. Troy is a Republican.

Charles Edgar Turner was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and at the age of sixteen began the trade of machinist, after acquiring which he became a fireman and afterward a locomotive engineer, which he followed until 1877, when he came to Olean and took charge of the mechanical department of the O. B. W. narrow guage rail-

road, then in construction. He is now the master mechanic of the Olean shops of the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Turner was elected president of the village in 1888 and held the position two consecutive terms. At the organization of the city he was elected mayor. He is president of the Olean branch of the National Loan Association and a member of the Masonic orders up to the commandery.

Hon. George Van Campen descended from ancient and distinguished Holland ancestry, many of whom served their country in military and educational capacities. John Aerenen Van Campen, farmer, the first of the name to come to America, settled in New York (then Amsterdam) in the year 1658 and was soon followed by others of his family. By 1750 several descendants lived in this State, in New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, and in Delaware, and all became more or less prominent, especially as Indian fighters. Cornelius Van Campen was killed by the Indians on his farm in Pennsylvania. Of his six sons and four daughters was Benjamin, the father of George. George Van Campen was born Nov. 13, 1817. His maternal grandfather, George Saunders, and great-grandfather, Hezekiah Saunders, both served in the Revolution. From about 1836 until 1842 he conducted the postal service his father had organized in parts of Allegany, Steuben, and Livingston counties in 1826, and Dec. 25, 1843, identified himself in mercantile business in Randolph. In 1851 he exchanged his real estate for timber lands in Allegany, whither he removed. March 1, 1869, he came to Olean, where he immediately became identified with the business and social interests. Aug. 4, 1847, he married Sophia T., daughter of Anson and Sophia King; children: James King, born in 1851; George, Jr., born in 1854; Benjamin, born in 1866; Josephine Maria, born in 1868; and four daughters who died early. In 1863 Mr. Van Campen was appointed special consul to Liege, Belgium, and in 1867 was elected a member of the constitutional convention.

Blanchard B. Weber is a son of Matthew and Betsey (Hemstreet) Weber and was born in Ashford, April 16, 1848. Educated in the public schools and in Griffith Institute in Springville, N. Y., he entered the office of the *Cattaraugus Republican* in 1871 as assistant business manager and learned also the trade of printer. Jan. 1, 1873, he purchased of his brother-in-law, A. W. Ferrin, a half-interest in that newspaper (see page 96), with whom and with which he has since been associated. Dec. 1, 1887, with A. W. Ferrin and S. C. Green, he became connected with the publication of the *Olean Times*, the firm being S. C. Green & Co., but since Feb., 1891, it has been styled Ferrin & Weber. In all his newspaper enterprises Mr. Weber has acted mainly in a business capacity, and to his excellent judgment and shrewd management is largely due the fact that each has proven comparatively successful. He is an active member of the Congregational church.

Christopher Whitney was a descendant of three brothers Whitney who came to America in 1749 and settled at Southold, L. I., whence, in 1765, he moved to Norwalk, Conn. He moved to Tinmouth, Vt., about 1781, where his son Christopher, Jr., was born Nov. 12, 1782, and married Rhoda Wilder. They moved to Locke, N. Y., about 1805, and thence to Homer, N. Y., about 1811, where he resided till 1826 or 1827, when he moved to Hinsdale, where he was a farmer. After some years spent in Hinsdale and Allegany he moved to Olean about 1839. He was justice of the peace over twenty years. He died in 1866 in Allegany. He had twelve children, of whom Olive, Noah, Rufus, and John are living.

Russell M. Whitney, second son of Dr. Lambert Whitney, was born in Olean, April 6, 1838. With the exception of seven years in the U. S. army his life has been spent in Olean. In June, 1867, he married Lydia S. Smith, of Northampton, N. Y. He is an extensive manufacturer of wagon hubs. Like his father Mr. Whitney is a respected citizen and prominent in political affairs.

Henry Williams, son of George and Catherine (Griffith) Williams, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., in Sept., 1853. He received an academic education and taught three terms of district school. At the age of twenty he became a dealer in musical instruments in Scio, N. Y. In 1882 he settled in Olean, where he has since continued his trade, having added to it the sale of sewing machines. Mr. Williams married, in September, 1880, Emma, daughter of his partner, Henry Weaver, who was associated with him until he died in March, 1889. They have four sons.

George L. Winters, son of Alonzo, was born in Tecumseh, Mich., April 13, 1838, started in life as a school teacher, and upon the breaking out of the war enlisted in Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols. For meritorious service he rose rapidly to the rank of captain and was wounded in the arm at Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner and subsequently had his arm amputated by a Confederate surgeon. March 1, 1865, he married Margaret Z., daughter of John and Mary Pierce, of Ischua, who survived him. Mr. Winters was elected sheriff of Cattaraugus county in 1876 and made a most efficient officer. He was always a Republican and a highly respected citizen, and was influential in political affairs in county, district, and State. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but on account of ill-health never practiced his profession. Mr. Winters died in Olean, June 8, 1889.

George Nathan Wood was born in Starkey, Yates county, Nov. 11, 1857, and died in Olean, Sept. 25, 1887. He was the eldest son of Elisha Wood. When ten years of age his parents moved with their family to Burlingame, Kan., where young Wood resided until 1876, when he came to Olean and entered the *Times* printing office, then owned by his uncle, George Dickinson. In April, 1883, Mr. Wood became business manager of the *Times*, which was then owned and conducted by a stock company, and through his individual efforts the paper was placed on a substantial business basis. In Sept., 1884, he purchased the plant and became editor and proprietor, and almost immediately acquired a high rank among the inland journalists of the State. Mr. Wood was conscientious, enterprising, progressive, and careful; as a citizen he was public spirited and closely identified with the material prosperity of Olean, giving to every beneficial enterprise a hearty and unstinted support, but scathingly rebuked all corrupt schemes for personal or political aggrandizement. Though he died scarcely thirty years of age he had acquired a reputation and a character as an honorable, upright man, as a kind friend and neighbor, as an exemplary son, husband, and father that is seldom equalled. Aug. 25, 1880, Mr. Wood married Nellie B., daughter of J. H. Smith, of Randolph and subsequently of Olean, who bore him three daughters.

Willard C. Wood, of the firm of W. C. Wood & Co., job printers, was born in Starkey, Yates county, in 1867. He learned the printing business of his brother, George N. Wood, late editor and proprietor of the *Olean Times*. He was employed after the latter's decease in the *Times* office until the spring of 1891. April 10, 1891, he opened his job printing establishment on Union street, where he executes job, book, commercial, and law printing.

William A. Wright was born in Eldred, Pa., in 1842 and came to Olean in



1889, where he has since been a dealer in hay, grain, carriages, and agricultural implements. He married Orsevelle Stull and has had born to him three children, Fred C., Walter W. (deceased), and Bertha.

John W. Yard, a native of Irwin, Pa., was born Sept. 15, 1835, came to this place in 1879, and has been eminently successful in his profession of architect and builder. May 26, 1870, he married Sarah C. Buoy, of Milton, Pa., who was born Sept. 18, 1838, and their children are James B., born March 14, 1871; William H., born June 7, 1872; Grace, born Dec. 24, 1874; and Blanche, born Dec. 14, 1878.

Peter A. Young, born in Rathboneville, Steuben county, April 9, 1851, located in Bradford, Pa., in 1876, and engaged in the business of producing oil. In 1881 he removed to Olean and established himself as a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, retaining his oil interests, however, until 1884.

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## CHAPTER XL.\*

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF OTTO.

OTTO, the twelfth town formed in the county, was taken from Perrysburg on January 29, 1823, and at that time comprised, besides Otto, nearly all of the towns of Persia and East Otto and a part of Ashford. That part of the town lying west of the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, which constitutes most of the town of Persia, was re-annexed to Perrysburg the same year. The portion lying east of Connoirtoirauley creek was annexed to Ashford on April 13, 1835. November 30, 1854, East Otto was taken from the eastern part, leaving Otto with its present area of 20,104 acres, its boundaries being as follows: Collins, in Erie county, on the north with the main branch of the Cattaraugus the dividing line, East Otto on the east, Mansfield and New Albion on the south, and Persia on the west. Between Persia and Otto runs the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, which unites with the main stream at the northwest corner of the town. This and the Connoirtoirauley are rapid streams, running in many places between almost perpendicular banks of rock rising to the height of from 200 to 300 feet. The western part of the town is the most elevated, being 1,200 feet above Lake Erie, and from this elevation, when the atmosphere is clear, Lake Erie is plainly seen, and a beautiful panorama of the surrounding country is brought to view on every side. From this point the ground gradually descends in an easterly direction to the low, swampy land lying partly in this town and partly in East Otto. Much of this ground has in later years been subdued and converted into rich farming land. Most of the soil in town is best adapted to dairying purposes, and farmers

\* By Ralph Dewey.



with but few exceptions are engaged in that occupation. There are in the town seven cheese factories, the largest two belonging to P. F. Jark's combination, two to the Ross combination, one to J. Dorsey, one to E. T. Ryder, and one a union factory. These in 1892 received the milk of 2,325 cows and manufactured 833,000 pounds of cheese. There are also several farm dairies manufacturing cheese or creamery butter. Good crops of grain of various kinds are also produced and considerable attention is given to fruit, apples being the principal crop relied upon, which, in good fruit seasons, brings quite a large income to the town.

The first settlement made in Otto was in the north part in what is known as Zoar valley on the banks of Cattaraugus creek. The rich bottom lands of the valley attracted the attention of settlers as early as 1810. Among those who settled about that period were Joseph Bartlett, who came from Canada; Joseph Adams and his son Blinn, from Madison county; and Gen. Phineas Orr, from New Hampshire. It is said that settlers by the name of Hyde and Austin came about the same time, but remained only a few years. It is a question as to which one of these was the first actual settler, but all were here prior to or in 1813. In 1814 Samuel Hill came from Allegany county and located in the valley, coming down Cattaraugus creek in a canoe with his family, which consisted of himself, wife, and five children. He became a permanent resident in the valley, but lived most of the time on the north side of the creek in Erie county. His youngest son, Joseph, who was three years old at the time of the voyage down the creek, is still, with his family, a resident of the town. The first settlement in the town outside of Zoar was made by Ephraim Brown on the farm now owned by Henry Bull, this being probably about 1816 or 1817. He came from Cortland county. From this time onward the town became more rapidly settled. In 1818 three brothers, Isaac, Benjamin, and Stephen Ballard, came from Vermont and articleed 360 acres of land about two miles north of Otto village, where Benjamin lived many years. His son, G. W. Ballard, 2d, now resides on the homestead. In 1819 Adam Ballard came from Oswego county and settled on the farm on which his grandson, Truman Ballard, now lives. There are quite a number of the descendants of the Ballards residing in town, but the pioneer fathers have "passed over to the other shore." About the same time the Ballards settled here Joseph and Wadsworth Foster came from Washington county and located on the farm on which Albert Foster, son of Joseph, now lives. Almond Foster, a son of Wadsworth, lives near Otto village. Ira Waterman, from Cortland, N. Y., was located in town in 1819 and the same year William Cook and Mason Hicks were settlers in the valley of Zoar. Joseph Allen, a brother of Hon. Dan Allen, of Gowanda, settled in the southeast part of Otto in 1819. He had previously lived in the valley of Cattaraugus creek in East Otto, where he located in 1809 or 1810. He was justice of the peace sixteen years and supervisor one year. Isaac Skinner settled in 1819 in what has since been known

as Skinner hollow. He built a saw-mill here in 1823, and the first grist-mill in town was erected here soon after. In 1820 Abel M. Butler, of Oswego county, located near what is known as the Beverly school house. He was the first justice of the peace in Otto and on the organization of the town in 1823 was elected the first supervisor, which office he held three successive years.

Hervey Butler, a brother of Abel, came also in 1820 and lived in town most of the time until his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died at the residence of his son, James Butler, in Otto village, November 14, 1881, aged nearly eighty-eight. This son James was born January 27, 1824, and is now the oldest person living in town who was born here. Luther Town, from Madison county, settled here in 1821. C. B. Parkinson came from Springville, Erie county, in 1821 and in 1822 built a saw-mill in what is now Otto village, it being the first mill erected in town. In 1822 Allen Bates, the father of Mrs. Darius Babcock, settled in the north part of the town, and Alexander Little came from Madison county. Little had five sons. Being a blacksmith by trade he erected the first blacksmith shop in town. His grandson, Milton Little, lives in Otto village. Davis Benedict, of Monroe county, settled here in 1822 and the same year Shedrick and Edwin Farnsworth located near the south border of the town. Farnsworth built the first frame dwelling in Otto. In 1823 Robert McDuffie came from Montgomery county and settled on the farm now owned by H. W. Hinman. His son Angus and daughter, Mrs. I. Woolf, live in Otto village. James Barber located where his son James M. now lives. Otis and Peter Guile, from Vermont, were here as soon as this and the same year came Moses Boone from Onondaga county, as did also Ephraim Greene from Wayne county. In 1823 came Simeon Waterman, Alpheus Harwood, Henry Willets, and David and William Blaisdell. Among the settlers who came about this time and the years soon following were Bela Tarbox, Russell D. Gibson, Hosea Merrithew, Isaiah Tarbox, Alvin Plumb, Mary Price, and Stephen Rogers, who built the first grist-mill in Otto village, but not the first in town, there being one in Skinner hollow; he also erected the first tavern in town. Vine Plumb kept the first store in Otto about half a mile north of the village and built the first frame dwelling house in the village, where he was a resident about fifty-seven years. He died in this town in 1881. Daniel Botsford, the father of Marvin S. and Wiley S., came from Connecticut. Nelson and James C. Green came from Wayne county and David McMaster from Montgomery county. Ichabod Harding was located in the western part, and Stephen Crane had a tannery in Skinner hollow, perhaps the first in town. John Ferris, Matthew Parkinson, John Cotrael, John C. Cross, and John T. Ferris came from Schoharie county; Dexter Bartlett, the father of Nelson Bartlett, from Vermont; and Caleb Lewis from Washington county. Champlain Babcock, whose sons Darius, Delotus, and Darwin yet live in town, came from Vermont. Charles H. Morris, of Washington county, settled where his son Edgar M. now lives,

where he resided until his death in 1866. Sylvester M. Cox, from Onondaga county, located on the farm now owned by his grandson, Carlton Derby. Silas Cook, the father of Theodore, came from Vermont and settled in Zoar valley. James Borden and Levingston Cross were from Schoharie county. Mr. Borden built a tannery in the village in 1827. The building was demolished by the tornado in 1860, was rebuilt, and in 1872 was destroyed by fire. Mr. Cross carried on a door, sash, and blind factory in the village many years. He died in 1883. Mr. Borden died in 1850. William Cross, a brother of Levingston, came about the same time.

Peter Karker settled a little west of the village on land now owned by A. L. Stebbins. Many anecdotes are told respecting "Uncle Peter." He was of German descent, a constituent and conscientious member of the Presbyterian church, but from early habit it seemed impossible for him to entirely keep from swearing. This was indulged in to such an extent that the church authorities thought some reproof necessary and he was accordingly summoned to trial, on the day of which he was at work for Mr. Harvey, whom he informed at noon that he could not work that afternoon. Harvey said: "Why, what is the matter, Uncle Peter?" "Oh, I is got to have a church trial dis afternoon." "What are they going to try you for, Uncle Peter?" "Dey is goin' to try me for swearin', but, by G—t! I is just so goot a man as Elder Doolittle any day." Bliss Loomis, the father of Col. H. C. and Nelson Loomis, came from Vermont. Justus Scott, the father of Judge A. D. Scott, settled in the southeast part of the town on land now owned by his heirs. Roswell Knowlton had a custom mill and carding machine in Otto village in 1829; it is claimed there was one in Skinner hollow prior to this. H. W. Ingraham, a soldier in the War of 1812, came from Rensselaer county and settled where his son Simeon now lives. Ira Root, another soldier of 1812, settled where his son, Charles A. Root, now resides. W. F. Elliott was one of the early merchants in the village. John Strickland came from Otsego county and located on the farm which has for many years been owned by his son, W. H. Strickland.

More particular mention is made of a number of the foregoing, as well as of others not here named, in subsequent pages of this chapter. With but very few exceptions the pioneer settlers of the town have "passed on to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and but few realize the hardships and privations endured by those who felled the forests and labored in season and out for scores of years to bring the land to that state of cultivation and prosperity which now surrounds us on every side.

The valley of Zoar, whose productive soil first attracted the attention of the early settlers in this section, has within a few years been again brought more prominently into notice by the discovery of oil and gas. Twelve wells have been drilled in the vicinity and a strong flow of gas has been found in most of them, and three are connected with pipe-line to Buffalo. A number of others are utilized by individuals residing in the locality. Oil has also been

found in considerable quantities in some of the wells, but owing to the low price and the large supply in other fields no measures have yet been taken to save the product and the flowing wells have been plugged. Nearly all the land covering quite a section of country in the vicinity of the valley is under lease to oil companies. For from thirty to forty years the inhabitants suffered much inconvenience as well as loss in time and expense and some deaths by drowning for want of a bridge across Cattaraugus creek. It was thought that it was almost impossible to confine the stream in a permanent channel for any length of time on account of the looseness of the soil and the strong current which sweeps through the valley during the heavy freshets, which often occur. But in 1892 a substantial iron bridge was completed and spans the creek in a place where there is good reason to expect the stream will continue to run many years. There is located in the valley a circular steam saw-mill belonging to A. J. Setter. Joel Perkins has also a steam circular mill in Skinner hollow and George Green has a saw-mill and grist-mill run by water-power in the southeast part of the town.

The first school house in town was a log structure erected of logs on lot 14 in the spring of 1823, and in that summer Job Austin was teacher. There are now eight school districts in the town, to which was apportioned \$1,129.95 school moneys in 1892. The village school employs two teachers. There is a public cemetery in the village, another near the center of the town opposite the north church, and another still in the western part near J. M. Barber's.

The town was named in honor of Jacob S. Otto and the first town meeting was held at the house of Ephraim Brown on the second Tuesday in February, 1823, when these officers were chosen: Abel M. Butler, supervisor; Tyler M. Beach, town clerk; Ira Waterman, Asaph Silsby, Luther Town, assessors; Samuel Tuthill, Benjamin Austin, overseers of the poor; Willis Boutwell, Jabez Hull, Ira Waterman, Harvey Butler, commissioners of common schools; Samuel Tuthill, Joseph Foster, school inspectors; Davis Benedict, Justus Bartholomew, Ira Waterman, highway commissioners. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Abel M. Butler, 1823-27; John T. Ferris, 1828-29; Joseph Allen, 1830; Elijah A. Rice, 1831; Nelson Green, 1832-36; Constant B. Allen, 1837-38; Nelson Green, 1839-44; John P. Darling, 1845-47; John Laing, 1848-50; James C. Green, 1851-52, 1867; William F. Elliott, 1853-55; Charles H. Morris, 1856, 1858; Levi Goldsborough, 1857; William E. Hunt, 1859-60, 1862-66, 1868-69; David T. Gibson, 1861; Ralph Dewey, 1870-74; Simeon V. Pool, 1875-77; Asa Ross, 1878; Dan B. Allen, 1879-85; Thomas B. Soule, 1886-89; David N. Brown, 1890; Thomas B. Soule, 1891-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Tyler M. Beach, 1823-25; Vine Plumb, 1826-37; Elijah Dresser, 1838, 1842; John P. Darling, 1839-41, 1843; John C. Carpenter, 1844-48; William F. Elliott, 1848-49; William Rumsey, 1850; Julius B. Maltbie, 1851, 1856; S. B. Thompson, 1852-54; William E. Hunt, 1855; Carlton H. Cotrael, 1857-58; Ephraim C. Elliott, 1859; Thomas L. Rogers, 1860-67; Elisha Duke, 1868-71, 1876, 1885; Alexander A. Courter, 1872; Benjamin G. Green, 1873-75; Thomas B. Soule, 1877-81; Baxter J. Cotrael, 1882; Charles J. Ferris, 1883-84; Oel E. Wood, 1886; Morris W. Butterfield, 1887; Elliott J. Oakes, 1888, 1890; George M. Brown, 1889; Fremont C. Laing, 1891; William S. Aust, 1892.

*Justices of the Peace* were elected first in 1827 and chosen as follows: Asabel Hill, one year; John T. Ferris, two years; Samuel Tuthill, three years; Abraham L. Gibbs, four years. After that they were elected in the following order: Joseph Allen, Ozi M. Goodale, Joseph Foster, Asa Leland, Isaac Mason, Arnold Bentley, Joseph Allen, Joseph Foster, Daniel Pratt, Selleck St. John, Sylvester Pierce, Hugh Orr, Asa Leland, Homer J. Wooden, Elijah A. Rice, Joseph Foster, Joseph Allen, John Wilcox, Selleck St. John,

Philander Griffiths, Conrad Vosburg, Joseph Allen, John C. Carpenter, Selleck St. John, Samuel C. Everts, Tyler M. Beach, Joseph Foster, Orson Cochran, Arnold Bentley, Homer J. Wooden, Conrad Vosburg, Selleck St. John, George W. Harvey, Joseph Foster, Homer J. Wooden, David T. Gibson, Miles M. Moore, Julius B. Maltbie, Phipps Lake, Oliver Dake, Henry Bull, Orson Cochran, Ralph Dewey, Walter H. Strickland, James C. Green, Oliver Dake, Phipps Lake, Orson Cochran, Ralph Dewey, George Parkinson, Albert Hemstreet, Orson Cochran, Oliver Dake, Ralph Dewey, John A. Losee, Justus Scott, David T. Gibson, Phipps Lake, Walter H. Strickland, Orson Cochran, John T. Newman, Walter H. Strickland, Phipps Lake, Franklin Keeler, Orson Cochran, Nathan Larabee, Darwin C. Babcock, David T. Gibson, Charles E. Pratt, Dan B. Allen, Charles E. Pratt, Albert Foster, Phipps Lake, Orson Cochran, Edgar M. Morris, Charles E. Pratt, Ira Briggs, Borden J. Goodell, Edgar M. Morris, Charles J. Ferris, Alexander A. Courter, Edgar M. Morris, Albert Foster, Alexander A. Courter, Ralph Dewey, Edward T. Ryder, Henry Gold, Charles A. O'Brien, Henry Gold, Jacob E. Hanson.

Otto village (formerly Waverly) is situated in the south part of the town on the south branch of Cattaraugus creek, and contains about 400 inhabitants. The only postoffice in town is located here. There are in the village twelve stores, a grist-mill with three runs of stone and a woolen-mill with two sets of machinery and 750 spindles (both of which are propelled by water-power), a saw-mill, a cheese-box factory, an iron foundry and machine shop, a cabinet shop in connection with a furniture store and undertaking establishment, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, a harness shop, a meat market, two hotels, and three church edifices. On the 30th of May, 1860, the village was nearly all destroyed by a tornado. The terrible experiences of that occasion are yet vividly remembered by the older citizens who then resided here. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when a dark funnel-shaped cloud was seen rapidly approaching from a southwesterly direction, and as it drew nearer it had the appearance of vast numbers of birds flying swiftly in circles high in the air. These objects proved to be fragments of buildings, furniture, huge branches of trees, etc., which the cyclone had gathered in its course. It struck the village with a terrific roar. The first house in its track was occupied by a Mr. Pike. Mrs. Pike and six children were in the dwelling, which was completely demolished and scattered in all directions, the sitting-room floor with carpet on it being found several rods distant on the opposite side of the street. None of the inmates of the house were seriously injured. The woolen-mill of Allen & Gibson was about one-fourth of a mile from Pike's house and in it were a full complement of hands, who saw the storm approaching and endeavored to escape. The roof with the upper story of the building was carried away, but the only fatal casualty was the fatal injury of Bradford Burroughs, the foreman, who was the last to leave the mill, he being struck by a piece of flying timber and dying a few minutes later. A number of others who had escaped from the building were lifted from the ground and carried some distance, but were finally left in different places without serious injury. Very few buildings in the village escaped some damage; many of them were entirely destroyed. For many years the place bore the marks of the storm.

The first settlement in the village was made in 1822, perhaps a year earlier, by C. B. Parkinson. Others soon followed, and in 1822 Parkinson built the first saw-mill in town just below where now stands the flouring-mill of D. N. Brown. A grist-mill was built by Stephen Rogers in 1828 and a tannery the



same year by James Borden. Among the business men of the village who have died were Roswell Knowlton, Vine Plumb, William F. Elliott, John P. Darling, Constant B. Allen, Ephraim C. Elliott, William E. Hunt, David T. Gibson, Selleck St. John, James Borden, Garrison Ballard, W. D. Allen, Elisha Shippy, Davis Benedict, Jacob Slingerland, S. P. Ferris, C. N. Wilber, and Andrew Burger. Among those yet living who have once been prominent in business here are J. P. Cotrael, H. S. Cotrael, J. B. Maltbie, B. J. Ward, E. J. Oakes, and W. C. Runnals.

The most authentic data extant points to the probability that services of the Christian denomination were the first religious exercises held in Otto, and these were conducted, tradition tells us, by a Rev. Mr. Bartlett, but no society was organized. At an early date John Griffith formed an M. E. class at the house of Caleb Lewis. This class was composed of five members under Daniel Botsford as leader, and from it was organized in 1826 the Methodist Episcopal church of North Otto by John Griffith, with seven members, the first pastors being William Hoag and John Wiley. The first quarterly meeting was held in Luther Sprague's barn in 1832. In 1836 the society erected a frame edifice, the first in the town. This was replaced in 1870 by the present neat frame structure, which cost \$1,800 and will seat 250 persons, and which was dedicated in October, 1870, by Rev. C. D. Burlingame. The present value of this church property is \$2,100. The society has twenty-five members with Rev. B. R. Germer as pastor and a Sunday school during the summer of about thirty scholars.

The Otto M. E. church had its inception in a class formed in 1836 with four members as a branch of the church of North Otto. The early meetings were conducted by Rev. Ira Bronson. The present frame church edifice was erected in 1854, cost \$5,000, will seat 400 people, and with the grounds, etc., is valued at \$4,500. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Bayard and the present one is Rev. B. R. Germer. The society has a membership of thirty and a Sunday school of fifty scholars under James Tarbox as superintendent.

The First Congregational church of Otto was organized October 18, 1828, by Rev. William J. Wilcox, at the house of Sylvanus Parkinson, the original members being Sylvanus and Hannah Parkinson, Peter and Margaret Karger, Catharine Parkinson, Abigail Cox, Caroline Plumb, Rebecca Borden, Jeremiah Spaulding, Tyler Spaulding, and Jane Cotrael; Cyrus Randall was admitted the following day and no others for a year. Rev. Mr. Wilcox was the first pastor and Sylvanus Parkinson and Jeremiah Spaulding the first ruling elders. Mr. Parkinson was also chosen delegate to the Presbytery of Buffalo held in that city in January, 1829, when the church was admitted to that body. At the organization the society adopted the name "First Presbyterian Church of Otto," which remained until December 31, 1859, when it was changed to its present title. In 1830 the membership numbered sixteen and in 1840 it was forty-five. September 21, 1858, W. W. Norton was ordained pastor, his prede-

cessors, besides Rev. Mr. Wilcox, being Rev. Daniel T. Condee, Sylvester Cowles, Miles Doolittle, Aaron Van Wormer, Royal Twitchell, S. J. Orton, and Josiah Baldwin. The first house of worship, a wooden edifice still in use, was erected in 1861 and dedicated on October 30th of that year. It cost \$3,000, will seat 300 persons, and with other property is now valued at \$5,000. The society has thirty-four members with Rev. Albert W. Terry as pastor. The Sunday school has about eighty scholars.

The First Lutheran (Emanuel's) church, German Evangelical, of Otto, was organized November 14, 1875, with sixty-four members, by Rev. F. Boesch, and was re-organized in 1880 by Rev. A. Krafft. The first pastor was Rev. F. Boesch. Their house of worship, a frame structure, was built in 1876, dedicated November 12th, and enlarged in 1888, the original cost of the edifice being \$2,700. It will seat 260 persons, and with the grounds, parsonage, and a school house is valued at about \$4,500. The society has a voting membership of seventy-two; communicants, 245; the pastor is Rev. E. J. Sander. The young confirmed receive instruction in catechism every Sunday.

The Second Baptist church of Otto was organized with eighteen members in December, 1831, the first pastor being Rev. A. Wells in 1833. The society reported to the association for the last time in 1839, when they had fifty-seven members. It finally disbanded. No church edifice was ever erected.

Clinton F. Paige Lodge, No. 620, F. & A. M., was constituted June 15, 1867. The first officers were Ralph Dewey, master; Phipps Lake, S. W. The present officers are Frederick Truby, master; O. F. Barber, S. W.; Walter Taft, J. W.; Ernest H. Truby, treasurer; T. B. Soule, secretary. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of 106.

Otto Lodge, No. 386, I. O. O. F., was instituted August 22, 1848, with these officers: G. S. Gowdy, N. G.; P. L. Fox, V. G.; W. H. Eddy, secretary; E. C. Eddy, treasurer. December 1, 1850, the number was changed to 137. In November, 1853, it was moved to Cattaraugus, where its first officers were P. L. Fox, N. G.; E. C. Elliott, V. G.; A. P. Woodruff, secretary; L. H. Malton, treasurer. It was disbanded December 18, 1854, and re-organized March 31, 1860, at Otto, the officers then being T. D. Gibson, N. G.; J. B. Maltbie, V. G.; E. C. Elliott, secretary; Isaac Austin, treasurer. November 15, 1869, the lodge was again and finally disbanded, the last officers being James Ferris, N. G.; George Sherman, V. G.; E. D. Smallman, secretary; Ralph Dewey, treasurer.

The W. T. Wickham Post, No. 655, G. A. R., was instituted in April, 1892. It has a membership of 23. Charles A. O'Brien is the present commander.

Otto Union, No. 236, E. A. U., was instituted February 9, 1881. Frederick Truby is president and Mrs. Celia Oakes is secretary. The present membership is forty-six.

Otto Grange, No. 381, Patrons of Husbandry, was chartered April 5, 1876. Lately they have held no meetings.

Hawthorne Lodge, No. 654, I. O. G. T., has recently been re-organized with Rev. B. R. Germer as chief templar and Miss Mabel Pierce as secretary.

A society of the W. C. T. U. was organized August 19, 1884, with twenty-eight members. Mrs. S. Ann F. Allen was its first president. The present membership is twenty-one, with Miss Jennie Cotrael as president and Miss Dora Peterson as secretary.

Constant B. Allen was born in Locke, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1805. His ancestry is traced back seven or eight generations to the early settlement of New England, where they immigrated from Wales. Both his grandfathers were active participants with the Green Mountain Boys at the time of Burgoyne's invasion, Captain Constant Barney, his maternal grandfather, being one of four rangers who multiplied themselves into as many platoons and stationing themselves on either side of the road during the night intercepted a band of seventeen Tories on their way to join Burgoyne, compelling them to surrender. His father, Hon. Dan Allen, was born June 30, 1780, and in young manhood left his native State (Vermont), settling in Cayuga county, N. Y., whence in 1813 he moved to the then wilderness in the north part of the town of Persia (q. v.). He was the father of thirteen children, Constant B. being the oldest and at the time of his arrival in this county seven years of age. At the age of nineteen he had obtained an education enabling him to teach school, which occupation he followed two years. Also about this time he attended two terms in academic schools. It was his purpose to follow the legal profession, but after reading law with Albert G. Burke, Esq., of Gowanda, some months, he was, on account of failing eyesight, compelled to relinquish that design. In 1833 he came to Otto and for twenty years carried on a successful mercantile trade, engaging also quite extensively in the manufacture of pearlsh. In 1841 he purchased the Otto woolen-mills and carried on the manufacture of woolen goods till 1867, part of the time in company with D. F. Gibson. In 1867 their mill was burned and Mr. Allen retired from active business life, except to look after his estate, consisting of several dairy farms. In Feb., 1836, he married Miss B. C. Brown, who died in Jan., 1844; children: Col. Dan B. Allen, of the 154th N. Y. Vols., and Esther (Mrs. S. V. Pool). In Nov., 1852, Mr. Allen married S. Ann French. Mr. Allen was a man of decided convictions and an ardent supporter of the anti-slavery and temperance causes. He died Oct. 11, 1883.

Col. Dan B. Allen (see also page 370), in July and Aug., 1862, raised a company in the 154th N. Y. Vol. Inf. and was mustered into the U. S. service at Jamestown, Sept. 26th, as captain of Co. B. In Feb., 1863, he was promoted major and in June, 1863, became lieutenant-colonel. He was engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Peach Tree Creek, and in the siege of Atlanta. He was taken sick at Atlanta and sent to the hospital, and resigned his commission on account of illness in Oct., 1864. For gallantry at Gettysburg he was brevetted colonel. Sept. 9, 1878, he married Louisa McCoy, of Ellicottville, and has resided in Otto for the last fifteen years.

Peter Aust was born in Eden, Erie county, Nov. 21, 1844. His father, Nicholas Aust, came from Lottringen, France, about 1833, and bought of a pretended land company in Buffalo a piece of wild land in Eden, for which he had to go to Batavia and pay for the second time. Peter's education was mostly in the German language. In 1866 he came to Otto. For sixteen

years he was engaged in farming and has for ten years kept a meat market in the village. He married, in 1869, Mary, daughter of John Kern, of Eden. They have four sons and one daughter. The oldest son, William, has been town clerk.

James Austin was born in Washington county, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1811. In 1820 his father, Benjamin Austin, started for the Holland purchase with a span of horses and wagon, his wife, seven sons, a sister of his wife, and his household goods. He arrived in Otto on Dec. 5th and located on a farm near the center of the town, which is now owned by his grandson, Levi Austin. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died in 1852. But two of the seven sons who came to Otto in 1820 are living. James, the only one residing in town, has always lived here. Jan. 15, 1835, he married Hannah, daughter of Peter Ingraham. Children: Cornelia A. (Mrs. Lucien Botsford), of Wisconsin; Benjamin, of New Albion; John, of Ohio; and Phineas, who enlisted in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vols., while a lad, and at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864, was wounded in the hip, from the effects of which he died ten days later in Army Square hospital, Washington. They have living with them a grandson, Simeon Austin.

Isaac D. Bailey was born in Persia, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1820. His father, Asa Bailey, came to that town in 1812. The mother of Isaac D. died when he was quite young, and when ten years old he came to Otto to live with Captain Corning and this town has ever since been his home. He married, in 1844, Rachel Popple, and in 1851 took up his residence in the village, being by trade a carpenter. Mr. Bailey's house stood in the path of the great tornado of May 30, 1860. He was away. Mrs. Bailey saw the storm approaching, and at the same time four or five of the neighbor's children going home from school rushed into the house. She got them and two of her own children into the cellar just as the cyclone struck the dwelling, lifting it from its foundations and carrying Mrs. Bailey and her youngest child with it several rods, where the house was dashed to pieces, but Mrs. Bailey and her child escaped with slight injuries. Mr. Bailey's pocket-book containing, among other things, one twenty and one one-dollar gold piece was in a pocket of a coat hanging in the house. After the storm had passed some neighbors in looking over the ruins found the pocket-book on the ground with its contents intact except the gold pieces. There was a hole in the pocket-book, as smooth as though cut by a knife, where the gold had evidently escaped. In the spring of 1871, eleven years afterward, Mr. Bailey was passing over the ground where his furniture had been scattered, when, to his astonishment, he saw the edge of his twenty-dollar piece peeping out of the ground. Mr. Bailey rebuilt on the old foundation the house in which he still resides. Mrs. Bailey died April 4, 1874, and Dec. 30th of the same year he married Mrs. Lucinda E. Burroughs. By his first wife he had one daughter, Mrs. Sarah Wright, of Kenyonville, N. Y., and one son, Albert H. Bailey, of Mt. Jewett, Pa. Mrs. Bailey has one daughter by her first husband.

James Myron Barber was born in Palmyra, N. Y., April 10, 1823. In June of the same year his father, James Barber, started with a yoke of oxen and wagon, his wife, two young daughters, and son James M. for the Holland purchase. He came by way of Buffalo and thence through the Cattaraugus Indian reservation, camping on the reservation by their wagon one night. In the morning the oxen had strayed away and while the husband was hunting for them the wife was nearly distracted with fear, as the Indians and squaws gathered around the wagon, examining its contents, and talking and gesticu-

lating in their strange manner about her "little papoose." They arrived in Otto safely and settled on the farm on which James M. now lives. Mrs. Barber, on one occasion, left her little girls in their log house, which had for a door simply a blanket, while she ran through the woods to a neighbors. On her return she saw a large bear leaving the house, but found her children unharmed. In 1848 James M. married Nancy Parkinson, and has had three sons and two daughters, of whom two daughters and one son are deceased. Mr. Barber has served as highway commissioner twenty-three years.

Nelson Bartlett, one of a family of two sons and six daughters born to Dexter Bartlett, was born in Rutland, Vt., June 28, 1813. Dexter Bartlett with his family left Vermont in 1825, coming to Buffalo on the first boat which came through after the canal was finished. The Bartlett family are conspicuous in the annals of American history. Josiah Bartlett was the second name signed to the Declaration of Independence, and from the family to which he belonged have descended the numerous race of Bartletts scattered throughout the Union. They hold annual family reunions, two or three having been held in the neighboring town of Collins, where quite a number of the descendants reside. On these occasions hundreds are assembled together and interesting reminiscences related. Nelson Bartlett was but twelve years old when his father settled in Otto and he well remembers the privations the early settlers underwent. In 1838 he bought an article of twenty-five acres of land in the western part of the town, which he still owns, and which is now increased to a farm of 276 acres. That same year he married Aroline, daughter of Davis Benedict, another of the pioneers who came into the town in 1822. They have three sons and one daughter, all married. One son, Judson C., was in the 64th N. Y. Vols. three years. In 1870 he bought a pleasant residence in Otto village. He has served his town as an officer in the past and was again elected an assessor for three years in Feb., 1893.

Marvin S. Botsford was born in Burlington, Conn., Aug. 5, 1818. His father, Daniel Botsford, was born in 1782 and in 1825 moved to Otto, his family then consisting of his wife, three sons, and three daughters. He made the long journey from Connecticut with a horse and wagon, property at that time seldom seen in Otto. He inherited the vigor and hardihood of his Revolutionary sires and died aged nearly ninety-three. He was for many years a prominent member of the M. E. church in Otto. Marvin S. Botsford was educated in the district schools and has always followed farming, buying seventy-five acres of land in the northwest part of the town when twenty-two years old. To this he has since added till he now has a farm of 222 acres. He married, first, Hannah Bartlett, who died five years after. March 29, 1853, he married, second, Mrs. Phebe Irish King. In 1868 he purchased twenty acres of land about half a mile north of Otto village and built a fine residence and out buildings, where he has since resided. By his second marriage he has a daughter, Anna, wife of Prof. John Henry Comstock, of Cornell University.

Wiley S. Botsford, youngest son of Daniel, was born in Otto, March 3, 1827, married, Nov. 9, 1846, Eliza M., daughter of Adam Ballard, of Otto, and bought of his father the farm on which he was born, which has since remained in his possession, and which now contains 180 acres. In 1873 he moved from this farm to one he purchased a short distance north of Otto village, where he resided till his death. He had two daughters: Urana U. (Mrs. George J. Sherman) and Leonora (Mrs. Walter Taft). For many years Mr. Botsford and his wife had the care of his father, who died in 1876 aged ninety-four.



Mr. Botsford died Nov. 26, 1892, and was buried on the 29th with Masonic honors, he having been for twenty-five years an honored member of that order.

David N. Brown's parents came from Vermont to Attica, N. Y., about 1819, and there David N. was born May 9, 1822. While he was quite young they removed to Persia in this county, where his opportunities for obtaining an education were limited to a few terms in a district school. When fourteen he commenced learning the cabinet maker's trade, clothing himself out of his salary of \$22 per year and improving his mind by study as opportunity offered. When twenty years old he became a clerk in a store with the privilege of attending a select school a term during the winters. At the age of twenty-two he entered into trade on his own account in Gowanda, where he carried on business twelve years. In the fire of 1856 his store with most of the business places in Gowanda was burned. He did not again engage in mercantile trade, but continued to reside in Gowanda till 1861, being eight years postmaster and serving the town of Persia as supervisor two years. In 1861 he moved to Collins, Erie county, and for ten years was a farmer. In 1871 Mr. Brown became a resident of Otto, purchasing the grist-mill property in the village and selling his farm in Collins in part payment for the same. He married, first, in 1844, Caroline, daughter of Titus Roberts, of Gowanda, who died in 1868. He married, second, in June, 1872, Lucy A. Butterfield. He had one son and four daughters by his first marriage (all of whom are married) and by his second marriage he had two daughters. In politics Mr. Brown has always been a Democrat, in which party his influence is felt throughout this senatorial district. He has served as supervisor of Otto three years.

Dolphus S. Brown was born in Cheshire, Mass., Sept. 15, 1830. His grandfather came from England prior to the Revolution and was a soldier in the patriot army during that struggle. In 1852 D. S. came to Chautauqua county, where, on January 1, 1854, he married Mary J. Foley, and taking up his residence in Fredonia he was for a number of years engaged running a wagon distributing paper throughout western New York and northern Pennsylvania. In 1864 he moved to Otto and with the exception of a short residence in Cattaraugus he has resided here since. For nine or ten years he ran the stage from Otto to Cattaraugus. He has been constable fifteen years, collector twelve years, and deputy sheriff nine years. Mr. Brown has buried four children and July 19, 1888, Mrs. Brown's death occurred. His other children are: Glen, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. Charles Barber, of East Otto; and Mrs. Floyd Barber, of Otto.

Perus Bull was born in Otto, April 26, 1836. William Bull, his father, came from Hartford, N. Y., in 1835 and settled on the farm on which Perus was born, where he resided till his death in 1891, aged eighty-one. He had four sons and three daughters, of whom only two survived him, viz.: Henry, the oldest, who lives in the village, and Perus, the youngest, who since his birth has lived on the homestead. June 30, 1863, Perus married Belinda, daughter of Theodore Cook one of the early settlers in Otto. The grandfather of Perus Bull was a soldier in the War of 1812 and came to Otto some time after William Bull settled here, where he died. Perus Bull has served as assessor three terms.

Andrew Burger, born in Bavaria, Germany, Feb. 27, 1819, learned there the trade of cabinet maker, and in 1849 emigrated to America, coming at once to Buffalo, where for a short time he worked at his trade, and where, on the 27th of Jan., 1850, he married Louisa Truby. Soon afterward he moved to

Springville, N. Y., and subsequently lived in Ellicottville and Olean. In 1864 he came to Otto and engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he carried on till his death Jan. 17, 1885. He left besides his widow one daughter, Mrs. F. Smith, of Allegany, and two sons, J. Henry and S. F. J. Henry Burger was born April 15, 1851, in Springville, N. Y. His education was confined mainly to English branches in common schools. He has followed the occupation of his father, working with him till his death, and since then carrying on the business himself. He married, Aug. 13, 1878, Flora, adopted daughter of James Butler, an old resident of this town.

George Cain, born in Charleston, N. Y., July 7, 1832, was about three years old when his father, Seth Cain, came to Cattaraugus county, settling first in New Albion and afterward in Otto, where he was engaged in farming and in the lumber business, living some of the time in Otto and a part of the time in New Albion till 1864, when he removed to the west, where he died. George married Melissa A. Curtis, Feb. 25, 1863. A. B. Curtis, her father, was one of the early settlers of the town. In 1866 they spent some months in the west with a view to locating a home, but finally returned to Otto, where he bought the homestead farm of Mrs. Cain's mother and resided here till 1884, when he sold his property in Otto and moved to Hampton, Minn. They have one son, Seth, and one daughter, Eliza.

Samuel Charlesworth, born in England, July 6, 1832, is one of a family of ten children—six born in England and four in America. His father, Nathan Charlesworth, came to this county in 1841. He was a cotton spinner by trade and after coming to America he worked some years in woolen-mills. He came to Otto in 1845 and died here in 1853. Samuel has made this town his home since he was eleven years of age. He married, May 14, 1857, Eleanor, daughter of Kelsey Ballard, who came here in the early settlement of the town. In June, 1864, his wife and only child (a daughter of nearly five years) died within a period of one week. He married Lucinda Ballard, a sister of his first wife, Jan. 1, 1867. They have three daughters and one son. One daughter, E. Maude, is the wife of Carlton Foster.

Mark Colvin was born in New Albion, Nov. 9, 1840. His father, Noah Colvin, came from Vermont among the early settlers, stopping first in Otto, but soon moving to New Albion, where he lived till 1857, when he removed to Humphrey, where he died in 1873, aged seventy-four. He had five sons and four daughters. In the summer of 1864 Mark enlisted in Co. D, 9th N. Y. Vet. Cav., and was mustered in Sept. 2d and sent to remount camp, Md. Dec. 10th he was sent to Winchester and assigned to his company, moved thence to Lowitsville, and from there started on the Gordonsville raid. He was with the troops who took Fort Woodstock. On returning his horse gave out and he was again sent to remount camp, where he drew an untamed horse, which he mounted, and while endeavoring to get him in line the animal reared and fell over back across his rider, the corner of the saddle hitting Mark's left hip and dislocating the cap. By some assistance he returned to Winchester that night, but the next morning he was hardly able to move; he was ordered to the hospital, but refused to go, and did guard duty about six weeks before he could mount his horse. After that he did picket duty in Virginia till his discharge June 1, 1865. July 5, 1865, he married Julia A., daughter of Darius Babcock, one of the early settlers in Otto. Three years later they moved to East Otto, where they remained fourteen years, when they returned to this town. They have one son, Bert B., and one daughter, Cecile R.

John Cotrael, now the oldest male resident in the town of Otto, was born in Dutchess county, June 19, 1801. By the death of both his parents he was left an orphan before his earliest recollection, and when fourteen he went to Schoharie county, where he lived twelve years. When twenty-four years old he married Jane Parkinson and on the first of Jan., 1827, with his wife and infant son, he started for the Holland purchase with horses and sleigh, arriving in Otto, Jan. 11, 1827. He soon bought an article of 200 acres of wild land, of which he afterward sold 100 acres. Mr. Cotrael has continued on the same farm to the present time. He has had five sons and two daughters. In 1874 his wife died and since then his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Runnals, has cared for him. Mr. Cotrael has ever been a man of the strictest integrity and an ardent supporter of temperance and sobriety.

Jonathan P. Cotrael, the oldest son of John, was born in Schoharie county, Jan. 23, 1825. When he was about two years old his father moved to Otto, settling about one mile east of the village. In 1845 he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed ten years. In 1853 he entered into partnership with H. S. Cotrael in the mercantile trade, which he continued ten years. In 1863 he engaged in the hardware business, continuing therein till 1877, when he retired from mercantile trade and since then gave his attention to settling up his business affairs and looking after his farming interests. In March, 1855, he married Lida Becker. Their only living child, Jennie E., is a young lady of rare attainments in music and painting. He died in 1893.

Baxter J. Cotrael, youngest son of John, was born March 29, 1845, and in addition to the village school privileges he made a specialty of penmanship, in which art he became proficient. At the age of twenty-one he engaged as clerk in the store of J. P. & H. S. Cotrael. When twenty-seven he entered into partnership with J. P. Cotrael in the hardware trade and five years later bought the latter's interest. On the 18th of May, 1876, he married Carrie R., daughter of D. N. Brown.

Sylvester M. Cox was born in Onondaga county July 7, 1807, and moved to Otto in 1825, settling near the village. He was both a farmer and a blacksmith, and acquired a large property. One of his daughters married Judge Allen D. Scott, with whom he spent his declining years. He held several town offices and in 1876 was supervisor of New Albion, in which town he resided for a time.

Silas B. Cross's grandfather and father came from Schoharie county and located about one mile east of the village in 1827. At that time Levingston Cross, the father of S. B., had not attained his majority, but had previously learned the carpenter's trade. He worked on the grist-mill that was building in the village the year they arrived. He subsequently married and located in the village and carried on a door, sash, and blind factory till his death in 1883, aged seventy-three. He was a noted drummer in the famous Otto military band and was an ardent advocate of the temperance cause for many years. Silas B. Cross, born March 14, 1837, received his education in the village school and commenced teaching at an early age, teaching in all thirty-eight terms. In 1872 he received a teacher's certificate from the State Department of Public Instruction. He enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 9, 1864, and received his discharge June 22, 1865, while in the hospital at Little York, Pa. June 24, 1873, he married Allie, daughter of James C. Green; she died April 18, 1892. He has two sons, Ralph and Neal.

Oliver Dake, born Dec. 27, 1813, in Penfield, N. Y., is the youngest and

only survivor of twelve children born to Augustus and Eunice Dake. In 1832 he came with his father to Otto and settled on the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Dake married Olive Parkinson, March 8, 1840, who died March 23, 1860. Nov. 30, 1862, he married Adaline Mirick. By his first wife he had two sons and one daughter. His oldest son, Elisha, now assists in carrying on his large dairy farm. Mr. Dake comes from a long-lived family. He has been elected to several responsible offices.

Carlton E. Derby, only son of Charles F. and Sarah Derby and grandson of S. M. Cox, was born in Persia, April 18, 1853, and traces his ancestry to the Derbys of Vermont, where they actively participated in the struggle for American Independence. Dec. 30, 1875, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Beaver, of Collins, N. Y. In Feb., 1881, he purchased the homestead farm of his grandfather, S. M. Cox, in Otto, consisting of 526 acres, where he has since resided. He manufactures his milk into cheese and butter, keeping from sixty to seventy cows. By the will of Mr. Cox, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Otto and for many years a prominent citizen and large land-owner, and whose death occurred July 20, 1889, he was appointed executor of the estate, which he still manages. He has one son.

Ralph Dewey.\*—The name of Dewey was originally De Ewes. They went from French Flanders into England in the reign of Henry VIII., when the name was Dewes, and Simeon Dewes was erected a baronet of Stow Hall about 1629. The first of the name to come to America was Thomas Dewey, who came from Sandwich, Kent, England, on the ship *Lion's Whelp*, and landed in Boston, Mass., in May, 1630. He settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1633, and removed to Windsor, Conn., about 1638. March 22, 1638 or 1639, he married widow Frances Clark. He held various positions, such as juror and deputy to the General Court. He died and was buried at Windsor, Conn., April 27, 1648, leaving five children. Thomas Dewey, of the fifth or sixth generation from Thomas, was born in Tolland county, Conn., Aug. 20, 1747. His son, Elijah Dewey, born in Tolland county, Feb. 18, 1782, married Mehitabel Buck, who was also born in Tolland county, July 2, 1789, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. They removed to Madison county, N. Y., where their son, Ralph Dewey, was born June 25, 1820, and came with his parents to Perrysburg in 1829. Oct. 29, 1843, he married Caroline L., daughter of Charles Blackney, one of the earliest settlers in Perrysburg. In 1860 they settled in Otto village, where he owned and operated an iron foundry forty years. Mr. Dewey is a prominent citizen of his town and a man of high character, a member of the Methodist church, and a staunch Republican. He served his town as supervisor five consecutive terms from 1870 to 1875, and will enter upon his seventh term as justice of the peace Jan. 1, 1894. Children: Eliza (Mrs. A. D. Lake), of Gowanda; Florence (Mrs. H. L. Goodrich), of Madison county; George C., of Dunkirk; S. Clara (Mrs. C. D. Soule), of Otto; William C., of Concordia, Kan.; Luman R., of Chicago; C. Bertell, of Jamestown; Carrie F.

William Eddy was born in Mansfield in 1836, his father, Levi B. Eddy, being one of three brothers who were among the early settlers of that town, and from whom the hamlet of Eddyville derived its name. In 1862 he married Polly A., daughter of J. H. Goodrich, of East Otto. Mrs. Eddy is one of a family of nineteen children; the mother of all is still living. In 1869 Mr. Eddy purchased a farm in the southeast part of the town, where he has continued to reside. He has one son and one daughter, both of whom are married.

\*Contributed.



John Facklam emigrated from Germany in 1858, settling in Collins, N. Y., where Henry F., the oldest of three sons, was born Jan. 14, 1859, and his brothers a few years later. The father and his family moved to Otto in 1872 and in 1878 purchased a dairy farm of 208 acres. Moving onto it in Jan., 1879, he lived but about one year after this, leaving the sons with their mother to care for the farm, which they have continued to the present time. In 1887 Henry F. commenced dealing in farm implements and fertilizers. His business increasing he removed in 1889 to the village and opened a farm implement establishment, keeping also a stock of wagons, carriages, etc., to which he has since added a general stock of hardware. In boyhood he attended both English and German schools, thus becoming proficient in each language. He married, Nov. 28, 1882, Mina, daughter of Joseph Dankert, and has two daughters and one son.

Sheldon Foster, born Sept. 20, 1831, in Otto, is the second son of Joseph Foster, who settled here in 1818, and who for fifty-six years was an honored citizen of the town, dying at the age of seventy-five on the same farm on which he first located. Sheldon's school privileges were such as the common schools of the period afforded. He married, March 29, 1853, Betsey, daughter of William Bull, of Otto. He resided in Collins, Erie county, till 1857, when he returned to Otto and settled on the farm on which he now resides. Dec. 14, 1868, Mrs. Foster died, leaving a daughter and a son. The daughter, Mary, is now the wife of F. L. Mattocks, a marble dealer in Gowanda. The son, C. J. Foster, is married to a daughter of Samuel Charlesworth and lives on the homestead. Much of the time since Mr. Foster last settled in town he has held official positions, being two years town auditor, twelve years assessor, and twelve years commissioner of highways.

Albert Foster was born in Otto, Oct. 14, 1836. Joseph Foster, his father, came from Hartford, N. Y., in 1817, lived in Collins one year, and in 1818 came to Otto and articleed the farm on which Albert was born, and where he continued to reside till his death in 1874, aged seventy-five. He was justice of the peace sixteen years, was one of the original members of the M. E. church in 1826, and for a number of years kept a record of the meetings with the name of the minister and the text preached from, which is now an heirloom in possession of his son, Albert Foster, who has always lived on the homestead. Jan. 3, 1860, Albert Foster married Julia F., daughter of Stephen Soule and sister of T. B. Soule. For several years they had the care of his aged mother, who died in 1883, aged eighty-two. Children: Clarence P., a stenographer in Buffalo; Ollie (Mrs. Austin Webster); and Herbert and Lutie.

Henry Gold was born in Mecklenburg, Schwerin, Germany, April 10, 1826. His father died when he was five years old and at an early age he commenced supporting himself by working as a laborer in his native country. In 1856 he married Anna Moller and in Germany two sons were born to them. In 1866 he emigrated to America, settling in East Otto, where he hired out as a farm laborer and followed that occupation until 1874, when he purchased a farm of 120 acres in the southeast part of Otto, where he now resides. In 1873 his first wife died and he married, second, Dora Wolff in 1874. By his first marriage he had three sons and by his second he has had one daughter and two sons. His children are educated both in German and English. He has been twice elected justice of the peace.

James C. Green came to Otto in 1825. He was born May 22, 1807, in Macedon, N. Y. In 1830 he married Maria McMasters and settled on a farm



of 250 acres in the north part of the town, where for sixty-two years he has continued to live. He has had three sons and three daughters, only two of whom are now living: James H., the oldest, and Sarah M. (Mrs. Waldo G. Ross). His second son, Ephraim C., enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., in 1861, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. In Dec., 1888, his wife died. His only remaining daughter, Mrs. W. G. Ross, now cares for him. Mr. Green was supervisor of Otto in 1851, 1852, 1855, and 1867.

Jacob E. Hanson was born in Ashford, Dec. 26, 1851. His father came into that town among the early settlers. When fourteen years old Jacob commenced work in a cheese factory and for twenty-four years he followed the occupation of cheese manufacturer. In 1887 he married Catharine Ayers, of Otto, he being at the time proprietor of a cheese factory in this town, where he has since resided. They have three sons. He was elected justice of the peace in 1892 for a full term. In March, 1892, he sold his factory interests and has since been engaged with F. C. Laing in the real estate business.

Frank J. Harvey, youngest of three sons of John S. and Thedey Harvey, was born in New Albion, March 1, 1843, his parents coming to that town from Onondaga county in 1827. For many years John S. Harvey was a prominent and highly respected citizen of the county. He was supervisor of New Albion in 1837. In 1861 he moved to Otto, where he had purchased a large farm and erected a fine residence where his son Frank J. now resides. He died Feb. 1, 1871, aged sixty-six. His wife (Thedey Reed) survived him until July 18, 1889, aged eighty-four. In the division of the estate the Otto farm came into the possession of Frank J., and to him and his wife was left the care of his aged mother. In his youth he attended Chamberlain Institute two years and also received a diploma from Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Buffalo. He married, March 22, 1866, L. Josephine, daughter of James M. Smith, of Randolph. They have four sons and three daughters living.

John A. Harvey, only son of Alfred B. Harvey, was born Nov. 3, 1869, in New Albion, on the homestead farm where his grandfather, John S. Harvey, settled. He attended the village school in Otto, the Union School in Randolph, six terms in Chamberlain Institute, and one year in the Rochester Business University. When twenty years of age he entered a drug store as clerk, which occupation he followed till Nov., 1891, when he purchased the drug store of B. L. Maltbie in Otto village, entering into partnership with Mr. Maltbie under the firm name of J. A. Harvey & Co. Mr. Harvey is a young man of excellent social, moral, and business qualifications.

Joseph Hill was born in Nunda, N. Y., March 17, 1811. His father, Samuel Hill, was one of the very early settlers in Otto, locating in the valley of Zoar in 1814. He came down Cattaraugus creek in a canoe. There were then but two other families in town, both living in the valley. Bears and wolves were seen in great abundance and game and fish were plenty. In one season Samuel killed sixteen bears and Joseph himself was a successful hunter. Jan. 22, 1835, he married Catherine, daughter of Abram Hemstreet, of Ashford. The same year he bought the article of fifty acres of land, a part of the farm on which he now lives. He took his wife and furniture on an ox-sled and his axe on his shoulder and starting for their future home he cut his road to his farm, where he had a log house partly built. Their present residence stands on the same ground on which their first log house was built and their small farm has been increased to about 400 acres. Children: Nathan, of Ohio, and Winfield. Jehiel Hill, brother of Joseph, was for many years prominent in military

circles, rising from the office of lieutenant to that of general. Joseph is equally as prominent as a musician and noted especially as a fifer. At the head of the Otto Rifle Company he led the troops to the parade ground at the general trainings in the village of Lodi (now Gowanda).

Simeon B. Hinman traced his ancestry back to the commonwealth in England. Sergeant Edward Hinman was an officer in the bodyguard of Charles I. After the overthrow and execution of King Charles, about 1650, Sergeant Edward Hinman was found in New England, where he soon became one of the prominent citizens of those times. From him the numerous Hinmans in America have descended, and many of them have filled important positions in the history of New England. The records show that Simeon B. Hinman is one of the lineal descendants of Sergeant Edward. Born in Rutland county, Vt., Aug. 11, 1800, he married, in 1826, Keziah Bullis, a native of Vermont, who died in Otto village April 10, 1893. (See page 839).

Hon. William E. Hunt descends from Puritan stock, his father, Ward Hunt, having moved from Connecticut to Brandon, Vt., in the early part of the present century where William E. was born Sept. 20, 1822. When ten years of age his father came to Perrysburg. Besides the common school privileges William E. attended two terms at Fredonia Academy. In 1851 he came to Otto and engaged in mercantile business, which he followed twenty-three years, and was also for many years an extensive buyer of dairy products for New York houses. In 1866 he was elected member of Assembly on the Republican ticket by a majority of 1,160. He represented his town on the Board of Supervisors nine years, was postmaster of Otto twenty-four years, and performed all his public duties with fidelity and strict integrity. Jan. 15, 1853, he married Betsey H. Vosburg; children: two who died in infancy, and Mrs. Arthur Andrews, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Hunt some years ago retired from active business and invested considerable of his means in real estate. He died March 23, 1889. Mrs. Hunt survives him.

Alexander Ingraham was born in Pittstown, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1823. His father, H. W. Ingraham, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and came to Otto in 1826, where he articleed fifty acres of wild land, to which he subsequently added more. He had six sons and two daughters and died in 1870, aged seventy-two. Alexander, the oldest of these children, has always resided in the town. In 1855 he married Sally Austin. They have one son and one daughter. Mr. Ingraham, a few years ago, saw two young girls drowned while attempting to ford Cattaraugus creek, and afterward was more determined than ever to have a bridge over the stream, which was built in 1892.

Simeon M. Ingraham was born in Pittstown, N. Y., July 7, 1828, and came with his father, H. W. Ingraham, to Otto, settling on the farm on which he now lives. He enlisted in Co. K, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., in the fall of 1861, and at Fair Oaks was struck by three rebel bullets, one of which would probably have proved fatal had not the ball struck his wallet, which contained papers and money. After the battle he found more than forty bullet-holes in his rubber blanket, which was caused by its being rolled up. He passed through the Seven Days' Fight, was at the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, where he was again slightly wounded, and at Fredericksburg, where he was more seriously wounded, the ball passing through his cartridge box and belt and striking a rib bone. He was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and was shot through the left hand July 2, 1863. With this wound he was in the hospital till into November, when he again joined his regiment. He was in the

battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, in the latter of which he received a severe bayonet wound in one knee and was confined in the hospital till September, when he again joined his regiment in front of Petersburg and had command of his company as first sergeant till the expiration of his term of service. He married Rosina Babcock in Feb., 1857. They resided in Leon and New Albion till the death of his father in 1870, when he bought out the heirs and removed to the homestead in Otto. Their only child, a daughter, died in infancy and May 13, 1886, his wife's death occurred.

P. F. Jark was born in Holstein, Germany, Nov. 13, 1837. His father was a farm laborer and P. F. followed the same occupation until thirty years of age, when he emigrated to America and soon after commenced cheese making for F. D. Stebbins in Mansfield. In 1877 he purchased the cheese factory at decided that in a few years he purchased the large factory in the village and Scott's Corners in Otto, where he then resided. His success in this was so other factories in Mansfield, and is now one of the largest manufacturers of cheese in this section of country. In Dec., 1871, he married and has five daughters and one son. The daughters are liberally educated, the oldest, Augusta, being an accomplished teacher of music.

Fremont C. Laing, born in East Otto, July 6, 1851, is a son of Stephen Laing (see page 558), and received a thorough education in Forestville Academy, Griffith Institute, and Fredonia Normal school. He commenced teaching school at the age of seventeen, and taught eight terms. For four years prior to 1879 he was engaged in mercantile business in East Otto, and in March, 1879, he moved to the village and started one of the most prosperous general stores in this section of country, which business he still continues. He has engaged quite extensively in dealing in Buffalo real estate. In politics a Democrat he was elected to office by a large majority in a Republican town and for four years was postmaster of Otto. On the 6th of Feb., 1873, he married Inez R., daughter of W. C. Runnals, of East Otto, and has one son, Cecil D., and one daughter, Vera M.

Frank P. Lake was born in Otto village Nov. 13, 1858, and is a son of Capt. Phipps Lake, M. D. (see page 162). The youngest of five children he received his education in the graded school of Otto and here he has always resided. He is an expert painter and decorator. Aug. 8, 1883, he married Carrie J., daughter of Rev. A. H. Johnson, a clergyman of the M. E. church, then holding a pastorate in Otto. They have one son and two daughters.

Bliss Loomis, father of Henry C. and Nelson Loomis, came from Bennington, Vt., in 1826, stopping first in Otto village, but in 1828 locating on the farm now owned by Nelson, where he died. Nelson was born on this farm April 13, 1838, and was one of the first from this town to enlist in the Rebellion. May 13, 1861, he enlisted and June 7th was mustered into Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vol. Inf., for two years. The regiment took the same route through Baltimore as the Massachusetts regiment did April 19th, but were unmolested save by "secesh slang." He was in the first battle of Bull Run and after that did guard and police duty in and about Alexandria and Washington till the spring of 1862. He was in the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' Fight, and between Richmond and Harrison's Landing was taken sick and sent to the hospital on David's Island, from which he was discharged in November, 1862. He has preserved a complete record of the scenes and events through which he passed from day to day from the time he enlisted till he arrived home. He married, Dec. 31, 1869, Eveline,

daughter of Simeon Skeels, of Otto, and has always resided on the homestead. He has two sons: Mark, who married, June 2, 1891, Minnie D. Stannard, and Guy. Henry C., the elder brother of Nelson Loomis, was first lieutenant in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., lieutenant-colonel in the 154th Regt., was promoted to brigadier-general, and now lives in Kansas.

John A. Losee, born in Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1818, attended the common schools and two terms at the Watertown Academy, and married Martha A. Skeels in 1838. He came to Otto in 1847, purchasing a large farm in the central part of the town. Since 1865 he has resided in the village, his father living with him till his death in 1888 at the age of ninety years. Their oldest son, Sullivan B., was killed June 1, 1862, in the battle of Fair Oaks, while acting lieutenant in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols. His younger brother, a member of the same company with his son, died from exposure and sickness soon after the battle. They have one son and one daughter living and buried a married daughter some years ago. He has held several town offices.

James C. Mercer was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1833. His father, James Mercer, emigrated from England about 1820, and came from Oneida county to East Otto when James C. was two years old. When twenty-one the son became a carpenter and joiner and followed that occupation twenty-two years. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in raising and dealing in Percheron Norman horses and is now the owner of the famous horse Imperial, the champion long-mane horse of the world, and the wonder of all beholders wherever exhibited. He has also other noted horses of the same breed. Jan. 15, 1861, he married Emerette C., daughter of Benjamin Ballard, of Otto. In 1865 Mr. Mercer came to Otto village, where he has since resided. They have one son, William F., a graduate of Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, and of Hillsdale College in Michigan. He has been a teacher in high schools several years and is now principal of Waterford Academy, Waterford, Pa., and is also superintendent of public schools in that town.

Charles A. O'Brien, born in Canada, March 7, 1843, came in 1859 to Otto, where he worked at painting about two years. May 11, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., for two years, being the first volunteer from the town of Otto to answer the call of President Lincoln for troops. Reaching Washington about the first of June he was in the first battle of Bull Run, the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' Fight, and on the 30th of June, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner. He was two weeks in Libby prison and two months on Belle Island, when he was paroled, and in October was exchanged and joined his regiment. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and was mustered out June 23, 1863. He re-enlisted Aug. 13, 1863, in Co. H, 14th N. Y. H. A., and was mustered in as fourth sergeant on Staten Island. He was acting orderly with a detachment of men in City Hall park, New York, from Dec. 4, 1863, till April, 1864, when he joined the Ninth Army Corps, being promoted color-sergeant. About the 1st of May he was made sergeant-major and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Tolopotomy Creek, Petersburg, the mine explosion, and Weldon Railroad, and was promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to Co. M. He served in the battles of Pegram Farm, Hacher's Run, Fort Steadman, and Fort Haskell, making in all nineteen regular battles in which he was engaged. For gallantry in the battles of Forts Steadman and Haskell he was brevetted first lieutenant in the U. S. Vols. by the president and was commissioned first lieutenant by



*Nelson Loomis.*





the governor of New York. He was mustered out Sept. 26, 1865. Mr. O'Brien married, first, July 13, 1865, Mrs. Jennette S. Losee, whose first husband was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. She died Aug. 28, 1878. He married, second, Mrs. Emma Brown, Nov. 16, 1880. By his first marriage he had three daughters and by the second two daughters and one son. He is an acting justice of the peace.

Charles E. Pratt was born Oct. 10, 1838, in East Otto, his father, Darius Pratt, being one of the pioneers of that town, settling there about 1820, where he resided till his death. Jan. 1, 1860, Charles E. married Mary E., daughter of Stephen Purdy, of Otto. In Aug., 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 9th N. Y. Cav., and about the 1st of December the regiment joined General Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley. He was in the Gordonsville raid and two days without food; was in the cavalry dash at Perryville, where his horse stumbled in attempting to jump a ditch and he received an injury to his hip, from which he never recovered; and received his discharge at Winchester, Va., in 1865. Settling in the north part of Otto he has since resided there. He has two sons: Ernest, who is married and has a family, and Claude, living at home. Mr. Pratt has been elected to several official positions.

Thomas L. Rogers was born in New York city, June 4, 1818, and when nine years old his father died. In 1829 he came with his mother to Otto and has ever since made this town his home. For a number of years he carried on a chair manufactory. He married, Sept. 10, 1840, Mary E., daughter of John Cross, who settled in Otto in 1827, coming here from Schoharie county, where Mary E. was born Feb. 12, 1824. They have four sons and one daughter, all of whom are married. Stephen H., the oldest, enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., in Aug., 1861, and was promoted to sergeant. He was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Cold Harbor, and was wounded at the first battle of Petersburg. He was mustered out at the end of his three years' service and is now living in Montana. Two of the sons are engineers on the Erie railway and the daughter lives in Salamanca. Mr. Rogers was town clerk eight years.

George J. Sherman, son of David, was born in Collins, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1842. In 1859 he came with his father to Otto. Jan. 1, 1863, he married Urana U., oldest daughter of W. S. Botsford. She was born in Otto, April 10, 1848. They commenced housekeeping on the farm of her father, where they have ever since resided. They have two daughters and one son, the daughters being Mrs. Adrian Root and Mrs. Simeon Botsford. The son, Wiley B., lives at home. Mr. Sherman's aged mother has lived with them several years.

Leroy Shippy, born May 21, 1836, in Otto, is the second of five sons of Elisha Shippy, one of the early settlers of the town. All these five sons were soldiers in the Union army during the Rebellion. Augustus A., the oldest, was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., while color-sergeant and was the fifth man shot as one after the other they siezed the colors of the 154th N. Y. Vols. Leroy was the first of these sons to enlist. He was mustered in Sept. 16, 1861, in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was shot through the left arm at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 2, 1862, his file-leader dropping dead at the same instant. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he was shot through the right hand July 2, 1863. He was mustered out in the fall of 1864 and returned to his home in Otto, where he has since resided. In 1869 he married Mrs. Sabrina Barse.

Edward Smallman was born in Queens county, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1840.

His father, Richard Smallman, died when Edward was four years old. At the age of sixteen the latter commenced a five years' apprenticeship at the shoemaker's trade. In 1861 he emigrated to America, landing in New York on Aug. 12th, and Aug. 12, 1862, enlisted in Co. I, 20th Conn. Vol. Inf. He was assigned to the Twelfth Army Corps in the Army of the Potomac and was in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was wounded in the head and taken prisoner. He was in Richmond three weeks, when he was paroled and sent to parole camp near Alexandria. In Sept., 1863, he was exchanged and joined his regiment at Murfreesborough, Tenn. He participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Peach Tree Creek, and siege of Atlanta, his being the first picket line which entered that city. He was at the capture of Savannah, in the battles of Averysville and Bentonsville, and was present when Johnston surrendered at Raleigh. He was mustered out at New Haven, Conn., June 27, 1865. He came to Otto in Aug., 1865, and worked twenty years at his trade, and has since then been clerk in the store of F. C. Laing, having had charge of the business since Mr. Laing moved to Buffalo. Nov. 14, 1867, he married Margarette Mandeville. They have one daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Foster, living in the village, and one son, Frank E.

Thomas B. Soule was born in Otto, Oct. 6, 1846, his father, Stephen Soule, coming from Collins, N. Y., a few years previous. His opportunities for schooling were the common schools and one term in Chamberlain Institute. He was for a few years employed as clerk in the store of W. E. Hunt in Otto and for four years carried on the mercantile business himself. For the last twelve years he has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in company with C. B. Pierce in Pierce's woolen-mills in Otto. He has served four years as town clerk and is now serving his sixth year as supervisor, being also the present postmaster. Oct. 9, 1872, he married S. Clara, daughter of Ralph Dewey. They have two sons and one daughter. The oldest son, Ralph, is in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. in Chicago.

Anson L. Stebbins was born in Granby, Mass., Dec. 8, 1825. His father, Aaron W. Stebbins, moved from Massachusetts to Vermont after the birth of Anson L. and thence to Mansfield in 1832, coming the entire distance with one horse and wagon. He settled on a farm which remained in his possession till his death in 1888, aged ninety-one. Anson L. married, Oct. 24, 1849, Mary, daughter of S. W. Harris. In 1855 he settled in Otto on a farm just west of the village. Children: Edwin D., a blacksmith in Otto village; Ina A. (Mrs. B. J. Armstrong), who resides on a farm; and Ida C. (Mrs. J. D. Armstrong), of Salamanca. Mr. Stebbins has held several offices of trust.

Walter H. Strickland was born in Watertown, Conn., Feb. 4, 1816. His grandfather, Samuel Strickland, was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and was born in 1744 and died in 1826. His father, John Strickland, was born July 25, 1783, and died Oct. 19, 1841. In 1828 he moved from Connecticut to Oneonta, N. Y., and in 1832 came to Otto, settling on fifty acres of land now included in the farm of W. H. Strickland. He had five daughters and two sons. Since the death of his father Walter H. has continued in possession of the original farm and has added to it till the place now includes 350 acres. Mr. Strickland had an academic education and at the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school, which he followed fifteen years, holding a life certificate, but on account of lung difficulty was obliged to relinquish teaching and give his attention to farming. In 1836 he was one of the first members of the M. E. church in the village and is now the only one

of that little band living. Mr. Strickland married, first, Statira, daughter of Hon. Dan Allen, of Gowanda, July 13, 1843. She died Dec. 16, 1852. By this marriage he had two sons and one daughter, of whom the oldest son, John, and daughter, Mrs. Laura Smith, are still living; the other son, Dan A., died in May, 1882. In Jan., 1854, he married Mrs. Maryette B. Hunt; they have one son, Channing W., and two daughters deceased.

J. N. Tolman, born Aug. 27, 1827, in Evans, N. Y., moved in 1868 to Otto, purchasing of Edmund Palmer about 400 acres of land in the Zoar valley, where he has since resided, carrying on a large dairying business and raising extensive crops of grain. Mr. Tolman, with others in the valley, has worked industriously to secure the construction of a permanent bridge across Cattaraugus creek, which was built in 1892. In 1858 he married Eugenia Bundy; they have two sons and three daughters.

Frederick Truby, the oldest of three Truby brothers residing in the village of Otto, was born in Weidenhausen, Germany, on the 6th of May, 1835. His father died when he was ten years old and at the age of sixteen, by the death of his mother, he was left an orphan. In 1852 he decided to seek a home in America, and landing in New York in the fall of that year he came in February following to Ellicottville, where he commenced learning the cabinet maker's trade with William E. Harrison, for whom he worked most of the time till the spring of 1863, when he went to Germany to settle the parental estate. His father had been proprietor of a shoe store and manufactory. Returning to America in the fall he came to Otto, where he has since resided, being engaged in the cabinet and carpentering business until 1866. In 1858 he received his citizenship papers and in the fall of 1864 he was drafted into the service, but put a substitute into the army. In 1866, in company with his brother John, he opened a clothing and manufacturing establishment under the firm name of F. & J. Truby. John was a practical tailor and the brothers have continued their business over twenty-five years, their sales extending to all parts of the surrounding country. In 1868 Mr. Truby was elected overseer of the poor and re-elected twelve successive terms. In 1880 he received the nomination of superintendent of the poor of Cattaraugus county on the Republican ticket and was elected. He was re-elected in 1883 and 1886, holding the office nine successive years. April 29, 1866, F. and J. Truby married, respectively, Christine and Minnie Ackerman. Frederick's children are one daughter, who died when one and a half years old; Lutie; Willard F., a graduate of Chamberlain Institute and now a student in Cornell University; and Jessie.

Ernest H. Truby was born in Weidenhausen, Germany, Dec. 7, 1843. His parents both died before he was eight years old and at fifteen he commenced learning the shoemaker's trade. When nineteen he emigrated to America, landing in New York, Oct. 15, 1862, and six days after commenced work at his trade for D. M. Lockridge in Otto village. In 1863 he entered into partnership with William Heppner in the boot and shoe business. In 1865 he purchased Heppner's interest and has since continued alone. In July, 1887, his store and residence were destroyed by fire, but in Feb., 1888, he had ready for occupancy a commodious brick building where his former store stood. Mr. Truby married, June 1, 1868, Minnie Truby, and they have two sons. For twelve years he has held the office of overseer of the poor, being elected several times without opposition.

George H. Wayne was born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1845. His par-

ents emigrated from Germany. In 1861 he attended the University of Rochester a few months, but enlisted in Co. E, 100th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and joined McClellan's army at Fortress Monroe. He was in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and Seven Days' Fight, and was wounded at Deep Bottom and lay in the hospital three months. After recovering he was at the taking of Folly Island, Morris Island, in the charge on Fort Wagner, and was wounded on Morris Island by the explosion of a shell. He was in Captain Payne's expedition of twelve men to spike cannon at Fort Johnson. He was mustered out in Buffalo in Dec., 1864. Mr. Wayne came to East Otto in 1873 and for fourteen years carried on a wagon shop and blacksmithing business. In Jan., 1887, his shops with a large stock were burned. In Nov., 1887, he came to Otto village, where he has since been doing a blacksmith business. In 1873 he married Lotilda Smith; they have two daughters.

James T. Wickham was born in Orleans county, N. Y., April 14, 1843, and when about ten years old his father, James Wickham, with his family came to East Otto. In 1861 James T. enlisted in Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols. For several weeks he was nearly blind with inflammation of the eyes while in Camp Fenton. He was in the siege of Yorktown and arrived at Williamsburg just at the close of that battle. He was slightly wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, was in the Seven Days' Fight, and was sent to the hospital at Fortress Monroe, thence to New York, and from there to his home. After about six weeks he returned to his regiment at South Mountain. After the battle of Antietam he was sent to the hospital, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and assigned to provost duty till his term of service expired. He contracted disease in the early part of his service, from which he has never recovered. Nov. 14, 1864, he married Helen S. Griffith. For about twelve years he has been agent for Smith & Jones, of Utica, dealers in dairy supplies.

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## CHAPTER XLI.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PERRYSBURG.

PERRYSBURG, located in the extreme northwest part of the county, was originally called Perry, after Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. It was organized April 13, 1814, at which time it included the western half of the county, now formed into three tiers of townships—sixteen towns in all. By an act of the Legislature passed April 10, 1818, the town was divided and the northern part was called Perrysburg, which then included, with its present territory, the towns of Dayton, Persia, Otto, and East Otto. The remaining part of the former territory of Perry, which now constitutes twelve towns, was called Little Valley. Another division of the town was made January 29, 1823, when the territory of Otto and East Otto was taken off and formed the town of Otto. A third reduction was made February 7, 1835, when Persia and Dayton were taken off, leaving



the town of Perrysburg with its present area of 18,328 acres, which has been divided into forty-nine lots. A small portion of the north and east parts of the town are included within the Cattaraugus Indian reservation.

Through the southern-central part of the town, running northwest and southeast, lies the "dividing ridge" or "height of land," which forms a watershed for the Allegheny river and Lakes Erie and Ontario. The drainage is mainly afforded by streams flowing north and northeast into Cattaraugus creek, which flows northwesterly and westerly between Perrysburg and Erie county and affords both mill sites and picturesque scenery. The largest of these brooks is Big Indian creek. A few streams flowing south and west also have their source in the southwestern corner of the town. The surface is elevated nearly 1,000 feet above Lake Erie and from some points a magnificent panorama is unfolded to the beholder. The soil is composed of clay and gravelly loam and is very fertile. It is especially adapted to the production of grass and corn. Within the past decade a number of large vineyards have been started northwest of Perrysburg village, and these have proven unusually profitable. It has been asserted by competent authority that some of the finest grapes produced in the famous Chautauqua grape belt have been grown in this town, which lies on the extreme northeast corner of that justly celebrated district. Both the soil and climate substantiate the belief that this industry in Perrysburg is in its infancy and susceptible of vast development.

The town was originally covered with heavy growths of deciduous trees and considerable pine, nearly all of which have been converted into lumber, principally for local consumption. An excellent quality of building stone is also found in some localities. Aside from the grape industry the inhabitants are largely engaged in farming and dairying.

In 1818 the present town of Perrysburg had forty-nine landowners, some of whom articulated tracts as early as 1815, though all of them never became actual settlers. The most authentic data obtainable gives the honor usually accorded the first settler to John Clark, who came with his family in 1815. His wife for several months was the only white woman in the town, and she did the baking for all her neighbors. About 1816 Clark opened a tavern, but a few years later went west. Also in 1815 came Phineas Spencer, one of the first school commissioners, who died September 30, 1839. Of those who became settlers in 1816 were Hugh Campbell on lot 9; William Cooper, who brought his bride hither a few years afterward; Truman Edwards, brother-in-law of Cooper; Daniel Johnson; Simeon Waterman, at whose house was frequently held the early town meetings, and who was chosen the first town clerk; Ralph Griswold; and Stephen Crocker, the first to introduce improved farming implements in the town. Among those who came in 1817 were Alanson Dewey, Ephraim Walker, Abel Jolles, George Flower, and Samuel K. Strickland. Following these came Abram and Jonathan G. Rugg, John and Daniel Prosser, Benjamin Waterman, John Dawley, Daniel Brand, Joseph Putney, John Ha-

ven, Charles Blackney, Thomas Townsend, Elijah Wells, John and David Parker, Noah Cook, John Eaton, and John Haven.

Like other pioneers the early settlers of Perrysburg were poor in worldly goods, but they were constituted by nature to successfully convert the wilderness into productive farms and pleasant homes. They transmitted to their posterity the sterling traits of New England thrift and character. Many of those named as well as other prominent settlers will be noticed in subsequent pages of this chapter. The population of Perrysburg in 1820 was 835; in 1830, 2,440; in 1840, five years after the last territorial reduction of the town, 1,660; in 1870, 1,313; in 1890, 1,112.

The first frame building was erected on lot 5 by Stephen Whitcomb. The first death was that of a Mrs. Brand about 1820. John Clark and Benjamin Waterman each opened taverns in 1816, the former on lot 28 and the latter near Gowanda. The first school was taught in 1819 by Olive Barton. An early if not the earliest saw-mill was placed in operation on lot 44 in 1820 by Isaac Balcom. Two years later E. A. Foote had another on Mill brook which at one time was equipped with a run of stone for grinding.

October 27, 1816, at a special town meeting held at the house of Simeon Waterman, Silas Nash, Timothy M. Shaw, and Dan Allen were designated as suitable justices of the peace. At this meeting Benjamin Waterman was town clerk; Simeon Waterman was chosen moderator. At the annual town meeting the next year, which convened at the same place, Silas Nash was moderator and these officers were chosen: Silas Nash, supervisor; Benjamin Waterman, town clerk; Ahaz Allen, James P. Pitcher, John V. King, and Dan Allen, assessors; Simeon Bunce, Truman Edwards, and Ira Waterman, highway commissioners; Simeon Bunce and Ahaz Allen, overseers of the poor; Dan Allen, John Clark, and John Waterford, fence viewers; Phineas Spencer, Dan Allen, and Truman Edwards, commissioners of common schools; Benjamin Waterman, Elnathan Finch, and Timothy M. Shaw, school inspectors. The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace of the town of Perrysburg have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Silas Nash, 1818-21; Phineas Spencer, 1822-23; Don S. Downer, 1824-26; Joseph Keyes, 1827-29; Timothy M. Shaw, 1830; Truman Edwards, 1831-32, 1856-57; Mark W. Fletcher, 1833-34; Isaac Hull, 1835-36; William Cooper, 1837-40; Daniel Prosser, 1841-47; James Kirkland, 1848-52; William Knowlton, 1853-55; Elisha Brown, 1856-62; Samuel L. Titus, 1863; Ransom L. Blackmer, 1864; Frederick E. De Wolf, 1865, 1872-74; David F. Moody, 1866-71, 1876; James M. Pettit, 1875; Reuben White, 1877-79; A. M. De Long, 1880-81; Henry B. Gray, 1882; Alfred Clark, 1883; D. N. Parker, 1884; Albert D. Lake, 1885-87; R. P. Johnson, 1888; Henry C. Gaylord, 1889-90; L. H. Wood, 1891-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Phineas Spencer, 1818-21; Joseph Keyes, 1822-26; John G. McKee, 1827-28; Samuel Starr, 1829-32, 1855-58; Franklin Day, 1833-34; Abial Titus, 1839-44, 1846; Truman Hinman, 1845; Alexander H. Parker, 1847-48; Harvey C. Hurd, 1849; R. R. Davis, 1850; Nathaniel W. Hurd, 1851-55; Waldron Cooper, 1856-57; D. W. Cooper, 1858; Samuel L. Titus, 1859-60, 1867; Frank Campbell, 1861; Frank H. Chadwick, 1862-63; Le Roy Atwood, 1864; William L. Haven, 1865; A. M. De Long, 1866, 1868; Alfred Clark, 1869; L. J. Southworth, 1870-72; Courtland H. Shaw, 1873-77, 1880; D. A. Slawson, 1878-79, 1881; R. P. Johnson, 1882-84; C. C. Ranney, 1885-88; B. H. Graves, 1889-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1819, Silas Nash, Dan Allen, Elisha Wood; 1820-21, no record; 1822, Phineas Spencer, Benjamin Waterman; 1823-24, no record; 1825, Hugh Campbell; 1826-29, no record; 1830, Truman Edwards; 1831, Luther Allen; 1832, Amasa L. Chaffee; 1833, Daniel C. McMillan; 1834, Reuben Ward; 1835, Truman Edwards; A. Sprague, James Kirkland, Chester Goss; 1836, Riley S. Shepard; 1837, A. Sprague; 1838, Abial

Titus; Eber M. Pettit; 1839, Reuben Ward; 1840, Lester Wood; 1841, Abial Titus; 1842, Truman Edwards; 1843, John Toucey; 1844, Lester Wood; 1845, Riley S. Shepard; 1846, David Sanders; 1847, John Toucey; 1848, Jonathan Wood; 1849, Benjamin Cooper; 1850, David Sanders; 1851, John Toucey; 1852, Elisha Brown; 1853, Benjamin Cooper; 1854, David Sanders; 1855, Adney Hall; 1856, Elisha Brown; 1857, R. L. Blackmer; 1858, David Sanders; 1859, John Toucey; 1860, Adney Hall, Elisha Brown; 1861, Benjamin Cooper; 1862, David Sanders; 1863, George G. Beebe; 1864, Elisha Brown; 1865, David F. Moody; 1866, Newton Slawson; 1867, George G. Beebe; 1868, De Forest N. Parker; 1869, David F. Moody; 1870, Newton Slawson, Elisha Brown; 1871, Jonathan G. Rugg; 1872, David F. Moody; 1873, J. G. Rugg; 1874, Newton Slawson; 1875, Wilber H. Merrill; 1876, Elisha Brown; 1877, Ira W. Hawley, David F. Moody; 1878, John E. Hall; 1879, John Hall, George F. Parker; 1880, Ira Hawley; 1881, D. F. Moody; 1882, those elected did not qualify; 1883, George F. Parker, George W. Press; 1884, same as 1882; 1885, J. M. Matthewson, William H. Sanders; 1886, G. W. Press; 1887, G. F. Parker, H. F. Shaw, W. H. Sanders; 1888, W. H. Sanders; 1889, William Cooper; 1890, A. P. Dawley; 1891, E. J. Hogle; 1892, William H. Sanders; 1893, William Cooper.

East and west through the village of Perrysburg runs one of the oldest roads in this part of the county. It was laid out by the Holland Land Company and along its line the first settlers located. In some portions of the town the roads were formerly corduroyed. The highways of the present day are kept in comparatively good condition. The Erie railroad, completed in 1851, traverses the "dividing ridge" and has a station at Perrysburg village. There are cemeteries on lot 3, lot 17, lot 15, and lot 43. The last mentioned contains many of the first interments in town.

The town has long been noted for the manufacture of large quantities of excellent butter and cheese. The butter industry is carried on chiefly by private dairymen. The cheese factories are doing a good business. The Dewey factory, on lot 1, in the southeast part of the town, is run by Mrs. Lucinda A. Johnson, of Collins, Erie county, and produces about 50,000 pounds a year. The Scotch factory in the village was built in 1865 by A. Brainard and is now run by Robert McCuffin, Sr., and produces about 150,000 pounds of cheese per annum. The Tichnor factory, one mile south of Versailles, is also operated by Robert McCuffin, Sr., and makes 50,000 pounds of cheese annually.

In 1820 Perrysburg was divided into seven school districts, in only two of which schools were maintained. In 1836, one year after the town's territory was reduced for the last time, there were nine whole and four fractional districts and the cost of maintaining the schools aggregated \$573.26. In 1892 the town had nine school districts, in each of which a school was maintained, which were attended by 261 scholars and taught by ten teachers. The value of buildings and sites is \$7,750. The assessed valuation of the districts is \$412,755; the amount of school money received from the State was \$1,343.58 and the amount raised by local tax \$1,466.80.

Perrysburg is the oldest and largest village in the town and is located on the Erie railway, in the southern part, at the corners of lots 11, 12, 19, and 20. Its present population is 350. It has a commodious church edifice, a fine school building erected in 1880 at an expense of \$4,500, a postoffice, telegraph, telephone, and express offices, two stores, a blacksmith and wagon shop, tin shop, grist-mill, saw-mill and grape-basket manufactory, cheese factory, hotel, public hall, cooper shop, and a millinery store. The soil about the village is fertile and well adapted to grazing, farming, and fruit growing. At the west

end is a fifty-acre vineyard owned by Orrin Knowlton & Son. The site of the village was originally owned by William Cooper and Elisha Ward. The first public house was a log building opened about 1821 by Elisha Ward. On the same site he erected the upright part of the present hotel in 1828. The following landlords have succeeded him: Ira A. Torrey, John G. McGee, Chancellor Campbell, Russell Briggs, Chancellor Campbell again from 1852 to 1883, Frank Campbell, George Vosburg, and Warren Hall. An opposition tavern was erected at an early day by Isaac Shaw a little above on the same street. This house was kept for many years by William Cooper, Sr., and became one of the best known stands in the county—so much so that the village was long well known as "Cooper's Corners." In later years this has become a tenement house. A third tavern, known as the Palmer House and near to the depot, was kept for a time, but long since closed, leaving the Campbell House the only one in the place. The first store was opened in 1827 by Cook & Pelton in the house since known as the Dr. Gray residence, across the street from the Cooper House. Among the later merchants have been Hooker & Gardner, A. Clark, Nathan Blackney, R. L. Blackmer, F. S. Royce, A. M. De Long, Ranney & Campbell, L. J. Nutting, and O. A. Mulkin. Orrin Clark and his sons Alfred and Julius opened a store one door above the Campbell House about 1858, where they continued for twenty-five years. Then for the next two years the store was conducted by Johnson & Bullock. Since 1885 it has been the firm of Johnson & Graves. In 1893 C. M. Garnett & Sons opened a store in the Crouse building. The postoffice was established about 1830 with William Cooper as postmaster, which office he held till after 1840. Later postmasters have been members of the Blackney and Clark families, and W. E. Bullock, J. M. Campbell, R. P. Johnson, and B. H. Graves. Dr. H. T. B. Gray was the first physician located in the place.

The Perrysburg Agricultural Works and Woodenware Manufactory were destroyed by fire in 1882 and the Sprague & Tichnor grist and lumber mills in 1883. The former were established about 1860 by Russell Briggs and after 1866 were operated many years by W. R. Briggs. After being burned they were soon rebuilt by Pelton Brothers and operated as a saw and shingle-mill, to which has since been added a planer and matcher and also a grape-basket manufactory. The establishment is now owned and operated by Warren Hall. The grist and feed-mill at Perrysburg was built in 1887 by Knapp & Campbell at a cost of \$3,000. Since 1890 it has been run by Knapp & Pelton. It is operated by steam-power and is the only grist-mill in the south part of the town. East of the village, at an early day, was located a small tannery. Phineas Spencer also had a distillery and other settlers operated asheries while the forests were being cleared away.

Versailles is a pleasantly located village on the south bank of Cattaraugus creek, about five miles north of Perrysburg and six miles northwest of Gowanda. The stream here makes a rapid descent, affording good water-power



for ordinary milling purposes. The village contains a postoffice, four stores, two church edifices, hotel, saw-mill, grist-mill, and a population of about 200. About 1835 a grist-mill was erected by Lee & Barker and was much patronized when water failed at other points. A second grist-mill was erected soon after by the Nortons, below the first mill and on the same race, but trouble sprang up between the two parties and the mill was never finished. It stood till 1872, when it was destroyed by fire. The first mill was destroyed by fire about 1858 while under the ownership of Norton & Green. Upon its site another grist-mill of large capacity was erected about 1859 by Slew & Popple. This, also, was burned about 1875. Soon afterward another was built on the same site by Saxe & Austin and sold to William Merrill. In 1887 the mill was again destroyed by fire. The site was then bought by Warren Hall, who rebuilt the mill and still continues to operate it. Several saw-mills and lumber manufactories were built and operated when lumber was plenty and in great demand, but all have ceased operations, save one known as the Hanford & Cook saw-mill, which yet does a small business.

The first store in Versailles was opened by Benjamin Rathbone, who began business about the time the first mills were built, and he carried on his trade in connection with the lumber business. Hamilton & Barker were among the early storekeepers and among the later ones have been Julius Horton, Norton & Slew, F. E. De Wolf, D. N. Parker, and H. Chapman. Those now in business are William & H. J. Merrill, E. Brown & Son, and Charles N. Ubel. The first public house in Versailles was kept by J. Sherman and since him have been the following landlords: Mr. Walker, George Tichnor, H. Swift, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Willey, Allen Parker, S. Hinds, and Charles Hinds, Jr. The postoffice was established about 1840, A. H. Barker being the first postmaster. Subsequent officials have been C. F. Norton, F. E. De Wolf, Henry Hugaboom, D. N. Parker, E. Brown, L. N. Bunce, and W. W. Merrill. About 1830 General Barker, of Fredonia, put up a tannery and began business. This tannery was afterward torn down and enlarged by R. Green, who ran it by steam and did a large business until burned out in 1860. In 1861 L. Palmer & Son erected a tannery in the southern part of the village and for a time did an extensive business, but ceased operations about 1887. Levi Palmer & Son are extensively engaged in gardening. They also operate large greenhouses.

West Perrysburg is a postoffice in the western part of the town, three-quarters of a mile from the Chautauqua county line, and was established October 8, 1891, with Ellen R. Hall as postmaster, who still holds the position.

In 1819, five years after the organization of the town, the Methodist Episcopal church set up her standard upon its soil. For years the church was without a meeting-house or parsonage for many miles around and religious services were held at private houses, in school houses and barns, and in groves. From 1819 to 1829 the circuit which included Perrysburg was very large and



seems to have had no headquarters only as the ministers could arrange yearly conferences for themselves. From 1829 to 1849 Perrysburg belonged to the Forestville circuit, but from 1849 to the present time the town has constituted a circuit in and of itself. At times it has had as many as six preaching places; now it has but three: Perrysburg, West Perrysburg, and Versailles. At each of these places is a neat and comfortable house of worship and at Perrysburg is also a good parsonage. In 1849, according to the records of a quarterly meeting held in Perrysburg village, there were five classes in town, and the leaders of these were Charles Blackney, Benjamin Parkman, Isaac Dawley, George Kirkland, and John Waters. November 9, 1853, the Methodist Episcopal church of Perrysburg was legally incorporated. A frame church edifice was erected about this time at a cost of \$1,200 and was dedicated by Presiding Elder W. F. Wilson on February 8, 1854. This has been subsequently repaired, will now seat 300 persons, and with the grounds, parsonage, etc., is valued at about \$3,500. This society has thirty-three members and a Sunday school of sixty scholars. Rev. Miller Fording is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Versailles was organized January 26, 1842, with Philander Porter, Lester Wood, and Martin Lindsley as trustees. Uniting with the Baptists the two denominations erected a frame house of worship the same year, in which meetings were held until 1878, when their own present edifice was built at a cost of \$2,500. It will seat 200 people and is valued, with the grounds, etc., at about \$3,000. The society has twenty-one members under Rev. Miller Fording, of Perrysburg, as pastor. The Sunday school connected has thirty scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal church of West Perrysburg is the oldest body of this denomination in town. A class of eight or ten members was formed in 1822 and continued to hold services until December 19, 1851, when the "Rugg Society of the Methodist Episcopal church" was incorporated with Stephen R. Hall, C. A. Rugg, and John R. Dawley as trustees. In 1852 a frame edifice was erected on lot 38 which will seat 300 persons and is now valued, including grounds, etc., at about \$1,800. Rev. Miller Fording is pastor. The Sunday school has forty scholars.

The following preachers have served the Perrysburg charge: In 1819, Robert C. Hatton and Benjamin P. Hill; 1820, John Summerville; 1821, Nathaniel Reeder and Ira Bronson; 1822, Richard Wright and Sylvester Cary; 1823, Parker Buell and Richard Wright; 1824, Josiah Keyes; 1825, Henry Knapp and John Scott; 1826, Job Wilson and John P. Kent; 1827, J. S. Barris and Zachariah Ragan; 1828, J. S. Barris and Samuel Ayers; 1829, James Gilmore and A. Plimpton; 1830, Daniel Preston and S. E. Babcock; 1831, John Robinson and Nelson Henry; 1832, J. K. Hallock and I. H. Tackitt; 1834, H. Luce and S. Gregg; 1835, L. Rodgers, I. H. Tackitt, and Darius Smith; 1836, J. Deming and Darius Smith; 1837, T. Goodwin and M. Hill; 1838, Samuel Gregg and H. J. Moore; 1839, T. Stowe and E. J. L. Baker;

1840, J. O. Rich, T. Stowe, and J. Flower; 1841, D. Smith and D. Pritchard; 1842, W. B. Lloyd; 1843-44, N. Norton; 1845, W. S. Warrallo and T. H. Cummings; 1846, J. Uncles and S. C. Churchill; 1847, A. Burgess and I. Blackford; 1848, J. E. Chapin and J. N. Henry; 1849, I. H. Tackitt; 1850-51, I. Scofield; 1852, R. L. Blackmer; 1853, Moses Elkins; 1854, A. Norton; 1855, J. Robinson; 1856, J. B. Hammond; 1857-58, S. N. Warner; 1859, E. Hull; 1860-61, Joseph Allen; 1862-63, W. W. Warner; 1864 65, J. R. Shearer; 1866-67, A. A. Horton; 1868, J. W. Davis; 1869-72, J. March; 1872-73, J. Shields; 1874-77, N. W. Jones; 1877, E. Brown; 1878, J. W. Smith; 1879, S. M. Clark; 1880-81, W. B. Holt; 1882, A. H. Bowers; 1883, A. S. Dobbs; 1884, J. C. Ridout; 1885-88, L. A. Chapin; 1888-89, W. Hollister; 1890-93, Miller Fording.

The Baptist church was legally organized at Versailles, November 19, 1821, by the election of Rufus Watson, Phineas Spencer, Benjamin Watterman, John Clark, and Dan Allen as trustees. By this act the society became the first church politic in Perrysburg and secured to themselves the forty acres of land known as lot 25, which the Holland Land Company had proposed to give to the first religious society legally organized in the town. The Methodists had preceded them two or more years, but had not become a body politic. Several years passed before a parsonage was built and the society received a regular pastor. The first was Rev. Sheldon N. Smith in 1838. Subsequent pastors have been Revs. D. Platt, Salmon Horton, M. T. Wadsward, T. T. Horton, Nathan Wood, J. C. Allison, and J. A. Pickard, the latter leaving about 1878. The society, having no church edifice, held their services in the Methodist churches and school houses. About 1878 their parsonage was destroyed by fire and as the membership of the church numbered but fifteen the land was soon after sold, the society disbanded, and the membership removed to Gowanda, joining the Baptist church of that place.

The First Congregational church of Versailles was incorporated February 3, 1846, and for a few years meetings were held in school houses. Its membership was small and the organization was maintained for only a brief period.

Andrew Bennett, a native of Dutchess county, came to Hanover, N. Y., soon after his marriage to Catharine Hiller, who died in Versailles aged eighty. His only son, John L., born June 13, 1837, married Caroline Toucey, Sept. 6, 1860. She was a daughter of John Toucey and was born in 1840. Children: Cozella, Luella, Ludelia, and Nettie. Mr. Bennett enlisted in 1862 in the 9th N. Y. Cav. and was discharged Feb. 4, 1863. He has resided in Versailles twenty-eight years. Ludelia Bennett married, Feb. 28, 1889, Adam Schmill. Nettie married Bartlett A. Press in Jan., 1889, and also resides in Versailles. John Toucey, a native of Connecticut, came to Perrysburg in 1823 and died in 1868. Children: Eunice, Hannah, Helen, Martin, Jane, Caroline, Franklin, Sylvia, Susan, Sarah, and Milton J.

Eldad Blackney came to Perrysburg and cleared a farm near the village. He married Sally Cross; children: Charles, William, Nathan, Lewis P., Asa, Eldad, Jr., Belinda, Caroline, Julia, Sally, Sarah, Esther, Clarissa, and Delia.

Lewis P. Blackney was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., May 30, 1811, and came here at the age of eleven. July 14, 1835, he married Catharine, daughter of Isaac and Abigail Rugg. She was born Jan. 28, 1814, and died Jan. 18, 1822. Children: William W., Oscar C., Maryette G., Julia M., Orlina A., Orlando L., Aurelia R., Charles O., and Lillian C. Charles O. Blackney married Carrie, daughter of William and Alice (Knapp) Sanders, and is a farmer on the Isaac Rugg farm. Maryette G. married Warren R. Hall, son of John E. and Jane (Rose) Hall. He was born Feb. 18, 1845, and is a farmer near "Rugtown."

Ebenezer Blake, son of John, came to Concord, N. Y., in 1830 and subsequently removed to Orleans county, where he died. He was present as a musician at the hanging in Buffalo of the three Thayers, who murdered a man in 1825 because of a debt he owed them. His wife was Sophronia Griswold. Their son Harry, born Jan. 26, 1835, married, July 24, 1860, Jennie L. Crumb, who died Oct. 17, 1875. Julius Crumb, her father, married Cornelia Strickland on April 22, 1832. Mr. Blake's second wife is Martha J. Allen. His children are Addison, Ella L., Frank D., and Le Verne C. Addison died July 5, 1889.

Nathaniel Blasdell, born in Vermont, came to Dayton in 1818 and cleared a farm at what is now Markham, where he died. He married Sarah Josly; children: John, William, Nathaniel, David J., Sarah, Abigail, Mercy, Lydia, and Caroline. David J. Blasdell was born in Milton, Vt., Dec. 16, 1804, and came to Dayton with his parents. He subsequently removed to Perrysburg, where he died March 4, 1875. He married Lucinda Allen, of Gowanda, Jan. 15, 1826; children: Dan A., Lewis N., Homer J., Morris C., Milton N., Herman N., and Esther M. His widow lives on the homestead in this town.

Hugh Campbell, son of William, was born in Albany, N. Y., and came to Perrysburg about 1816, where he cleared what is now the Hurd farm. At the time of his arrival he had eight children: Chancellor, Rice, Walter, Colin, Susan, Emma, Charlotte, and Janette. He was prominent in the early settlement, served as justice of the peace several years, and died in 1874. He cleared two other farms in Cattaraugus county and another one still in Michigan. Chancellor Campbell, born Aug. 28, 1810, married Ann, daughter of Russell Briggs, who died Feb. 18, 1884. Children: Ellen, Frank, Eliza, James, and James M. The latter was born Sept. 2, 1845, and May 4, 1869, married Minerva, daughter of Simon and Martha Francis; children: Clara A., Fanny E., and Helen M. He is a farmer near the village.

Frank Campbell was born Feb. 14, 1838. June 20, 1860, he married Caroline M., daughter of John and Jessie Vosburg. She was born Aug. 10, 1840. Children: Jennie, Charles W., Arthur J., and Clarence H. Aug. 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., was discharged Oct. 11, 1864, and is now a pensioner. His paternal ancestor, Hugh Campbell, participated in the battle of Sacket's Harbor in the War of 1812.

William Cooper was born in Stillwater, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1793, and came to Perrysburg in 1817, settling on what is now known as the Campbell farm near the village. He was a prominent man in the new town and represented it five years on the Board of Supervisors. Children: William, James, Robert, Benjamin, Peter, Hannah, Sarah, and Nancy. He died Dec. 31, 1872. He founded the first district school in town and was influential in early religious affairs.

Isaac Edwards was of Welsh origin and was born in Connecticut. His father was a Revolutionary captain and a participant in the War of 1812; in the latter conflict the son was present with his father at Plattsburgh. Truman Edwards, son of Isaac, was born in Greenfield, N. Y., and came to Per-

rysburg in 1817, cleared a farm, and died in 1874. He married Eliza Parkman, who died Oct. 2, 1876. Children: Julia, Esther, Frederick, James, and Edward M. Mr. Edwards was supervisor of Perrysburg five terms. Edward M. Edwards, born July 4, 1829, married Harriet Southworth, who bore him one son, Truman. He married, second, Nov. 21, 1869, Esther Cadwell, and their children are Elida M., Forest T., Belle, and Elgin M. He is a farmer on the homestead. James A. Edwards was born July 21, 1837, and married Amanda, daughter of W. and Charlotte Ells. He married, second, Ellen, daughter of David and Roxy Church. His children are Maryette and Amanda by his first wife and Cora and Clara by his second. He is a farmer on the homestead.

Lester Graves came to this town in 1826 and cleared the farm now owned by Alvin R. Graves. He was a native of Massachusetts and died here in 1868. His wife died Feb. 28, 1863. Children: Alvin, Charles F., Cornelia, Mary Ann, and George. Charles F. Graves was born March 19, 1825, and died March 15, 1890. Sept. 11, 1854, he married Melissa Atwell, who was born Aug. 17, 1833. Children: Burt H., born Nov. 9, 1855; Cora Estella, born July 10, 1857; Nora E. (Mrs. Frank E. Haight), born Nov. 26, 1859, died June 17, 1884; Lottie W. (Mrs. George E. Waller), born Aug. 26, 1860; Edith, born June 8, 1867; and George R., born Oct. 24, 1869. Burt H. Graves married Jennie B. Stillson and his children are Byron L., Bessie S., and Charles L. He is a member of the firm of Johnson & Graves, is postmaster, and since 1889 has been town clerk. Alvin R. Graves was born Oct. 14, 1818, and married, Sept. 10, 1843, Sarah E., daughter of Lathrop and Olive Mills. They have one daughter, Mary A., born Dec. 19, 1847, who married, Feb. 7, 1876, Oscar Hubbard, who was born in Leon in 1845; children: Mabel G. and Nellie L. Mr. Graves has resided on his present farm sixty-eight years.

John Haven, son of Elkanah, was born in Framingham, Mass., Nov. 9, 1774, came to Perrysburg in March, 1820, cleared a farm, and died March 21, 1829. He married Mary Lowe, who died Jan. 2, 1853. Children: John, Philander L., Mary F., Philena, Julia, Ebenezer, George, and W. L. W. L. Haven was born Nov. 14, 1819, at Concord, N. Y., and Feb. 24, 1850, married Emily F. Clark, who was born at Perry, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1825, and who died April 13, 1889. Mr. Haven is a retired farmer and is engaged in the insurance business.

Benjamin Hayward, a native of Scipio, N. Y., was an early settler of Freedom, where he died. His children were Charles, Hannah, Phebe, Walter, Armenia, Susanna, Benjamin, and Asa K. Asa K. Hayward, born in Scipio, Aug. 30, 1819, married, Oct. 11, 1857, Harriet A., daughter of Elisha and Mariah Tichnor, who was born in this town Sept. 4, 1831. Mr. Hayward died April 28, 1884. Children: Elisha B., A. J., Nora M., Elsie A., and Fred M. Mrs. Harriet A. Hayward survives and occupies the homestead. Elisha Tichnor was born in Canada West and came to Perrysburg in 1847, where he died Dec. 18, 1884. He married Mariah Clough, who died here in 1864. His children were Harriet A., George, John, Joseph, Lewis, Elisha, Euretta A., Christine E., Benjamin, and Francis.

John Hooker, a native of Brandon, Vt., came to Perrysburg while young and was the first permanent settler on the Hooker farm, where he died about 1860. Children: John, Daniel, Abigail, Mary Ann, Lois, Fanny, and Harriet. John Hooker, Jr., was born in Brandon, Sept. 5, 1806, and died here June 24, 1888. He married Philena, daughter of James Waterman, who was born Dec. 27, 1813, and who died here Aug. 26, 1883; children: Helen M., Benjamin F., Huldah A., James L., Hull M., John R., Harriet I., Lois, Newel P., Dora,

Elva A., and Warren B. All were born in Perrysburg. Hull M. Hooker was killed at Malvern Hill in 1862 while serving as a member of Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vois. Warren B. Hooker is a prominent lawyer in Fredonia and since 1890 a Republican representative in Congress. John R. and Elva A. Hooker occupy the homestead of their grandfather.

Jacob Hooker, a native of Massachusetts, came to this town in 1834 and cleared the farm on which he died in 1860. His wife was Doris Fife, who died in 1880. Children: Mindwell, Jane, Emma, Spicer, and Susan. Spicer Hooker was born in Goshen, Vt., in May, 1832. He married Elizabeth Cadwell; children: Byron J., Carrie, Hull, Cora, Ellen, Clyde, and Lizzie. Byron J., born Aug. 10, 1857, married, Feb. 14, 1883, Jennie, daughter of Harvey and Cornelia (Graves) Hurd.

Gilbert Hoyt, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, came to Gowanda about 1830 as a wagon maker, and died at the Indian mission aged ninety years. He married Prudence Sheldon, who also died at the mission at the age of seventy. Children: Sheldon, Seth, John G., Ann, and Martha. John G. Hoyt, born in Vermont, Oct. 26, 1827, came to Cattaraugus county with his parents and married Sarah McCollister. He now resides in Buffalo and follows the profession of architect and bridge builder. Children: Richard, John G., Jr., Charles, Emma P., Harriet, Jesse, Maud, Grace, Ann, and Theodore. John G. Hoyt, Jr., was born in Buffalo in 1852 and is now a farmer near Versailles.

Peter Ingraham, a native of Rensselaer county, died in Otto at the age of eighty. His wife was Sybil Woolman, who died in Leon. Children: Humphrey, Hartman S., Peter, Annie, Lucina, and Hannah M. Hartman S. Ingraham was born in Rensselaer county and died in Wisconsin. His wife was Catharine Purdy and their children were Peter W., Electa, Jane, John R., Sybil, Lucina, Charles, Adelbert, Gilbert, and Loretta. John R. Ingraham was born in Otto, Nov. 9, 1833. Feb. 19, 1860, he married Charlotte Burke, who was born April 29, 1843. He has been a farmer in Perrysburg nearly fifteen years. George Burke, the father of Mrs. Charlotte Ingraham, was born in Otsego county, where he died in 1844. His wife was Mariah Crumb, who was born Sept. 19, 1815, and died July 30, 1882.

Abel Jolles, born in Saratoga county, came to Perrysburg soon after his marriage and settled on the farm on which he died aged seventy years. He married Mariah West; children: Laura, Betsey, Phebe, Warren, and Warner. Warren Jolles was born in Perrysburg, July 13, 1832, and in 1869 married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas S. and Matilda M. (Ayres) Morrell. Children: Burton W., Elbert G., Earl W., Ara A., and Angie M. Mrs. Elizabeth Jolles survives her husband. Her widowed mother, Matilda M. Morrell, also survives and lives with Mrs. Jolles in Dayton.

Schuyler Marvin, son of Jeffrey, was born in Orange county in 1806 and married Elizabeth Berthöf. Coming to Perrysburg in 1855 he died here in 1878, having had born to him these children: Sarah, Dewitt, Martha, James B., Seth, Mary, and Lawrence. James B. Marvin was born in Erie county, Feb. 27, 1837, and Jan. 26, 1867, married Hester A. Watkins, of Pembroke, N. Y., by whom he had one daughter, Florence A. His second wife was Lydia E. Robbins, who was born in Persia, a daughter of Elhanan W. Allen. They have one daughter, Mary L. He is a farmer in Perrysburg, where he has resided since 1855. Mary Marvin, daughter of Jeffrey, married Cyrus E. Christian and has one daughter, Ruth E. Florence Marvin married Daniel Wagner and has one daughter, Alice.



Abel Mattoon, a New Englander by birth, served in the Revolutionary war and early settled in Hanover, N. Y., whence he removed to Perrysburg, and finally to Wayne county, Ind., where he died. In all these places he was a typical pioneer. Children: Philip, Sylvenus, Lydia, Hannah, Aurilla, and Abel. Abel Mattoon was born in Warren county, N. Y., moved to Perrysburg, and was killed in 1827 at the raising of a log house. He married Mary Livingston; children: Clara, Jeremiah, Samuel, Schuyler, Polly, Lydia, Sylvester, John, Rebecca, Margaret, Ellen, and Sylvenus. The latter was born March 18, 1816, and married, May 15, 1842, Jane T. Gardner, who died in Nov., 1887. Children: Jane A., James K., Henry J., Ella F., and William T. William T. Mattoon, born April 9, 1853, married Mary Ward, and his children are Bernice G. and Ida B. He is a farmer, mason, and cheese maker in Perrysburg. Sylvenus Mattoon participated in the Dutch Hill war in 1845.

Francis Maynard, son of Francis and Margaret Maynard, was born in New Haven, Vt., July 4, 1834. Feb. 20, 1854, he married Jane Forbes, of Canada, and his children are Ellen and Richard. Richard Maynard was born Sept. 15, 1861, and Feb. 11, 1887, he married Emma Lilly, by whom he has one son, Francis, born March 20, 1890. Father and son are farmers on the same farm.

Alexander McAdams was born, lived, and died in Scotland. James McAdams, his son, was born in that country in 1810 and died there July 14, 1880. His son George M. was born Dec. 11, 1857, in Kirkcudbright, Scotland, and came to Perrysburg on March 1, 1883. Feb. 13, 1889, he married Cora A. Borden, daughter of Warren and Ellen M. (Campbell) Borden, and has one daughter, Fanny C. Warren Borden was a son of Hiram and was one of the early settlers of Perrysburg. He died in 1885.

George A. Mitchell was born in England, Sept. 1, 1836, and died in Cherry Creek, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1892. His only son, Frank G. Mitchell, was born in Millport, N. Y., May 18, 1856, and March 16, 1880, married Ellen B. Johnson, of Perrysburg. Children: Carey T., Ethel J., and Edith L. Mr. Mitchell resides in Perrysburg and is a dealer in real estate in Buffalo.

Norton Mulkin, son of John and Sarah (Lovejoy) Mulkin, was born in Hanover, N. Y., and now resides in Perrysburg. He married Lovina Stillwell, who was born Nov. 23, 1833, in Ellisburgh, N. Y.; children: Norton, Jr., Archie, Sarah, Milton, Alfred M., Morris H., Maud E., and Ona A. Ona A. Mulkin was born March 16, 1862, and Jan. 14, 1886, married Ida, daughter of Jasper W. and Jennie (Mitchell) Seeley. Children: Ona A., Jr., and Jesse M. He is a general merchant in Perrysburg village. Alfred M. Mulkin was born April 27, 1864. Norton Mulkin is now a resident of Versailles. Maude married Seth Williston and resides in Perrysburg. William M. Mulkin served in the Civil war from Michigan. Erastus Mulkin served in the 49th N. Y. Vols. and was promoted first lieutenant. John Stillwell and Ona A. Stillwell enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols., the latter attaining the rank of first lieutenant and being killed at Gettysburg.

Daniel Newcomb, son of Dea. Daniel and Electa (Day) Newcomb, was born April 27, 1815, in Vermont. By trade a tanner and currier he eventually became a farmer and came to Perrysburg, where he died Feb. 7, 1881. He married Terressa J., daughter of Allen and Jane Sweet; children: Daniel, Martha J., William D., Martin L., Caroline E., and Daniel L. Mrs. Newcomb survives and resides with her son on the homestead. Allen Sweet died in this town aged eighty, as did also his wife Nov. 10, 1876. Her maiden name was Jane Saunders.

John Parker, a native of Rhode Island, served at Valley Forge in the Revolutionary war and died at the age of about ninety. He married twice and his children were John, David D., Joseph, Hannah, Freeloze, Annis, Lucy, and Olive. David D. Parker was born in Rupert, Vt., Jan. 17, 1791. Coming to Perrysburg in 1822, after serving in the War of 1812, he cleared two farms and died Dec. 9, 1875, his children being Mariah H., Olive R., Convis D., Thomas F., Salem T., Salem P., De Forest N., Eugene L. and Josephine L. (twins), Mary C., and Myron M. The last named was born May 24, 1824, and married Lydia Knapp. Children: Allen C., Spencer B., Capitola, and Salem E. He has been assessor twelve years and is a farmer near Versailles. Allen C. Parker married Mrs. Eurette Chapman, daughter of Elisha Tichnor, and is a hotel keeper in the same village.

De Forest N. Parker was born in this town Dec. 5, 1832. Nov. 17, 1863, he married Mary E., daughter of William and Hannah Tichnor; children: Gertrude M., Remington H., and Edith. Mr. Parker was deputy provost-marshal at Dunkirk during the Rebellion and since 1887 has resided in Buffalo, being by occupation a commercial traveler. He was supervisor of Perrysburg two years and justice of the peace four years.

John Parker, son of John, who was a son of John, came to Hanover, N. Y., in 1812, and died in Perrysburg in 1859. He came to this town in 1830. His wife was Eunice, daughter of Peter Parker; children: David C., Mary P., John, Seth, George F., James, Ezra A., Ann, and Edwin. George F. Parker, born in 1821, married Catharine Taylor, and has one son, Cassius M., born in 1852, who married Adelle Day and had one daughter. George F. served in the Rebellion in Co. B, 72d N. Y. Inf., and was wounded at Williamsburg. He was transferred to Co. E, 10th N. Y. Vet. Reserve Corps, and was discharged June 20, 1864. He re-enlisted Oct. 7, 1864, in Co. I, 87th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served until the war closed. He was elected coroner in 1872 and served fifteen consecutive years. He has been justice of the peace since 1879 and is now notary public.

Ezra A. Parker was born Feb. 23, 1829. Feb. 3, 1853, he married Amy Wheeler, who died July 1, 1890. Children: Mary, Hiram W., Myra, S. Arvilla, Cora L., and Ezra N. Mr. Parker served in Co. C, 145th Pa. Vols. and died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 23, 1863, of typhoid fever. His daughter Myra occupies the Hiram Wheeler homestead at Versailles.

Taber Pelton, a native of Massachusetts, came to Perrysburg at an early day and died on the Pelton homestead aged fifty-seven. He married Rosina Moore. Children: Taber, Lura, Ishmer, Sarah A., Asenath, Ethimer, William, Elder, Orpha, Mary, Betsey, and Osmyn. The latter was born in Massachusetts in 1803 and came to this town with his parents, where he died in 1883. He married Samantha Nichols and his children were Orrett L., Simon, Marvin, Irinda, Normanda N., Philetus, Egbert, Lemon and Tyler (twins), Orpha, Jerome, and Nathan P. Lemon N. Pelton, son of Osmyn, married Phebe A. Flower, and is a member of the firm of Knapp & Pelton, proprietors of the grist-mill at Perrysburg. Taber Pelton, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Lemuel Minor, and had one child, Caleb M., born May 30, 1835. Caleb M. married Mercy A. Kilborn; children: John, Mary, William, Wallace, Mark S., Burt H., and Lura. His second wife is Flora B. Coon. Lemuel Minor was a native of Norwich, Conn., and served seven years and seven months as drum-major in the Revolution, being pressed into the service and discharged personally by Washington. He came to Perrysburg in 1820 and cleared a

farm he purchased with his pension money. At the time of his death, in Dec., 1848, he was the oldest man in town, his age being ninety-eight. He married Susan Button and his children were Lemuel, Clara, Charlotte, Mary.

Dr. James Pettit was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1776, lived in Onondaga county, and finally settled in Fredonia, N. Y., where he died in 1847. His son Eber M. was born in Fabius, N. Y., May 3, 1801, and married Euretta Sweet; children: Helen E., Harriet, Fred, and James M. James M. Pettit was born Jan. 13, 1833, and married Sarah E. Hall; children: Eber M., Fred, Helen, and Sarah. He enlisted in Aug., 1861, in Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was promoted captain July 2, 1863. He was wounded at Gettysburg by a minie-ball in the back of the neck and discharged in Dec., 1863. Mr. Pettit was supervisor of Perrysburg one term and for several years succeeding 1870 a general merchant, being also a dealer in botanic drugs. He studied in Kenosha, Wis., was admitted to the bar in 1859, and resides in Fredonia, N. Y.

Elihu Russell, son of Jonathan and Zerviah (Howland) Russell, was born in Bristol, Mass., in 1804, and came to Collins, Erie county, with his parents. He eventually settled in Perrysburg and died in Gowanda, Nov. 12, 1874. He married Dinah Sisson, who died in Collins, July 3, 1867. Children: Ruth, Elizabeth, Lucy, Sylvia, and Sophia. The latter married Ezekiel Press and resides in Gowanda, as does also Ruth, who was born July 21, 1836.

Elijah Shepard, a native of Massachusetts, came to Perrysburg among the early settlers and located on what is now the Chester Moore farm. He subsequently removed to Fon du Lac, Wis., where he died aged ninety-five. Children: Riley, Jane, Manson, Joseph, Selinda, Norman, Sylvester A., David, and Olive. Sylvester A. Shepard was born in 1829 and died in 1874. He married Eliza Moore; children: Willis and Eugene. Eugene Shepard married Mary Doud; children: Willis and Ida. Olive Shepard married a Mr. Killips, who was killed in a saw-mill in Wisconsin. Chester Moore, the father of Mrs. Eliza Shepard, was born in Massachusetts and came to Perrysburg after his marriage, settling on a farm when there were but two houses between Gowanda and Nashville. He died in 1851.

Ebenezer Slawson was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1795, and died in Hanover, N. Y., in 1877. His father, Ebenezer, was a tailor by trade and a farmer and served seven years in the Revolutionary war, dying in Yates county in Jan., 1820. His wife was Lydia Nash. Ebenezer, Jr., married Betsey Carr, who died in this town in 1859. Children: Samuel, Melissa, Eliza, Daniel, Caroline, John, and Silas N. Silas N. Slawson was born in Yates county, July 7, 1814. March 10, 1836, he married Temperance L. Hopper. Children: Newton, Temperance A., and Samuel E. The latter was born in Hanover, N. Y., May 12, 1850, and married Inez Parsell, Sept. 17, 1873. Silas N. Slawson married, second, Alice I. Frink, June 4, 1885. Newton Slawson died in April, 1883. He married Rose C. Brown. He was several years a teacher, twelve years a justice of the peace, and was deputy sheriff at the time of his death. Silas N. was superintendent of schools in Hanover, Chautauqua county, and town superintendent and commissioner of schools in Perrysburg. He was one of three delegates from this locality to Philadelphia to organize the U. S. Teachers' Association, and has taught school over twenty years.

Lilly Stafford, son of Lilly and Tirzah (Wood) Stafford, was an early settler of Collins, Erie county, where he died. His son Timothy R. was born April 14, 1826, and Jan. 4, 1865, married Elnora Dimon; children: Nora and Dana L. He has in his possession the coat of arms of the Stafford family

handed down from his great-grandfather, of England. Lilly Stafford, Sr., was a silver and gunsmith by trade and passed his life in Massachusetts. Leander Stafford, son of Lilly, Jr., was born May 9, 1824. Dec. 25, 1852, he married Laura Ansley; children: Asher C. and Lilly J., both of whom are married. Leander Stafford is now a retired farmer residing in Gowanda.

Samuel Starr, a native of Danbury, Conn., was one of the earliest settlers near the village of Perrysburg, where he died and was buried, and the week following his demise he received from the government a land warrant for services in the Revolutionary war, in which he served at the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife was Catharine Keeler, who was born on the Hudson, and his children were Orville, Noah, William, Ezra, John, Edwin, Zeborah, Sally, Catharine, and Anna M. Orville was born in Connecticut, came to this town with his father, and died in 1865. He married Minerva Coburn, who died in 1871; children: John S., Helen, and Phebe C. Phebe C. Starr was born in Dayton, Jan. 15, 1834, and May 30, 1856, married Anson J. Bailey, who died the same year. She married, second, Porter Millhollen, who died six years afterward, leaving one son, Orville, who now resides with his mother in Perrysburg. She married for her third husband Marion Chaffee, who served in Co. E, 4th Vt. Vols., and died in the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., May 16, 1891.

Samuel K. Strickland was born in Otsego county March 15, 1800, and came to Perrysburg in 1816, whence he subsequently removed to Dayton, where he died aged seventy-six. He served in the War of 1812 and was at the battle of Plattsburgh. He married Permelia Waltz, who died in Dayton in 1863. Children: Robert O., Chester D., Mary Ann, Fayette, Jane, John N., Matilda, George F., Mercy, Samuel H., and Mirenus W. Chester D. Strickland was born Oct. 18, 1818. April 3, 1845, he married Emeline A. Nash, who was born May 1, 1826, and died July 8, 1884, a daughter of Silas and Sally (Bunce) Nash, early settlers of Dayton. Children: Silas I., Alice, Clorine M., Elva P., Flora J., Dillon D., L. May, and C. Douglass. Mr. Strickland served in Co. K, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged Oct. 31, 1863. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison four days. George F. Strickland was born Sept. 30, 1829. In 1851 he married Matilda Wells, who was born in Dayton in 1839. They have one daughter, Mary J. (Mrs. Egbert D. Hall). Peter Waltz, the father of Mrs. Permelia Strickland, served seven years and nine months in the Revolutionary war and drew a pension, which was subsequently paid to his widow until her death.

Thomas Townsend was born in Dutchess county, lived for a time in Penn Yan, N. Y., and finally came to Perrysburg, where he died Nov. 17, 1858. His wife was Polly Cross; children: Luther A., Sally, Abbie, Harriet C., and John R. The last named was born in Penn Yan, March 3, 1823, and married, June 17, 1852, S. Arvilla, daughter of Ralph and Maria (Cole) Johnson, of Dayton, who survives him, residing on the homestead. Ralph Johnson was born in Stafford, Conn., April 3, 1797, came to Dayton in 1815, and died Jan. 11, 1871. He was the first postmaster in Dayton, for several years its town clerk and supervisor, and one of its earliest inn keepers.

James Van Schoonhoven, son of Henry, an early settler in Hanover, N. Y., was born in Schoharie county Aug. 24, 1794, and died Sept. 2, 1865. His son Richard B. was born in Aug., 1837, and married, Dec. 11, 1858, Mary E. Snow, who died July 8, 1877; children: Ruby D., James F., Charles R., and Ethelyn J. He married, second, Mrs. Elene C. Newton, Jan. 11, 1880. Catharine P., sister of Richard B., married Lewis Snow and resides in this town. James Van



Schoonhoven was one of the first settlers in Chautauqua county to manufacture scythe snathes, which he made by hand.

John Vosburg, son of Isaac and Mary (Kellogg) Vosburg, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Aug. 28, 1800, and died Feb. 26, 1873. In 1823 he married Betsey B. Fillmore, who died May 31, 1846. Children: Mary J., Charles, William F., Laura S., Franklin B., Annette, George L., Caroline M., Norton N. Harry, and Sydna J. George L. Vosburg, born May 1, 1838, married, April 5, 1859, Eliza A., daughter of Chancellor and Ann (Briggs) Campbell, and has children John C. and Annette. The latter married George B. Ward and has children Laura S., Harry, and Mary A. John C. Vosburg married Clara Arnold. Cyrus Fillmore, the father of Mrs. Betsey B. Vosburg, served seven years in the Revolution, drew a pension, and died at Collins, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1847. George L. Vosburg was a constable in Gowanda fourteen years, deputy sheriff two years, and conducted the stage and livery business of Gowanda twelve years.

Elijah Wells, son of Elijah, who served in the war of the Revolution, was born in Conway, Mass., and came to Perrysburg in 1819, settling on a farm near the center of the town, where he died March 8, 1825. He married Mercy Hopkins, daughter of Seth, a Revolutionary soldier; she died here aged sixty-nine. Children: John, Dexter, Elijah, Luther, Clarissa, Thomas H. Thomas H. Wells was born in Conway, Mass., Feb. 16, 1809. Coming to Perrysburg with his parents in 1819 he married, March 16, 1828, Betsey Shannon, who was born Oct. 2, 1809. Children: Warren, Adaline, Marian D., Mercy J., and Florinda. He is now a farmer on the homestead and enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest men in town. Warren Wells, born Oct. 22, 1832, married Julia Crowell and has children Ellie A., Flora A., Grant E., Thomas F., and Harley E. Marian D. married Leonard Darling, Jan. 1, 1856, and has children Willie H., Addie D., and Elmer L. Mr. Darling was killed at the Second Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862, while serving in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., in which he enlisted Sept. 15, 1861.

Lemuel H. Wood was born July 6, 1844, a son of Joseph and Sally (Hicks) Wood, and is now a farmer. He has been supervisor of Perrysburg since 1891 and has also served as assessor and highway commissioner. He married Alice F., daughter of Egbert and Cynthia (Davis) Ostrander, who was born April 29, 1846. Joseph Wood was a native of Vermont, served in the War of 1812, and removed from Saratoga, N. Y., to Silver Creek, whence he finally came to this town, where he cleared a farm at "Ruggtown" and died in 1866. Children: Joseph D., William, Ami, Dudley, Vashta, Betsey, Polly, Sarah F., Russell, and Lemuel H. Russell Wood served in the Ellsworth Zouaves and died at his home in 1864.

Homer Woodin was born in Bristol, Conn., July 6, 1806. March 10, 1829, he married Vashti Beckwith, who was born in Burlington, Conn., May 14, 1805. In Nov. following they joined Luzon Botsford in Otto, whose wife Polly was Mrs. Woodin's sister. He purchased the improvements of Harvey Butler, for which he paid \$300 cash. He then went to the land office in Ellicottville and paid \$25, and received a new contract. His land cost him, besides the \$300 paid for the improvements, \$1.25 per acre. About 1850 he traded this farm for another of 400 acres known as the Stephen Soule place. About 1857 he left this farm to his sons William and Martin H., and bought the farm of Warren Allen, containing 330 acres, where he resided until 1869, when he purchased a home containing thirty acres adjoining, where he resided



the remainder of his life. After Mr. Woodin located in Perrysburg he engaged in dealing in butter and cheese, and it is said of him that he bought more cheese and handled more money at that time than any other man in the county. He was first a Whig and later a staunch Republican. He served as assessor and justice of the peace many years, but when his party nominated him assemblyman he refused to accept. Mr. Woodin died Dec. 12, 1875. Mrs. Woodin survives him and resides in the village of Dayton.

Homer E. Woodin, son of William and Abi (Derby) Woodin and grandson of Homer, was born in Otto, July 8, 1860. Feb. 23, 1877, he married a daughter of Elijah Hawkins, of Persia; children: Inez M., born Nov. 23, 1879, died Oct. 16, 1890, and Homer E., born Dec. 27, 1889. He is a farmer on the Vosburg farm, where he has lived fifteen years. Elijah Hawkins was born in Vermont, Nov. 10, 1815, and died Jan. 9, 1878. His wife, Roxana Ackley, was born in Persia, Sept. 27, 1828.

Charles Zimmerman, son of Michael, married, in Denmark, Europe, Mary, daughter of John Mathias Hink, a distiller and brewer. They came to America in 1854 and to Perrysburg in 1881, where he died Sept. 20, 1872. Children: Fred, Charles, Amelia, and Henrietta. Fred Zimmerman married Amelia Durand and has children Mamie, Laura, and Bessie. Henrietta is a talented musician and Fred is musical director in the Girard avenue theater, Philadelphia. Charles also holds a similar position in a traveling troupe.

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## CHAPTER XLII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PERSIA.

PERSIA lies in the northwest part of the county and covers an area of 13,296 acres. It is irregular in form and embraces some of the most rugged uplands in northwestern Cattaraugus. Its east and north boundary lines are washed by the waters of the south branch and the main stream of the Cattaraugus, into which flow several small tributaries, which afford excellent drainage. There are a number of good mill sites, which in early days were extensively and profitably utilized. The soil of the town is composed mainly of clay and gravelly or sandy loam and is very fertile. Many of the elevations attain a height of 600 feet above Lake Erie, and in several localities the scenery is picturesque, even romantic.

The dense forests long afforded lucrative employment to the early settlers. Mills were erected and manufacturing was carried on quite profitably until the warm rays of the sun could penetrate the soil and aid in converting it into cultivated fields. Agriculture then engaged the attention of the inhabitants and has ever since been their chief industry. Dairying in recent years has developed into an important branch of the average farmer's occupation. The business of raising hops was also once attempted.

The early settlement of the town is embraced in the following posthumous narrative prepared expressly for this chapter by the late Hon. William H. Stuart, of Gowanda:

The historical and oriental name by which the town of Persia is known was given it more than twenty-five years after its dense forests had been penetrated and the sun allowed to shine upon its virgin soil. Prior to 1817 a vast region of land now embraced in other towns of Cattaraugus county was known by the town name first as Olean, next as Perry, and subsequently as Perrysburg, and remained unchanged until 1835, when Luther Allen, Chester Howe, Albert G. Burke, Truman Edwards, Ralph Johnson, Amasa L. Chaffee, and others joined in a petition to the Board of Supervisors for a division of Perrysburg into two or more towns. The result was a sub-division on February 7th erecting two new towns (Dayton and Persia) and leaving the mother town of Perrysburg to yet rejoice in her honored historic name, with new boundaries, all of which have remained unchanged until the present day. Fifty-five years have made their annual circuit since this new-born town was christened with a name so suggestive of antiquated opulence; and as all of those above mentioned who took part in the transaction have long since been gathered to the home of their fathers I have made diligent search for the name of the happy god-father, and have been thus far unable to locate him. In 1810 Turner Aldrich, with a family of sons and daughters, came from Connecticut and took up 707 acres of land covering both sides of Cattaraugus creek, comprising a large portion of the present village of Gowanda. He built a log house on the east side of the creek and commenced to chop and clear the land for a home. Soon after, Ahaz Allen came from Lancaster, Erie county, with a view of buying lands on the creek for milling purposes, and finding the Aldriches just ahead of him he continued his way a mile farther up and located 300 acres of land covering both sides of the creek at Hidi.

In those years, when the whole country was an unbroken wilderness, it was difficult to say which was the best location for a new comer to settle upon with a view of making it his permanent home. The broad flats of Zoar, with their rich soil and magnificent timber, offered grand inducements to the pioneer to go there and locate, and in company with Peter Pratt, a neighbor of his in Lancaster, Mr. Allen made his first pitch in Zoar, where he lived a year or two prior to his coming to Persia. Not finding the opportunities so propitious as anticipated for damming the Cattaraugus with any degree of safety he concluded to remove, soon as practicable, down below where the shore and bed of the stream were rock-bound, and where a more permanent foundation for dams and mills were offered to the pioneer, whose ambition was to utilize the power that nature had furnished for the conversion of those magnificent pines, oaks, black-walnuts, hemlocks, and other timber that so densely covered the hills and valleys of the Cattaraugus creek at this point into lumber. There was a man by the name of John Russel living in Concord (Willink at that time) whom he engaged to go down and erect a log house and remain in it until the following spring, when, with his wife and babe, less than a year old, he would come to take possession and relieve him of further duties. Accordingly in May, 1812, Mr. Allen with his wife and infant son in her arms embarked in a canoe at the head of the flats in Zoar, and sailed down with the current of the stream to the mansion prepared for him by Mr. Russel at Hidi, where they arrived in safety after a few hours' voyage down the turbulent Cattaraugus. Mr. Russel received them with hearty congratu-

lations on their safe arrival, and for the first time a white family had taken up their residence in what is now the town of Persia.

John Russel continued to work for Mr. Allen that year, and together they made quite an opening on the flats around their humble cabin. But, as war had been declared between the United States and Great Britain, and hostilities already commenced upon the border, a draft was made by the provost-marshal upon all the able-bodied men of the State. Mr. Allen was a victim to the wheel of fortune upon its first turn, and was drafted as a militiaman in the service of his country. They were alone in the woods, surrounded by the perils of life among wild beasts and Indians of questionable friendship in close proximity, and their only white neighbor more than a mile below on the other side of the creek. Mrs. Allen was but nineteen years old and her oldest son, Norman, was not far from one year. Under these circumstances Mr. Allen concluded that his duty was to protect his wife and child from harm first, and then give to his country all the aid possible in defence of her maritime rights upon the high seas and the maintenance of our God-given nationality. Mr. Russel had thus far been of valuable service to him, and fully comprehending the dilemma in which Mr. Allen was placed he proffered his service as a substitute for a small consideration. Mr. Allen thanked him for his kind offer and engaged him to take his place in the ranks of the soldiers by giving him twice the amount of his proposition. He was to report for duty at Canandaigua, for which place he soon left, and was there sworn into service and was forever thereafter lost sight of by Mr. Allen, as he never returned or was heard of more.

In 1814 Thomas and Edwin Farnsworth came from the central part of the State and took up the farm lying between the Allen and Aldrich purchase, upon which they built a log house, which was the first house erected in the original boundary of Lodi on the Cattaraugus county side of the creek; it stood a little south of the old red house subsequently built by Thomas Farnsworth, in which he raised a large family, and when ripe in years breathed his last within the precinct of those walls, in which the greater part of his life had been spent. About this time Col. Benjamin Waterman came from Vermont and took up the land lying north and west of the Aldrich purchase, on the flats, a part of which are now embraced in the corporate lines of the village, and built a double log house near to where Thatcher brook empties into Cattaraugus creek. He built a stockade or corral around his house as a safeguard for his hogs, cattle, and sheep at night against the ravages of wild beasts that infested these forests in large numbers and were continually committing depredations upon the hog-pens and sheep-folds of the first settlers. Mr. Waterman's family consisted of a wife, three daughters, and one son, all small children. Other children were born to them and grew to manhood and womanhood, all of whom have died or moved away, except one, the relict of the late S. C. Springer, who yet remains among us an old lady of over eighty years.

There are incidents in the history of individuals which, if not well understood, sometimes are magnified and perverted into falsehood by designing persons whereby personal gain is looked for as a reward for their perfidy. Such a case occurred in 1823, when two persons in this vicinity were nominated for member of Assembly, one by the Democratic party, the other by the Whigs. The life and history of both individuals are so closely interwoven with Gowanda that nothing but an impartial record should go down to poster-

ity with truth exalted and falsehood disproved. Therefore I will nothing extenuate, but give facts based upon my own knowledge as formed after thorough investigation. It was currently circulated by the Democrats of that campaign that Col. Benjamin Waterman was the party who surrendered James Bird to the provost-marshal at Buffalo in 1814 and received a reward which the government authorities had offered for his capture as a deserter from the service at Erie, Pa. It was said that he was taken to Erie, tried by court-marshal, found guilty, and shot that fall, greatly lamented by all who knew him. There was an old song written at that time entitled "James Bird," which was very popular and so pathetic that it reached the hearts of all who heard it, and brought down the vengeance and ire upon his supposed deliverer for paltry gain. This song was published and circulated by an insurance company four or five years ago, and in the circular was an extract of a letter written by John Henry, who said that he sat up with Colonel Waterman the night of his death, and after the old man had breathed his last he felt a great relief of mind, knowing as he did that the deceased was the person who was responsible for the death of the gallant James Bird, unjustly shot for desertion at Erie, Pa. I have talked with many people about the guilt or innocence of the accused and have invariably found public opinion divided on the subject with not a scintilla of evidence other than hearsay to substantiate the unjust charge made against our late townsman. But like other falsehoods that have been repeated until believed to be true by credulous and unthinking people, this story had its origin in a circumstance which occurred in the Waterman family in the first years of their advent into this place. There was a young man by the name of Gray, an acquaintance of the family in Vermont, who followed them here and hired out to work for Colonel Waterman on the farm. He continued there until the fall of the year, when all of a sudden he came up missing. His whereabouts were unknown to the family, and as he had never manifested dissatisfaction or a disposition to leave his strange actions were as much of a mystery to them as to others, who freely made comments and offered suggestions on the probable cause of his leaving. It was ascertained that Mr. Gray had received no compensation for his service, which led people to believe that there was a design on the part of Colonel Waterman to get rid of him, and when the sad event of James Bird's death reached here the wagging tongue of gossip circulated the story that Gray was the assumed name of Bird, who had come to escape the vigilance of martial law and the eye of detection of the officers ever on the alert for deserters. Circumstances corroborated the truth of the report, and for three years it was veritably believed and passed upon as a current fact, Mr. Waterman's statement to the contrary notwithstanding. Three years thereafter, on a beautiful summer's day, the illusion was dispelled by Mr. Gray returning as unexpectedly as he had left. The news of his return spread rapidly among the neighbors, and he was not infrequently interviewed on the subject of what caused him to leave so uncerimoniously three years before, but he refused to inform his interlocutors of the whys and wherefores of the case, which he said did not belong to the public, and was only a private affair between him and one of the older members of the family. But the fiat had gone forth, and the foul aspersions on the good name of Mr. Waterman had become so deep rooted that even positive proof of his innocence was not sufficient to obliterate the cloud upon his character which he carried with him to his dying day.

Colonel Waterman was a leader of men in those days and led an active



life among the people. In addition to chopping and clearing his land he kept the first tavern in the place, which was then only known as Perrysburg. Solomon Dunham built the first hotel at the head of Main street in 1824. It was burned to ashes in 1845. The Albro family owned and occupied the house when burned. The first line of stages between Aldrich Mills and Buffalo was established by Col. Benjamin Waterman. His route for the first few years was by Hidi, where the first bridge across Cattaraugus creek was built and remained until 1830, four years after the main bridge at Lodi was completed. The Hidi bridge was erected in 1816 and remained standing until condemned as unsafe and torn down in 1830, never to be rebuilt. In 1814 Mr. Allen employed help and dug the first race at Hidi and built the first dam on Cattaraugus creek. He little knew the element he had to combat, when the stream was swollen to full banks and swept down with irresistible force at the rate of eight or ten miles an hour. Consequently the labor on his dam, which occupied nearly three months, was swept away in the fall freshet. Profiting by the experience of his first attempt, the following year he built another dam, the model of which was the conception of his own masterly brain. In this structure the elements found their match and were held in abeyance from that year until now (1893). Most of the original timbers are still extant and form the barrier that turns the tide which propels the machinery on the race below. Mr. Allen said they were digging the mill-race at the time of the bombardment of Fort Erie and could distinctly hear the booming of the cannon each day—Aug. 15, 16, and 17, 1814, when the fort capitulated and was blown up. Not knowing the result of the conflict they were in dread suspense for more than a week, when an Indian from the reservation who was there gave them full particulars of the fight.

While the Indians were friendly and never molested the white settlers, yet nearly every day some of them might be seen lingering around and watching with distrustful eyes the encroachment of civilization that would eventually despoil them of their best hunting grounds. The dense forests bordering on Cattaraugus creek were prolific of all kinds of wild game, and within sixty rods from the head of the race was a deer-lick, where, in the evening, the timid deer would come to slake their thirst and occasionally one paid the forfeit with his life for his boldness. Ox-teams were indispensable to the pioneer, and Mr. Allen had provided himself with two heavy yoke of oxen which he purchased in Clarence hollow, Erie county. He improvised a slip from the crotch of a tree and at the Lancaster mill bought four bags of corn meal and one of wheat flour, and hauled them through the woods (most of the way by marked trees) to his new house on the Cattaraugus. The first year (1812) he chopped and cleared about ten acres of land, which he planted to corn and potatoes the next season. I have often heard him say that this was the heaviest crop he ever saw grow upon the same amount of land. But the coons and bears were destructive neighbors, as they made sad depredations on the outskirts adjoining the forest. One night during the following winter a large bear took from the pen a hog which weighed over 100 pounds and made off with him as if he were a pigmy. The hog objected to this unceremonious intrusion and squealed as hogs never squealed before, and aroused the men, who immediately went to the rescue. The men and dogs pressed so hard upon him that he was compelled to drop his victim and hasten to his seclusion, but the hog was so scared by the bear's rough handling that on the following day they cut his throat and dressed him for the



family's use. On the same day the men improvised a dead-fall by a heavy log raised to an angle of about a quarter-pitch and held up by a figure four, and bated with the lungs and entrails of the hog. The trap was set at the upper edge of the flats on the trail of the bear the night before. Bruin stopped to regale himself that night and, to his surprise, felt something drop that held him in its deadly embrace until life was extinct. He proved to be a large one and weighed over 300 pounds. They were not troubled thereafter in this immediate vicinity with bears. Wolves occasionally approached the clearing at night and raised a dismal howl, but their timidity (unless very hungry) prevented them from a near approach to the cabin of the settler.

I will here relate an incident of the killing of the last wolf seen in this town. In Dec., 1846, I was taking Mrs. N. H. Allen to her father's home three miles south. It was about nine o'clock A.M. and we had nearly reached the top of the hill on the road from Hidi, when a large wolf came from the woods below and crossed the road not over ten rods in front of us. I put my horses to their best speed to the place of destination and returned speedily home to inform of what I had seen. Three Nimrods, N. H., T. P., and Ahaz Allen, Jr., took their rifles and started in immediate pursuit. The track was fresh and they had no trouble in following the wolf through Dayton until they reached the Conewango swamp, where they were obliged to leave him for the night. The youngest two of the party abandoned the chase, but N. H., more plucky than the rest, went to the home of Aras Nash, living near by, father of Colonel Nash, of Little Valley, and put up for the night. Mr. Nash was an old hunter and joined Mr. Allen next morning. They took the track which they left the night before, and followed on until they found where he had regaled himself on some small animal. They pressed forward with renewed courage, and before night had the pleasure of seeing him in the distance, making from them on a slow gallop, seemingly tired from being followed so closely. That night they took refuge in a farm house near by, but at daylight were again on his track, and soon came upon the spot where he, too, had accepted rest. Throughout the day his footprints were so visible in the snow that they could make rapid progress, which kept the wolf continually on the alert to avoid them, and allowed of no opportunity for him to forage in quest of something to appease his growing appetite. In this way they followed him from Monday until Friday, when they came suddenly upon him, and before he could make his escape a ball from Mr. Nash's unerring rifle brought him down. As nothing had been heard of Mr. Allen since leaving home a great anxiety prevailed as to his whereabouts. But on Saturday Allen and Nash arrived in Lodi, bringing with them the carcass of a large wolf, the trophy of their successful chase, and the villagers gathered around and congratulated them on their prowess and capture of this wily enemy of the sheep-fold. The bounty paid for wolf scalps at that time was \$25 or \$30, which was awarded them.

When the saw-mill was completed at Hidi it was run day and night to supply the demand for lumber. This was the head-center of business, and others came in with a view to the building up of a village. Achilles Akin established the first blacksmith shop and for a few years did a thriving business. Dan Allen, brother of Ahaz, but two years his senior, came from Cayuga county and settled at Hidi in 1816. His family consisted of a wife and six children. They went into a log house just below where the mill now stands. The first frame house erected in Persia was built the previous year and is yet regarded as a comfortable residence. It stands on the hill on the road west

of Hidi and is now owned by Seler Snyder. Ahaz Allen built this house and lived in it until 1820, when he gave a deed conveying the same and about 100 acres of land to his brother Dan as a settlement of co-partnership between them.

Uncle Dan, as he was familiarly called by everybody in this vicinity, lived and raised thirteen sons and daughters in this domicile. Six or seven of the youngest were born there and seven of the girls were married in this house, and not until 1842 had death invaded the sanctity of those premises, when Laura, their eighth child, sickened and died aged twenty years. The next death occurred in 1853, when the venerable father, ripe in years, fell before the sickle of the grim reaper and was buried in the Gowanda Cemetery on Buffalo street. For many years Uncle Dan kept tavern and entertained travelers in this house, and long before Phoenix Lodge of Free Masons was thought of the fraternity held secret conclave within its walls. The old Free Masons of the surrounding country met here on stipulated occasions and held their lodge meetings, after which a banquet followed of the most convivial character. In 1819 Uncle Dan Allen was elected supervisor of Perrysburg, which was one of the first towns of Cattaraugus county at that time and embraced a large area of territory since made into other towns, one of which is Persia. Phineas Spencer was appointed one of three commissioners to build the first county clerk's office at Ellicottville in 1823 and the same year was elected member of Assembly for this county. On Sept. 15, 1813, a new comer was announced at Hidi and welcomed to the family of Ahaz Allen as the first child born of white parents in Perrysburg or Persia. She was christened Caroline and lived to be twenty-three years of age, when consumption terminated the life of one beloved by all who knew her.

Ichabod Harding and Asahel Camp settled at Hidi in 1819; two years later they established the first wool-carding and cloth-dressing business in this vicinity. This industry was indispensable to the farmers, who raised sheep and took their wool to the carding machine and had it converted into rolls, from which the good housewife and daughters spun it into yarn and wove it into flannel on a hand loom, after which it was sent to the cloth-dresser, fullled, colored, knapped, sheared, and pressed, and then was called fullled cloth and ready to be made into the wearing apparel of the family. Every household of the farmer had its spinning wheel and some of them had two or three. It will be remembered that as late as 1843 full-cloth was regarded as legal tender for services performed by the day laborer, and there are those among us yet living who tell of chopping cord-wood in the center of Gowanda for twenty-five cents per cord and taking full-cloth at \$1 per yard for their pay.

Nathaniel Whitcomb, one of the most eccentric characters and well known in this vicinity until a few years since, came to Hidi in 1817 from Vermont, the place of his birth. He engaged his services to Dan Allen and served him faithfully for over ten years (like Jacob of old), having in view one of his daughters, whom he hoped to win by merit of incessant toil and frugality to become his wife, but the girl could not see it in that way and he remained a bachelor until 1832, when he married Jane Darby, with whom he lived about twenty-five years, when death took her from him, but leaving to him two daughters and a son. They had buried two children and when his wife died he had three marble slabs placed at the head of their graves. Upon that commemorating his wife was this epitaph: "Father and mother, the sun shines bright and clear out of Gen. George Washington's fog; we 'v gained our improvements; oh, my God, how little we reverence him." Carved upon the top of

one is a lamb reposing in death; epitaph: "The lamb that was slain now lives again to intercede for me." Upon the other is carved a dove; the epitaph underneath is: "My love, my dove, is taken away from this world's hope and fear, and left her father in a hell of a cheer." These strange, uncouth epitaphs are purely characteristic of the author and only appreciable by those who knew him. He lived to be ninety-three years of age and died in Hidi on the 18th of June, 1884. It was his request that his remains be not taken to any church to be exhibited nor any minister preach hell or damnation over him when dead, for he had enough of that when living. He had been ground down and rubbed hard by a set of scofferous cusses all his life; and as evidence of his appreciation of them he would have for a monument at the head of his grave a grindstone with about half its width in the ground and on the upper rim these words engraved in plain letters: "Grind on, ye cusses." In justice to his memory I think some of his friends ought to carry out his wish, as such a memento would convey to future generations the unique characteristics of one of the pioneers of Persia.

In 1817 Jacob Balcom with a family of sons and daughters came to Hidi and the next year moved onto the land now known as Darby flats, two miles above on Cattaraugus creek, where the south branch empties into the main stream. There were evidences that civilization had preceded them, as they found apple trees growing there planted by unknown hands years before. Some of those trees yet remain standing and have acquired a growth of nine feet in circumference around the trunk. The road into Otto *via* Little's mills was cut through the breakers by Ahaz Allen in 1830. Prior to that time there was a path from Darby flats after fording the south branch up the breakers, where pedestrians in the early settlement found their way into East Otto and Ashford. In the fall of 1826 Thomas Dutton, a resident of Lodi, passing this way with the view of going to Ashford, was drowned. The next spring his remains were found among the floodwood at the head of a small island some 100 rods below. The coroner, Ahaz Allen, held an inquest on the body, but the remains were so badly decomposed that it was impossible to determine whether he came to his death by violence or by accidental drowning. When he left Lodi he had \$400 on his person and a silver watch, and as neither money nor watch were found with him it was the prevailing opinion that he met his death by the hand of some unknown assassin. He was buried on the upper end of the flats near the south branch, where a rude stone slab marks the spot where his ashes repose, and where picnickers from the village resort every year and hold high carnival. The Balcoms sold out to Nathaniel Whitcomb and moved west in 1834.

There is a tract of land embracing about 2,000 acres known as "Point Peter." It is bounded on the east by the south branch and main body of Cattaraugus creek and on the west by the Point Peter brook, which empties into the main stream (half a mile from Hidi) from a narrow gorge with high rock cliffs on either side, which rise to a hundred feet and form a narrow barrier between the two streams. In the state of primitive nature this was one of the most picturesque scenes known in the country, and sixty years ago was a favorite resort for young men and maidens of the village to while away the pleasant hours of a summer's day 'neath the evergreen foliage of the hemlock, which the sun's warm rays never dared to penetrate. It has often been asked, and never been answered of late, by whom or what was the origin of this uncouth name, "Point Peter," given to this part of the town. There are few now

living who can vouch for the truth of what I write on this subject. No white man had explored this unknown region until six months after Mr. Allen settled at Hidi. At that time a young man named Peter worked for him. Unlike his employer he had some religious scruples against working on the Sabbath; therefore, while all the others put in their time without regard to a day of rest, he would spend Sundays in reading and rambling around the vicinity. It was on one of these Sundays that he wandered up the hill and followed along the top of the bank until he reached the high declivity separating the two streams, the one running east and the other west with only this narrow barrier between, rising on either side to a hundred feet above the water. He followed along this dizzy height and found an elbow where the brook struck the rocks and turned to a right angle, and flowed on smooth rock along the west side and then around the projecting angle, and to return on the east side, where it empties into Cattaraugus creek. By following on a few rods farther he found the passage narrowed to about a foot in width at the summit, with 100 feet at the base, where the brook rippled on either side and made him feel that one misstep on either side would send him from time to eternity. When he returned at night and told of his wonderful discovery all parties agreed that his name should be perpetuated as an explorer, and from that day to this it has been called "Point Peter." The hands of the mound builders or those of some pre-historic race were visible just above on a level plateau of land, where an intrenchment had been thrown up in the shape of a horseshoe surrounding three or four acres of land with the opening on the breakers 200 feet above Cattaraugus creek. The trench surrounding this fort was from four to six feet deep, with the dirt thrown upon the inside, which had the appearance of quite a formidable barrier against the enemy when completed. That the structure was over a thousand years old is proven by the growth of trees standing upon the ridge where they had grown after the ground had been thrown up. Pine trees four feet through grew upon these ramparts when the pioneer commenced the work of subjugation, and after 70 years of plowing and harrowing scarcely a trace of the old fort is seen.

In 1830 a road was made following the creek from Hidi to the hill, where it ascended to where the highway descends and crosses Point Peter brook, and thence to where it crosses the south branch into Otto. Prior to that period the only road to and from that region of country crossed the gulf nearly half a mile south from the corner where the cheese factory now stands. A few years later a new school house was built at the top of the hill on the road to Point Peter. It was the seat of learning for all the farmers living three miles south and also for all the families of Hidi and vicinity. From this little red school house emanated business and professional men who have made their mark in the world and who would do honor to the best college in the land. The school district was divided and the old red school house sold and metamorphosed into a dwelling some forty years ago.

In those years the people were more frugal of time than in the present age and compelled the school teachers to work at least five days and a half each week in the school room. Therefore it was optional with the teachers whether they closed the school Saturday at noon or kept all day and closed the next week on Friday evening. In 1818 there was a sufficient number of families settled at Hidi to demand a teacher for the instruction of the children. Therefore Enoch Frye, of Concord, was engaged, and is credited with teaching the first school in the town of Persia. There was an itinerant minister of the



Freewill Baptist persuasion by the name of Elnathan Finch who held religious service from house to house as early as 1815 and a few years thereafter. After the old red school house was built meetings were held in it as long as it remained a school building, and all religious denominations were represented here by their ministers occasionally, and in the fall of 1840 a Mormon preacher held a series of meetings here with a view of making proselytes to his faith and join them at Kirtland, Ohio. There was quite a settlement of Mormons in Dayton, headed by a man named Nickerson, who was instrumental in having their prophets, Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, and Brigham Young, hold a series of meetings in the old school house which stood on Buffalo street where the Straub carriage factory now stands. They held their meetings evenings for a week, but made no converts. The citizens complained that they were allowed to preach their absurd doctrine in their midst, and some people went so far as to preach tar and feathers and other means of driving them from the place. This occurred in 1834 or 1835.

As late as 1820 there were but three log buildings west of the Cattaraugus creek, below Hidi—one built by Merrill Aldrich stood down on Water street below the present Riverside House; Col. Benjamin Waterman's farther down the creek; and Thomas Farnsworth's up the creek near where the railroad bridge crosses. On the east side was Turner Aldrich, Sr., who came here in 1810 and located lands covering both sides of the stream to the extent of 707 acres. He had three sons and three daughters, and most of them grown to maturity. His first clearing was made where the old Eagle tavern now stands. There was an indiscriminate slaughter made of the timber in order that the sun and showers might penetrate the soil and vegetate the cereals necessary for their sustenance. The following year a bountiful crop of corn and potatoes was the reward of their first year's labor. Mr. Aldrich conceived the idea of building a saw-mill somewhere upon his premises as a means of working up the valuable timber into lumber and supply the growing demand for it. His ideas were carried out and a saw-mill built nearly opposite the Eagle tavern, and the waters of the Grannis brook carried in troughs made of basswood logs hollowed out for the purpose and laid along on the top of the ground to the mill. It was a primitive affair and did not realize the expectation of the projector, as only in freshets was there sufficient water to propel it at all. An eccentric character of those times described the mill as a "demnition queer thing." He said on turning the water on the wheel it would start up, splash the saw-gate up and down three or four times, and then stop stock still. After the water had been replenished it would be repeated until after an incredible long period it would saw through the log. "It was enough to try the patience of Job," said the narrator, "and in its girations seem to say 'Quaker, Quaker, Quaker, damn ye.'" Those words were proverbial for many years among the old settlers, but have become obsolete and only remembered by the venerable George Southwick, now in his eighty-third year.

A growing necessity finally compelled the Aldriches to sell a part of their lands to others of progressive spirit. In those days steam was an unknown agency, but where nature had formed a good water-power the artisan and mechanic hastened to apply their skill in the building of wheels to propel the machinery of the various industries. The rapidly flowing Cattaraugus was regarded as the best locality for the building of mills, factories, and foundries west of the Genesee river at Rochester, and hence the early commencement at this place. For the first ten or fifteen years little progress was made other



than preparing the way for those of more enterprise that were to follow. And not until 1823, when Joseph and Ralph Plumb came here and established themselves in business, was anything done to rival the flourishing little hamlet one mile above, where were then a saw-mill, a grist-mill, and a wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory in full operation. The Aldriches had put up a grist-mill on the present site of the Romer Brothers' axe factory, but on account of a poor dam and small race it did not supply the demands of the public, and another drawback was the want of a bridge across the creek that the farmers of Dayton and Perrysburg might avail themselves of milling privileges on the other side of the stream. A man named Barto was employed and built the first bridge across the creek at Aldrich Mills. It was a good, substantial structure of the kind with an abutment in the center to support the two spans of fifty feet each, and stood about six rods above the present bridge. There was a crib built around the center abutment and filled up with stone to insure its safety, but the next spring when the ice in the creek moved out in a freshet it arose so high and came down with such velocity that the bridge was but a pigmy to resist its irresistible force. As near as I can ascertain that bridge was built in 1820 and, however much was the necessity, there was no talk of repeating the experiment until one could be made to reach across with a single span and thereby obviate all danger from high water, ice, or drift-wood. In April, 1826, the Legislature passed an act authorizing a few of the towns of Cattaraugus and Erie counties to erect a bridge across Cattaraugus creek at Lodi, chargeable to the taxable property of said towns, and Phineas Spencer, Ralph Plumb, and Benjamin Waterman were appointed commissioners to carry the same into effect. In July of that year these commissioners entered into a contract with Ahaz Allen and Edwin Farnsworth to build the bridge and have it completed by the first of January, 1827.

The architects of the plan were Brown, Sturdevant & Marvin; the master mechanics were Henry Classon and Sylvanus Parkinson. The contract called for abutments on each side of the creek to be composed of white-oak timber, flattened and dovetailed together at the end, and thirty feet face on the creek. The bridge had two archways, one on each side of the center arch, and the whole to be covered, shingled, and sided up with pine clapboards. The approaches were to be filled with stone, and when accepted by the commissioners the contracting parties were to receive \$1,200 as full compensation. While the work of building was in progress the commissioners changed the plan of the abutments from wood to stone, for which they agreed to use their influence to have the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties raise \$300 extra. The contractors allowed the change to be made, but they never received a dollar over and above the \$1,200 in the original contract for their work. The bridge was the pride of Lodi and admired by all who passed through it for years. I well remember the first time I crossed it fifty-three years ago. I looked upon it with wonder and pronounced it the grandest bridge I had ever seen. A duplicate of that structure as turned over to the commissioners when completed could not be erected today for much less if any than \$10,000. Then the hills and valleys were covered with a magnificent growth of pine, oak, whitewood, black walnut, cherry, hemlock, and other hardwoods. Men of stout hearts and willing hands were ready to work for a mere pittance compared with the price of labor today—to chop, drive ox-teams, and do common manual labor from daylight in the morning until dark at night for from \$6 to \$8 a month and the best mechanics for from four to six shillings per day.

It was said of Ahaz Allen that he never engaged in any undertaking but one which he did not accomplish. Old John Thatcher used to relate a story of him which was characteristic of his indomitable will power. There was a scarcity of potatoes in this vicinity one spring and Thatcher proposed to Uncle Ahaz that they go up into Zoar and buy a canoe-load and float down the stream with them to Hidi. They succeeded among the Fries and Pratts in getting a canoe and filling it as full as practicable for safety with potatoes. They both stepped in, Uncle Ahaz took the paddle and stern as commander, and Thatcher as passenger, seated amidship. They glided smoothly along until they got down to General Hill's tavern, when they disembarked and were welcomed by the general, who was a very courteous host and a good conversationalist. They thought it would not be courteous to "throw a stone into the bar," as was said of those stopping at taverns without taking a drink, and so they took two a piece and paid the general a shilling and started to leave, but the general cried out: "Hold on, boys, now for 'Auld Lang Syne'; take a drink with me." They took another drink and departed with a hearty God-speed from the general. The balance of the voyage was through more turbulent waters, but their courage was heightened by their visit with the general and so they pursued their journey fearlessly and with safety until they struck a narrow gorge, where the waters rushed down with a breakneck speed into a deep eddy. A tree at this point had partly careened over and with its limbs swept the rushing tide. Coming upon it so suddenly there was no way of avoiding it, and so they laid as low as possible, hoping the limbs would bend and let them pass under. But the limbs refused to bend, and they were the next minute turned bottom-side up, their potatoes given to the fish, and the two men struggling to save themselves. Thatcher was a good swimmer and got out all right, and looked around for Ahaz. "At first I did not see him," says Thatcher, "but in a few seconds I looked a little below and saw him crawling out on all fours. He held the paddle in a firm grip, and when he had straightened up he said: 'Well, John, I have saved so much, what have you done?' 'Barely saved myself,' I replied, 'but the canoe and the potatoes have gone to the devil and we are in a pretty fix to go back to our families without any.' 'Yes, yes, John, I understand all about that, but I don't care a cuss for the canoe nor the potatoes, and what distresses me is I hate to be beat.'

The Plumbs brought with them a stock of general merchandise, which they opened up to the public nearly opposite to where the Eagle House stands on Perry street. They were the only merchants in this vicinity. The Aldriches availed themselves of buying goods on credit until their indebtedness became so large that they were obliged to sell to the Plumbs. Soon as the Plumbs got full possession of the water-power they commenced to build and to utilize the water for all practicable industries. The first thing to be done was to supplant the brush dam with a good and substantial one, and to this end Ahaz Allen was engaged to superintend its construction. The dam then built, nearly seventy years ago, still turns the water into the race.

In 1815 Daniel Wheeler came here and engaged his service to Turner Aldrich. He worked for him until he (Aldrich) sold to the Plumbs, when they settled and Mr. Aldrich gave him a deed of the land next to the town line on Main street, where he afterward put up the house now standing on the west side of Thatcher brook and occupied by the relict of the late Halsey Stearns. Hosea Stewart, Subina Adams, and James West came about the

same time, and soon after Park Daily, Timothy Smith, and John Strong followed. David Brand bought the first farm east of the village in 1815, owned now by the Torrance estate, and put up a log house and lived in it until he sold out to Ralph Plumb and moved into Dayton sometime in the thirties. Amasa L. Chaffee and Alvin Bugby came from Attica, Genesee county, in 1823. They brought their families with them and for want of a better place took up their residence in the garret of the old mill on Main street, where they remained until they erected buildings of their own on the west side of the creek. They were young men who had married sisters. Soon they purchased a water privilege of the Plumbs and erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing factory on the north side of Main street opposite the mill. They continued together in business a few years, when Mr. Bugby sold his interest to Asahel Camp. The firm of Chaffee & Camp did a lucrative business until sometime in the thirties, when Mr. Chaffee sold out to Ralph Plumb and engaged in mercantile business on the west side of the creek. The dairy business, so prevalent in western New York at this time, was then in embryo, but every farmer had a flock of sheep, and as there was no cash market for wool nearer than Buffalo, Plumb & Camp conceived the idea of building a woolen factory for the purpose of manufacturing wool into cloth. They erected a large three-story building with an attic and put in the most approved machinery for every department, and when completed it was a model institution and gave an impetus to business in Lodi heretofore unknown. The expense incurred a large indebtedness and Mr. Camp had no resources to meet these obligations. Mr. Plumb proposed that they dissolve the co-partnership and Mr. Camp was obliged to accede. Mr. Plumb, evidently thinking the property would easily fall into his hands, made an extremely low offer. Mr. Camp saw at a glance that the opportunity of his life was before him. He soon found a farmer over in Chautauqua county by the name of Smith, who furnished the necessary collateral, and thence for many years the firm of Camp & Smith continued to do business together, Mr. Camp being the manager. When the great fire of April 30, 1856, swept it out of existence Mr. Camp was sole owner.

In 1823 Phineas Spencer, living five miles west in what is now Perrysburg, was elected a member of the Legislature and the same year was appointed one of three commissioners to build the first county clerk's office at Ellicottville. After Mr. Spencer returned from the Legislature in the spring of 1824 he moved his family down to Aldrich Mills and located on the premises now owned by Mrs. Gardner and the box factory of M. T. Hill, where he first built an ashery and afterward a distillery. Other families came that year and settled on both sides of the creek. Business began to boom and the people began to feel the need of a new name for the village. That fall a meeting of the citizens was called and the historic name of Lodi was given it by Ahaz Allen after other names had been discussed and discarded. Noah Cook, now over ninety years old and living in Perrysburg, related to me last year (1892) the story of that meeting. He said that he was running the saw-mill for Uncle Ahaz, and after the meeting the old gentleman said: "Upon my suggestion they christened the new-born village Lodi." Then said Mr. Cook: "If that is Lodi, this must be Hidi," since which time the little hamlet one mile above Gowanda has borne that original name.

In 1826 Phineas Spencer purchased goods in New York and established the first mercantile house on the west side of the creek. His store was on

the lot on which the Hooker block now stands, where he continued to do business until his death September 30, 1839, when only forty-five years of age. He was a man of liberal views and a large and generous heart. His eldest daughter, Adelia, married the late Francis S. Root, of Buffalo, in 1839, and is yet living. Maria, his second daughter, married Gideon Webster in 1840, but died a few years after. Franklin Spencer married Rachel, only daughter of Zebedee McComber, in 1843. In 1855 he went to Chicago and engaged in the hardware business, where he died November 1, 1890, aged nearly seventy-one years. William Spencer remained and carried on a general mercantile business in the Plumb block until 1869. His residence on the corner of Main and Church streets, which he had erected a few years before, was sold to the late Enoch Taylor, whose widow and daughter still occupy the premises. Mr. Spencer died at the residence of his son in Buffalo some ten years ago. R. P. Spencer married Laura Camp and moved west long years ago, and resides at Lansing, Iowa. In 1833 Phineas Spencer bought the mill property at Hidi of Ahaz Allen and subsequently turned the same over to New York merchants as collateral security for a large indebtedness. At that time there were two saw-mills and one grist-mill embraced in the property and all doing a flourishing business. But in the June freshet of 1841 the head gates of the race gave way under the heavy pressure of water, which swept away the bridges and overflowed the bank at the mills, carrying away the embankment down to the smooth rock and leaving the mills high and dry. On the race above where now stands the tannery of Gaensslen Brothers was the woolen factory leased by Haviland & Stuart. After the water subsided the last named firm put a dam across the race at the factory and also a bridge, and was soon doing business as usual. But they closed up that year and for a few subsequent years there was no business done there except in the saw-mill on a second dam below the present one, where the creek turns at nearly right angles some fifty rods below. That dam and mill have long since disappeared and not a vestige of either is left. In 1843 the Hidi mill property was sold on a mortgage held by Ahaz Allen and purchased by Judge Howe. A few years later James Locke bought the same and erected a fine flouring-mill on the site of the present one. His son-in-law, Albert Eaton, had the management of the same for a few years, when he bought out Mr. Locke and continued there until he failed and moved to Denver, Col. A. F. Conger hired the property of the assignee, James Locke, and was running it successfully when it was burned sometime in the sixties. Silas Vinton, of Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, purchased the property and moved the Howe mill from Little Valley and put it upon the old foundation, and when completed it was one of the best mills in the county. After a few years Mr. Vinton engaged in the mercantile business and sold his interest at Hidi to his son, F. C. Vinton, who ran it successfully a few years, when, like its predecessor, it was consumed by fire. Alanson Derby was the next man to buy the property and erected the mill now standing on the foundation of those gone before.

In 1824 Stephen Taylor came to Hidi with his family and bought a lot upon which he erected a large frame with the view of going into the mercantile business. The building was not completed and the frame remained standing until it was pulled down from fear that it would be blown down. Mr. Taylor had a large family of daughters and his building was called the seraglio, while he bore the euphonious title of "the Old Bashaw." Robert and Styles A. Torrance came to Hidi in 1825. Robert married one of the Taylor girls,



by whom he had two sons: the late Morgan Torrance and Styles, now living at Ellicottville. Soon after coming here the Torrances got possession of the wool-carding business and were successful in building up a good trade. A few years thereafter, in company with Ahaz Allen, they put in machinery necessary for manufacturing woolen goods, which was continued under various firms until some time in the fifties, when the machinery was sold and the building converted into a tannery under the control of Weiser & Gaensslen. This firm continued about ten years, when Mr. Weiser sold to the Gaensslen, since which time the present firm of Gaensslen Brothers has owned and done a large business here and in Cleveland, Ohio.

Alvah Plumb, better known in those years as "Lord Plumb," moved to Hidi in 1824. He was a blacksmith by trade, and for want of a better anvil at first hammered out his irons on a large, hard stone. But this primitive instrument of necessity was soon superseded by a good iron anvil, when the stroke of his hammer was heard early and late forging out a livelihood for his six sons and one daughter.

In 1826 Ahaz Allen drove a horse team to Mount Clemens, Mich., and brought back with him his brother-in-law and family, Styles Torrance. The late C. C. Torrance was then but one year old and youngest of the family. They settled at Hidi, where the youngest of the family grew to maturity, and where the parents, when ripe in years, died, and sleep in the old cemetery on the hill west of the village. As late as 1830 there was a dense wilderness lying south of Hidi, extending many miles up Point Peter brook. In 1828 or 1829 a bear made occasional visits (under cover of night) to the edge of the clearing at the upper end of the flats, where in a little rivulet he turned over stones in search of craw-fish. The evidence of his bearship was sufficient to warrant Uncle Styles (an old trapper) in having a large steel trap made from some old worn-out saws, of which "Lord Plumb" was the artist, and when completed it was pronounced of sufficient strength to hold any living animal. A short piece of log chain was attached to the trap and fastened to a green beach log weighing at least 100 pounds, and the trap and clog were imbedded in the rivulet. Uncle Styles retired to await results. Some time during the following night or early morn bruin sought his accustomed haunt and began at once to overturn the stones in the rivulet in search of the succulent crabs. At the first pass he made with his paw the jaws of the trap closed on the tender flesh and held it in its unrelenting grasp. Finding his efforts to release himself fruitless bruin started down the rivulet, dragging the trap and clog with him. About twenty rods below he started up the hill and for over a mile continued on his course, until at last, on lands of Norman Allen, he was discovered by his pursuers. A man by the name of Balcom owning a large mastiff dog was the first to arrive, and considering his dog worthy to cope with bruin in his crippled condition at once set him on, but bruin with one blow laid the mastiff lifeless at his feet, which so enraged Balcom that a bullet from his rifle killed the beast. That was the last bear ever seen at-large roaming the forests of the town of Persia. The carcass tipped the scales at 400 pounds.

E. W. Henry came to Lodi in 1828 and commenced selling goods in a store next the creek and close to the bridge on the south side of Main street. In 1829 he married Phoebe, daughter of Colonel Waterman. A few years later he bought a lot on Water street, built the house next below the Riverside Hotel, and lived there a number of years. Subsequently he sold and bought at the terminus of Main street. Two years after he sold again and moved



back into Persia at the foot of Church street, where he lived in 1840. He put up an ashery and did a large business in potash, which was then the only commodity that brought ready cash. At the formation of the present Union School District he donated the land upon which the first school house was built by Jasper Waterman, which was burned in 1872. He died here in November, 1873. In the fire of 1856 his store at the east of the bridge was burned.

Porter Welch came to Lodi 1831 and engaged in mercantile business with George W. White. They continued a few years together, and he afterward formed a co-partnership with A. L. Chaffee for two or three years. For the last thirty years of his life he was alone. He married in 1834 and died in 1874.

It was the purpose of Mr. Stuart, the author of the foregoing account of the early settlement of Persia, to continue this interesting narrative down to about 1850, but his sudden death on June 30, 1893, cut his labors short. It is quite probable that much valuable history which was made during the remainder of the period he intended to cover is lost in oblivion. From his many fragmentary notes, however, is gathered much of the data which forms the foundation of large portions of the succeeding pages of this chapter.

As already stated the town of Persia was formed from Perrysburg on the 7th of February, 1835. The town records were entirely destroyed in the great fire in Gowanda of April 30, 1856, and hence it is impossible to give the officers elected at the first town meeting. The supervisors have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Esek B. Nash, 1835-36, 1839, 1844, 1846-48; John Thatcher, 1837-38, 1840-41, 1845; George W. White, 1842; Seth Field, 1843; A. L. Chaffee, 1849, 1853; L. N. Gardner, 1850; Hiram Palmer, 1851-52; Levi W. Strobe, 1854; David N. Brown, 1855-56; Lemuel S. Jenks, 1857-58; William W. Henry, 1869-70; Aaron F. Bennett, 1871-72; Charles W. Blackney, 1873-74; Silas Vinton, 1875-77, 1879-80; Reuben Ross, 1878; Ward Hooker, 1881-82; B. L. Kimble, 1883-84; Frank C. Vinton, 1885-87, 1889-91; J. H. Schaeck, 1888; Frank L. Matlocks, 1891-93.

Outside the village of Gowanda two cemeteries were set off by the early settlers for the burial of their dead—one on lot 50 and the other on lot 54. Another was also laid out on lot 16 and for the care of this the Persia Cemetery Association was formed November 29, 1852, of which Norman H. Allen was the first secretary. The cemetery in Gowanda village is a large and tastily arranged plat and contains the remains of many of the town's most illustrious citizens. On the north side of the creek is Pine Hill Cemetery, which comprises about twelve acres and is controlled by an Erie county organization.

One of the oldest highways in Persia runs along Thatcher brook, on the west side of the town, and in early days was known far and near as the Jamestown road. It was extensively used by stages and emigrants between Buffalo and Jamestown and the west. The present roads are kept in comparatively good condition. The Buffalo & Southwestern division of the Erie railroad traverses the northwest part of the town nearly parallel with this highway and has a station on the Cattaraugus county side of the creek. For this road, which was completed in July, 1875, the town issued bonds to the amount of \$29,000. The original line of the Erie railway enters Persia at the southeast corner, on lot 25, and runs northwest and west into Dayton, where it has a junction at that village with the Buffalo & Southwestern. On lot 60, near the

hamlet of Persia, is "Allen's Switch." The road has no station in this town.

Gowanda is one of the prettiest villages in Cattaraugus county. Situated on Cattaraugus creek, in a beautiful valley bordered on nearly all sides by high hills, cut in two by the turbulent waters of a stream which furnishes almost constant water-power, and adjacent to some of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in western New York it has natural advantages unexcelled by any similar village in the State. Within an hour's ride of Buffalo, Jamestown, or Salamanca its transportation facilities are all that could be desired, while its geographical location is unusually healthful and attractive. Probably owing to the fact that it lies partly in Erie and partly in Cattaraugus county its political and social interests are somewhat divided and prevent its being thoroughly identified with either corporate organization. The site was first settled on the Erie county side by Turner Aldrich and other representatives of the Society of Friends. Mr. Turner early made improvements, from which fact the settlement was known as Aldrich Mills. It was subsequently changed in 1826 to Lodi and finally, in 1848, became Gowanda, a name given it by Judge Chester Howe. The designation is an Indian word signifying "beautiful place among the hills." Turner Aldrich, Jr.'s, wife was Nancy Collins, after whom the town of Collins in Erie county was named. She was the first white woman to come to Gowanda. While the village was known as Lodi the following persons were residents and their names were oft repeated in rhyme:

Mr. Day and Mr. Knight,  
Mr. Black and Mr. White,  
Mr. Starr and Mr. Moon,  
Mr. Fox and Mr. Coon.

The village was incorporated August 1, 1848, on a petition to the Cattaraugus County Court dated April 24th of that year. The special election decided in favor of incorporation by seventy-five to sixteen, the corporate limits inclosing 746 acres of land situated on both sides of the creek. September 23, 1848, the first election was held and these officers chosen: Seth Field, James Locke, Francis Peacock, Daniel C. Amsden, and Harlow Crandall, trustees; Hiram Palmer, Amasa L. Chaffee, and Samuel Aiken, assessors; Joseph J. Benton, James H. McMillan, and George S. Hickox, street commissioners; Samuel C. Springer, clerk; William H. Murphy, collector; E. W. Henry, treasurer; Brazilla Coon, constable; James Locke, president Board of Trustees. The village was again incorporated in July, 1878, and the boundaries extended to include Hidi. The first election under this charter occurred September 2d, when these officers were chosen: Silas Vinton, president; J. Brown, John Kammerer, and B. L. Kimble, trustees; Wells Fuller, secretary; T. F. Kingsley, treasurer. The present officers are: Silas Vinton, president; H. R. Gaensslen, trustee, two years, M. F. Hill, one year, M. M. McGuire, one year; W. H. Bard, treasurer; F. C. Crawford, collector. The population is about 2,500.

The first postoffice established here was in about 1820 and was known as Aldrich Mills. Its name was changed in 1822 to Lodi with Col. Benjamin Waterman as postmaster, and in 1827 the office was discontinued. The mail was then received at Collins until about 1830, when the postoffice of West Lodi was established on the Cattaraugus county side of the creek with Phineas Spencer as postmaster. The name was changed to Persia in 1835 and in 1848 it became Gowanda. July 1, 1872, it became a money-order office.

Since the chapter on the press of the county was printed in this volume the *Gowanda Leader* has been established by Clarence Van Alstyne, editor and publisher. The first number made its appearance June 15, 1893. It is issued every Thursday.

The village has been visited with several disastrous conflagrations, but each time it has "risen from the ashes" with commendable energy. April 30, 1856, a fire originated on the Erie county side, communicated across the creek by means of the wooden bridge, and destroyed every business place but one and many residences in both localities. In October, 1875, all the business blocks on the Cattaraugus county side from Water street to Judge Woodbury's office were burned. Another destructive fire occurred July 1, 1893, which burned about \$20,000 worth of property, consisting of seven or eight blocks beginning with the Commercial Hotel and running southwest along Jamestown street. July 27, 1857, a sudden freshet in Thatcher brook carried away three houses and caused considerable other damage. The village has a well organized fire department.

The first school in town was taught at Hidi by Enoch Frye in the winter of 1817-18. In 1829, a school district comprising a large territory having been organized, it was decided "to secure a site for a school house within forty rods of Dr. Merritt's place." This was purchased for \$25 of Alvin Bugby and a frame structure erected upon it at a cost of \$125. It is said that Solomon Dunham painted it Venetian red and the cornice white. The first school was taught in the building by a Mr. Leland in the winter of 1829-30 and the next term by Chester Howe. In 1845 a school house was built on the Erie county side on the "pine lot" purchased of E. W. Henry, and in it A. G. Love was the first teacher. The town now has six school districts, in each of which a school is maintained, which, in 1892, were attended by 514 scholars and taught by thirteen teachers. The total value of buildings and sites is \$17,075 and the assessed valuation of the districts aggregates \$976,310. The money received from the State in 1892 amounted to \$2,121.04, by local tax \$4,016.26.

In 1862 the Gowanda district school was placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State of New York and remained so until December 6, 1866, when the Gowanda Union School and Academy was organized, the first Board of Education being composed of Joseph H. Plumb, David N. Brown, Nicholas Schaack, Herman Kelley, F. A. Newell, A. W. Popple, William H. Stuart, L. S. Jenks, and C. C. Torrance; of these Mr. Brown was

president and Mr. Stuart was secretary. The academic department was formally opened in December, 1866, with Dr. Holcomb as principal. August 9, 1874, the school building was burned and for several years school was held in the Welch block. October 26, 1875, at a meeting held for the purpose, it was decided to rebuild on the old site and the present handsome brick structure was erected by Silas Vinton and first occupied in the fall of 1877. The academy has six departments: Academic, first grammar, second grammar, intermediate, first primary, and second primary. It contains a fine library and a well-equipped laboratory. In 1888 a bequest of \$1,000 was received from the late C. C. Torrance, Esq., as a permanent fund, the proceeds to be awarded in cash prizes of \$40 and \$20 every June to two members of the graduating class. The school is under the visitation of the Regents. The Board of Education in 1892 was composed of J. E. Van Deusen, George W. Scott, John Kammerer, A. C. Stafford, S. C. Torrance, Silas Vinton; J. E. Van Deusen, president; C. S. Howland, clerk; F. E. Bard, treasurer; G. C. Carpenter, collector. The faculty for 1892-93 is as follows: Charles A. Black, A.M., principal and superintendent; Mrs. Charles A. Black, preceptress; Miss Nellie J. Lake, assistant; Nettie J. Ransom, Miss Virginia E. Conger, Miss Georgia M. Maltbie, Miss Lillian Ribbel, Miss Dora W. Chaffe, teachers.

The Lodi Library Association was legally organized June 18, 1827, with H. M. Parker, Norton Davison, Solon Spencer, Ira C. Titus, J. Hill, Constant B. Allen, and Solomon Dunham as trustees. Aside from this it is believed there was no visible existence of the institution. The Mary Spencer Library was founded in 1886. It comprises about 1,500 volumes and has a home in the basement of the First Presbyterian church.

The Bank of Gowanda was organized in January, 1890, with a capital stock of \$30,000. The officers were Albert Gaensslen, president; J. E. Van Deusen, vice-president; W. H. Bard, cashier; F. E. Bard, assistant cashier. The present officers are the same except Vice-President Van Deusen, who has been succeeded by Edgar E. Shaw. The directors are A. Gaensslen, W. H. Bard, S. H. Arnold, A. C. Stafford, W. P. Sherman, F. J. Blackmon, F. E. Bard, and E. A. Shaw.

Gaensslen Brothers have a large sole-leather tannery at Hidi which was established on a small scale in 1853. August 2, 1862, it was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. It was again burned September 11, 1889, and now has a capacity of 25,000 sides of sole leather annually. They employ twenty-five or thirty men. William Owen's tannery was started in 1859 and came into his possession June 1, 1890. He turns out about 12,000 sides of leather per annum.

The Gowanda Preserving Company was organized in 1882 by Silas Vinton, Dr. C. C. Johnson, and Milan J. Bronson. Mr. Vinton was treasurer and business manager. The company completed its plant in 1882 in time to commence business in July, canning vegetables and fruits. In the fall of 1890 the con-

cern sold to the Gowanda Canning Company, the present proprietors. The Gowanda Fruit and Vegetable Evaporating Company (J. E. Van Deusen, O. B. Van Deusen, and E. O. Press) has an establishment opposite the depot with a drying capacity of 400 bushels of apples daily.

The Gowanda Printing and Manufacturing Company's establishment is located on Water street and was organized in April, 1892. The company does job printing and manufactures paper boxes. The officers are S. H. Arnold, president; R. E. Moss, vice-president; O. B. Van Deusen, secretary and reasurer; P. H. Horton, superintendent. The nucleus of this concern was established mainly by John J. Horton, who for a few years conducted quite an extensive show printing business and only recently removed it to Cleveland, Ohio.

The Gowanda Agricultural Works are owned and operated by A. C. and S. G. Keyes, who have conducted the business since 1885. The manufactory was started by James Locke in 1832 and for many years prior to 1885 was carried on by Sellev & Popple. The present company manufactures various kinds of agricultural implements and employs a large force of skilled mechanics. F. D. Hall began the manufacture of pumps in 1882 on the Cattaraugus county side, succeeding to the business of A. & H. Adams, who had a similar establishment on the Erie county side of the creek. George W. Howard started his present business in 1884. He manufactures artistic woodwork. Millen T. Hill has a large cheese-box factory and G. C. Carpenter manufactures wooden cisterns, screen doors, sash, etc.

Romer Brothers Manufacturing Company, located on the Erie county side, has a large establishment for the manufacture of axes. The business was started in 1876 and now employs about seventy-five men. Charles Kenngott's glue manufactory was established by him in 1868. He produces about 20,000 pounds of glue annually. The Gowanda Brick Company, composed of Messrs. Radigan and Conroe, was organized in March, 1890. Frank L. Mattocks owns large marble and granite works and Robert A. Kennicutt has a mineral water manufactory which he started in 1885. D. B. Forbush carries on a sash, door, and blind factory which was established by his father, Lester C. Forbush, in 1855; the present proprietor obtained control in April, 1890.

Alanson Derby's grist-mill at Hidi was built by him in 1889. It is run by water-power and has three runs of stone and a double set of rollers. Sax & Shepflin's roller flour-mill was started in 1885. It has twelve sets of rollers. L. P. Dean has a saw and planing-mill which was burned in 1882 and rebuilt the same year. There are several other minor industries which lend a large degree of business activity to this thrifty village. Gowanda has also two or three good hotels, an opera house, and the usual complement of physicians, lawyers, merchants, dealers, artisans, etc.

Persia postoffice was established in 1863 with Elbridge Eddy as postmaster. The office is located near "Allen's Switch" on lot 60.



Charles A. Facklam's cheese factory, in School District No. 5, was erected in the spring of 1889. The output is about 110,000 pounds of cheese annually.

It appears that several years elapsed from the date of Turner Aldrich's settlement on the Erie county side of the creek before religious services were held in the pioneer community. The first preacher to visit the locality was Rev. Elnathan Finch in 1815 and 1816. He was of the Freewill Baptist persuasion, but apparently effected no permanent organization. Even the length of his stay or the frequency of his visitations can not be ascertained.

The First Presbyterian church of Gowanda had its inception in services of that denomination held as early as 1826 by Joseph Plumb, who organized a Sunday school that year. The Presbyterian Society of Lodi was organized April 8, 1828, by Rev. M. P. Squire, with eleven members, over whom the first pastor was Rev. E. J. Gillett. A house of worship was erected of wood in 1832 and was burned February 13, 1842. The same year a second edifice was erected on the old foundation, and was remodeled and enlarged in 1886. It cost \$10,000, will seat 300 people, and with other property is valued at \$15,000. The society has about ninety members under the pastoral care of Rev. F. H. Coffran. The Sunday school has 140 scholars.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Gowanda was incorporated September 28, 1831, being the outgrowth of a small class organized a few years before. The organizer of the society was Rev. Mr. Tacket, who is supposed to have also been the first pastor. Services were first held in a school house which stood a few yards from the present church edifice, and the first house of worship was erected in 1834-35, during the pastorate of Rev. William Babcock, who was the first to preach in the new building. The present church was built of stone, brick, and wood in 1887-88 at a cost of \$13,000; the entire property is now valued at \$15,000. The edifice will seat 400 persons. The society has about 100 members with Rev. C. H. Norris as pastor, and also sustains a large Sunday school. The early records of this church were burned in the great fire of 1856.

The Seventh Day Baptist church of Persia was organized at the log house of Oliver Babcock, June 8, 1832, by Elder Joel Green, a traveling preacher of that denomination. The original membership numbered eight persons. Mr. Green was soon followed by Rev. Walter B. Gillett and he by Rev. Nathan V. Hull, who subsequently became connected with Alfred University in Allegany county. These two men did more towards the building up of the church than any one who came after them. It was said by a wit of the time "that most of the members were only converted to Brother Hull, and when he went they went." He was a man of remarkable traits of character. Dr. Thomas E. Babcock followed as pastor and he was succeeded by Alexander Campbell, L. Crandall, Roy Green, Henry Green, and L. M. Cotrell. The society owned a large log school house across the highway from where the "Seventh Day" school now stands and still own the land upon which it stood. This was torn

down in 1856. The organization, which at one time had nearly 200 members, became defunct October 26, 1852. In 1846 a large portion of the membership moved to Wisconsin and not a few to Allegany county.

The First Free Methodist church in Gowanda was organized April 18, 1865, by Titus Roberts, with fifty members, the first pastor being Rev. J. B. Freeland. In 1865 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2,500. It will seat 250 persons and with the grounds, etc., is valued at \$3,000. The society has twelve or fifteen members with Rev. E. C. Best as pastor, and connected is a Sunday school.

The Evangelical Lutheran church in Gowanda was organized in 1887 by Rev. I. Heiniger, of Dunkirk, N. Y., with twelve members. Rev. William Posin was the first pastor. A frame church edifice was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$2,200, and with the grounds, etc., is now valued at \$3,000. It will seat 200 persons. The society has fifty members with Rev. Louis Ulmer as pastor. Connected is a Sunday school of about fifty scholars.

The Perrysburg Baptist church of Gowanda had its inception in a similar organization near Versailles. It was formed here in June, 1888, by a council of churches, with less than twenty members, over whom Rev. R. H. Colby became the first pastor. A frame house of worship was erected the same year at a cost of \$3,000, the present value of the church property being \$4,000. The edifice will seat 300 people and the society has about seventy members with Rev. C. J. Pendelton as pastor. They maintain two Sunday schools.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church was organized with 100 members in 1888 by Father P. Vincent, who became the first pastor. In 1888 a frame church edifice was erected at an expense of \$2,000 and with a seating capacity of 200 persons. The church property is valued at about \$2,600. The parish has 180 communicants under the pastoral charge of Rev. Father J. Nash as resident priest. Connected is a prosperous Sunday school.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 262, F. & A. M., was instituted under a dispensation December 8, 1851, and legally chartered June 16, 1852. The first officers were Elias Hall, W. M.; W. S. Herrick, S. W.; David D. Parker, J. W.; James Locke, S. D.; Samuel Aikens, J. D.; A. L. Chaffee, secretary. At one time it had over 100 members.

Relief Lodge, No. 328, I. O. O. F., was instituted October 13, 1847, and its number changed to 511 on December 1, 1850. It was re-organized January 8, 1884, by C. D. Tuttle, D. D. G. M. The first officers were William Peacock, N. G.; P. J. Dudny, V. G.; J. P. Romer, secretary; N. Romer, treas.

Darby Post, No. 359, G. A. R., Gowanda, was organized March 27, 1883, and its first officers were mustered in April 18th, viz.: Col. Thomas J. Parker, commander; Lewis W. Henry, S. V. C.; William Young, J. V. C.; S. H. Arnold, adjutant; Jesse L. Walker, Q. M.; Joseph T. Matthews, O. D.; Charles Wilber, O. G.; James Kavanaugh, sergeant; John Hurdley, Q. M.-S. Besides these there were thirteen charter members. The post was named in honor of

Capt. Albert Darby of Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., who died from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Peter Ackler, born on the Mohawk river, married Abigail Gibbs in Rush, N. Y. He was a farmer and in 1824 came to Persia and settled on lot 59. He subsequently settled permanently on the farm where his son Henry F. now lives. This farm was located on the old Indian trail. He had three sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Ackler died on the homestead in the spring of 1851. His oldest son, Willard, born in Rush, N. Y., April 8, 1823, came to Persia with his parents and has since been a resident of this town. In 1850 he married Betsey Crandall. In 1851 he purchased the Crandall homestead.

Ira W. Ackley, born in Lancaster, N. Y., in 1806, married Mary Seabrook, a descendant of the English family who settled Seabrook Island, South Carolina. He early settled in Hidi, and being a millwright assisted Ahaz Allen in building the first saw-mill there. Soon after he purchased 100 acres of woodland on lot 57, where his son John S. now lives. The place he chose for his home was near a large spring, which was evidently a resort of the Indians. The present proprietor has found numerous arrowheads, stone axes, and stone implements for skinning game, a stone rasp, and other curiosities. Mr. Ackley was elected to several town offices. He was deputized by Sheriff White to call out the militia and went with them to the Dutch Hill war. He joined the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts at the time of border ruffian troubles in Kansas and was one of the original founders of the city of Lawrence, and was also the millwright in building the first mill in that city. He died where his daughter, Mrs. Alverson, now lives in 1888. Mrs. Ackley died about 1875. Children: Orlando A.; Melissa E. (Mrs. Alverson); John Seabrook, who married Alzina, daughter of William Crandall, of Persia; Thomas B. (deceased); and Mary, widow of Luther N. Wells.

Orlando A. Ackley was born in Hidi, July 7, 1831. Jan. 1, 1856, he married Elizabeth Silliman, and in 1860 located on the farm where Samuel Averill settled. On this he has found numerous arrowheads and tomahawks, etc. Mr. Ackley is a prominent Democrat, and has served as highway commissioner twelve consecutive years and as overseer of the poor four years. Mrs. Ackley died Feb. 3, 1892. Children: Ira W., born in 1861, and Denver D., born in 1870.

Ahaz Allen was born at Warwick, Mass., May 7, 1782, and died May 29, 1864. Oct. 13, 1808, at Lancaster, N. Y., he married Sibyl Hibbard, who died July 2, 1876. Mr. Allen and his family were the first white settlers in the town of Persia. They located at Hidi in May, 1812. He was a typical pioneer and became prominent in local affairs. He carried on large business operations, employing more or less help, and took an active interest in everything conducive to the growth of the young community. He had a family of twelve children, of whom Caroline was the first white child born in town, her birth occurring Sept. 15, 1813. Dan Allen, a brother of Ahaz, was born June 30, 1780, and died in Sept., 1853. He settled in Hidi in 1816, and in 1819 was supervisor of the town of Perrysburg.

Norman Hibbard Allen was born Aug. 22, 1811, near what is known as Zoar. He was the second child of Ahaz and Sibyl (Hibbard) Allen. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school in Cattaraugus and Erie counties, which he continued winters until 1835; the last school he taught in this vicinity was in the town of Perrysburg in the winter of 1834-35 and numbered eighty

pupils. In June, 1835, he removed to Michigan, where he became a carpenter and joiner, which business he continued until the spring of 1836, when he was called back to this town by the sickness and death of his sister Caroline. In May, 1837, he returned again to Michigan, where he remained until about the close of 1839, when he settled on a farm in Persia on lot 56, and has continued farming to the present time, now living on lot 8, town 6, range 8. Nov. 29, 1846, he married Roanna, daughter of J. C. and Catharine R. Babcock, of this town, who died March 2, 1863. Children: Millard N.; Norman B.; and Harmony R., born July 29, 1856, married Edward M. Bartlett, a farmer of Fredonia, Chautauqua county. Norman H. Allen was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, with which he has since been identified. His second marriage (Oct. 25, 1864) was with Phebe, daughter of Lilly and Elizabeth (Russell) Stafford, a native of Collins, Erie county, who was born Oct. 5, 1820; her parents were from Dartmouth, Mass. They occupy the same farm and house purchased by Mr. Allen in 1850.

Truman P. Allen, son of Ahaz, was born at Hidi, Nov. 10, 1819. April 18, 1843, he married Janette J., daughter of Abel and Fanny (Sturdevant) Witherehl. For one year he carried on a portion of his father's farm on shares and in the fall of 1843 moved onto a farm of fifty-six acres on lot 8 which was given to him by his father. Here he remained until 1857, in the meantime having built upon it one of the finest farm houses in the town. In 1857 he removed to Michigan and located some 1,200 or 1,500 acres of land in Oceana county and 7½ acres in Grand Rapids. Feb. 1, 1858, on account of fever and ague, he returned and settled again on a farm at Point Peter. His business has always been farming and dealing in real estate. Children: The first child, born Feb. 14, 1844, died when four days old; Eliza S., born Aug. 4, 1845, married Darwin C. Griswold, of Sheridan, N. Y., who died Sept. 9, 1870, and she married, second, L. W. Jolls, of Collins, Erie county; Freeman S., born Feb. 1, 1849, married, July 5, 1871, Lucy Burch, of South Haven; Gilbert W., born June 15, 1854, married Frances Hartman, Dec. 7, 1876, and resides on a farm on lot 17; Alzona V., born Nov. 16, 1859, married George Erdle, of Sheridan, N. Y.; and Arthur R., born March 17, 1863, drowned in Cattaraugus creek June 25, 1874. The mother died Nov. 18, 1870. Mr. Allen married, second, Jennie L. Wheeler, of Richmond, N. H., Oct. 18, 1874. Politically Mr. Allen was a strong abolitionist; since 1854 he has been principally identified with the Republican party. He is the oldest person now living in Gowanda who was born in what is now that village. He has ever been a strong anti-slavery and anti-liquor advocate and favors equal suffrage irrespective of color, race, or sex. He also believes that no one can rightfully own real estate; "it should be as free to all human kind as the air, the water, or the sunlight, yet each should own whatever improvements he may have caused to be put on a limited amount of land."

Capt. Benjamin J. Allen, a native of Connecticut, came to Persia about 1830 and settled at Allen's Switch near what is now Persia postoffice, where his grandson, Bert Allen, now lives. In early life he took an active interest in military affairs and held the office of captain. He was justice of the peace and overseer of the poor. He was an inveterate joker and a witty storyteller, and left behind him many trite sayings. He married Sally Prentiss, of Massachusetts, who died July 14, 1869. Children: Morgan, who died in Kansas; Alpheus, who died in childhood; Sarah E. (widow of Johnson Merrill), who resides in the west part of Dayton; and Pearl S., born on the homestead in Feb., 1839, who with his sister resides near Wesley postoffice.



Millard N. Allen was born Sept. 23, 1847, at Point Peter, in a log house where his father, Norman H. Allen, first resided. He attended the district schools of his native town, the Gowanda Union School, and the Fredonia Academy one term in the last year of that institution, and also Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a clerk for T. Catlin, of Newburgh, N. Y., eight months, and in 1870 became a clerk in the store of Hard & Hughes, of Dunkirk, but a few months later went into the freight office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad at Dunkirk and afterward at Brocton, remaining about three years in both offices. July 23, 1874, he married Eliza M., daughter of the late Lyman Bennett, of this town, and located permanently in Gowanda in the drug and book business, being now in company with his brother Norman B. The business was begun by them June 1, 1873. He has one son, Arthur B., born April 8, 1881. At the re-organizing of Relief Lodge, No. 511, of Odd Fellows at Gowanda, Jan. 8, 1884, he was one of the new members and became an active worker, rising step by step till he passed the chairs, and on Aug. 18, 1892, was appointed district deputy grand master of the county of Cattaraugus, being re-appointed at the session of Aug. 24, 1893, at New York. During his first year in this position he instituted three new lodges of the order: Franklinville, No. 643, West Valley, No. 665, and Little Valley, No. 671, as against three lodges instituted during the nine years preceding. He has been a regular attendant of the Grand Lodge as a representative during the last five years.

Norman B. Allen, son of Norman H., was born in Persia, June 29, 1851. He was educated in the common schools and had two terms in the Union Free School in Gowanda. At the age of nineteen he entered a drug store and after about two years' experience in Gowanda and in Pennsylvania he opened in the spring of 1873 a drug store in Gowanda in company with his brother, Millard N. Allen, under the firm name of N. B. Allen & Co. About two years later the name was changed to Allen Brothers. Aug. 26, 1872, he married Ella A., daughter of the late Samuel C. Springer, of Gowanda. They have one son, Walter S., born Nov. 20, 1875.

Anson E. Alverson, son of Emory and Mary A. (Strong) Alverson, was born in Gerry, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1832. His grandfather, James R. Alverson, a soldier in the War of 1812 and a native of Connecticut, came to Gerry from Vermont at a very early day. He held town offices and raised a large family. Emory Alverson, born in Brattleboro, Vt., in 1806, married Mary Ann, daughter of Gilbert Strong, about 1830. In 1836 he removed to Gowanda and purchased a manufactory for making pails and tubs. In 1850 he exchanged this for the old Point Peter farm. In 1856 he joined his son Anson E. in Lawrence, Kan., and died in Clay county, Kan., in 1881. Mrs. Alverson died in 1857. Anson E. Alverson finished his education in the academy at Ellington, N. Y. April 26, 1852, he married Melissa, daughter of Ira W. and Mary (Seabrook) Ackley, and settled on the homestead, when he went to Lawrence, Kan., and joined the Emigrant Aid Society from Massachusetts, being one of the 107 founders of that settlement. In the summer of 1859 he and his father made an overland trip to Denver, Col., with four ox-teams. Mr. Alverson is a natural mechanic and assisted his father-in-law as a millwright. In 1860 he returned to this county and settled in Cattaraugus village. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged Feb. 23, 1863, for disability. He served as private, corporal, and sergeant. In Oct., 1863, he went to the oil regions of Rouseville, Pa., where he was a



laborer, a well-driller, and an oil producer until 1875. He then removed to Cattaraugus. In 1888 he visited Virginia, Chicago, Duluth, and Washington territory, where he remained four years. He is now a farmer just outside the corporation of Gowanda. Mr. Alverson served as highway commissioner of New Albion in 1883 and built the first iron bridge in that town. Children: Rollin A., born in 1853, died in Lawrence in Aug., 1855; Mary U., born in 1856, married Thomas Babb, of Cattaraugus, and resides in Chicago; Corlin E., born in 1860; George S., born in 1864; Nathan A., born in Dec., 1869; and Chanley W., born in 1875.

John Armes, born in Canada, near Vermont, May 13, 1788, married Catharine Rhoades, and settled first in Genesee county. He removed to Napoli in 1831, where he died Nov. 26, 1867. Mrs. Armes died March 7, 1865. Children: Justus R., who died in Wisconsin; Luther W., who married Maryette M. Rhoades, Nov. 23, 1850, settled on the homestead, and died April 11, 1891; William, who died in Pennsylvania; Emily (Mrs. John Foran), who died in Wisconsin; Clarinda (Mrs. William Allen), of Minnesota; Martha; Eusebia, of Jackson, Minn.; and Nelson E., who emigrated to Minnesota, married there a Miss Brooks, and was a soldier in the Civil war.

Victor C. Armes, son of Eusebia (Armes) Allen, was born in Napoli and was adopted by his uncle, Luther Armes. At the age of fifteen he entered Chamberlain Institute, where he was a student about four years. He then went to Minnesota, where he engaged as a teacher. Returning a year later he taught the ensuing seven years in district and graded schools, and in Feb., 1885, he purchased the drug business of Dr. J. S. Shugert and subsequently the drug stock of T. N. Kingsley (deceased). Aug. 5, 1881, he married Cora, daughter of Marcus Ellsworth. Children: Max, Gertrude, Maud, and Harry.

John C. Babcock, a native of Rhode Island, was born Nov. 14, 1782. He married Catherine Reinhardt, April 15, 1813, who was born Nov. 14, 1792. He was a sailor on a merchant vessel and about the time of his marriage he settled in Schoharie county, where he was superintendent of a turnpike connecting Cherry Valley with Albany. In 1824 he removed with his wife and three children to Cattaraugus county and settled in Persia. Mr. Babcock opened his log cabin as a tavern. He was widely known, influential and prominent, and served as overseer of the poor several years. He died on his farm March 12, 1850. Mrs. Babcock died May 21, 1838. Children: Louisa, Roanna, and John R., who were born in Schoharie county, and Horace, who was born on the homestead. (For sketch of Dr. Horace Babcock see page 167.)

Oliver C. Babcock was born in Brookfield, N. Y., June 8, 1807, and died Dec. 26, 1886. Nov. 10, 1827, he married Emma Langworthy, who was born in Bridgewater, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1806. Mr. Babcock's parents were born in Rhode Island. They were very superstitious, the mother especially, and these false conceptions were early instilled into the young mind of the son. He was taught that witches prowled around nights and plied their nefarious trades in the air and in the stillness of the household. In consequence he went from one extreme to the other and throughout life retained many of the fallacies he imbibed in childhood. Nevertheless he possessed sterling traits of character and an indomitable perseverance. He kept Saturday as the sabbath in accordance with his honest convictions and during its existence was one of the foremost members of the Seventh Day Baptist church in Persia. He had fifteen children, one of whom is George C., still living in town. Another is Francis M., who was born in Brookfield, Dec. 8, 1828, and was edu-

cated in the common schools in the Seventh Day settlement. A natural mechanic he became a carpenter and millwright and followed those avocations until about 1866; afterward he was a farmer. In 1871 he settled on the farm where his son Oliver C. now lives, where he died May 31, 1882. Jan. 1, 1854, he married Avilda Babcock, a native of Pennsylvania, who survives him. Their only child, Oliver C., married Flora A. Cook, of Forestville, N. Y., March 16, 1879, and settled on the homestead.

Robert Buchan was born in Ontario, Canada, Feb. 6, 1850. He served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade in Fergus, Canada, and in 1870 removed to Buffalo, where he worked for George Mugridge & Son thirteen years. In 1889 he started a bakery at North Evans, Erie county, which he carried on until September, 1890, when he came to Gowanda and commenced the same business. Jan. 7, 1874, he married Annie L. Heron, of Maxwell, Gray county, Can. Children: Charles A., born July 9, 1876; Robert J., born June 14, 1878; Florence A., born Oct. 25, 1882; Frank W., born April 5, 1885; Lucy L., who died in 1889; and Thomas W., who died in 1890.

Amasa L. Chaffee, a native of Rutland, Vt., was born Nov. 28, 1797. Aug. 24, 1819, he married Lydia Wade Nichols, who was born May 3, 1802, and who died July 3, 1879. In 1820, after a short residence in Attica, N. Y., he came to Gowanda and in company with his brother-in-law, Alvin Bugby, erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing-mill, which he conducted until 1831. He was also distinguished as the first inhabitant of Gowanda who built a brick chimney in his house. He was elected justice of the peace of Perrysburg and held the position in Perrysburg and Persia most of the time until 1843. He also conducted a book-store and sold flour, which in 1837 brought \$14 per barrel. In 1838 he began a general mercantile business, which he conducted to the close of his life. He was a fifer-soldier in the War of 1812 and always interested in military affairs, being captain of militia. In 1849 and again in 1853 he represented Persia on the Board of Supervisors. He was an active member of the Methodist church and in politics was first a Democrat, but joined the Republican party at its organization. Mr. Chaffee died Dec. 5, 1869. Children: Lydia A. (Mrs. Dr. David E. Ellis), of Belvidere, Ill.; Amasa W. W.; James H., of Jamestown; and Charles W., Newton A., Mary H., of Gowanda.

Amasa W. W. Chaffee, born at Aldrich Mills, Perrysburg (now Gowanda), July 21, 1826, was educated in his father's store, and at the age of twenty-one was admitted a partner with his father under the firm name of A. L. Chaffee & Son. Since then he has been constantly in mercantile business in Gowanda or engaged as a commercial traveler. July 3, 1848, he married Jane M., daughter of Harlow and Frelove (Fancher) Crandall, of Sandy Hill, N. Y. Children: Marvin W., born March 12, 1851, died in Nov., 1852; Clarence M., born Nov. 23, 1853, married Helen Osborn, of Girard, Ohio, and is a member of the firm of Snyder, Chaffee & Co., of Columbus, Ohio; Vernon E., born Dec. 9, 1859, died Dec. 12, 1876; and an adopted child, born Sept. 1, 1873.

Charles Warren Chaffee, born July 15, 1837, received his education in the common schools and in his father's store, where he was engaged from the age of eighteen years until he was about twenty-six. For five years he was the general agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company for Cattaraugus county and a part of Erie county. In 1872 and 1873 he was the traveling agent of the company. He was next with the Howe Sewing Machine Company until they failed. In 1874 he was traveling salesman for Kingsbury, Abbott & Hullett, of New York. In 1876 he was engaged with O. P. Ramsdell & Co. and

eighteen months later with Chase & Comstock, both of Buffalo. After two years he accepted an offer from E. C. Hazzard & Co., of New York, and traveled for them until 1885. He was then in the employment of Berry, Wisner, Lohman & Co. until 1890, when he was engaged as traveling agent for the Life and Reserve Life Insurance Company, of Buffalo. He has also been engaged with other concerns. June 21, 1860, he married Lydia A., daughter of Homer and Vashti (Beckwith) Woodin; children: Ida Elnora, born Sept. 27, 1862, died July 17, 1865; William Wallace, born Sept. 25, 1864; and Dora Woodin, born July 20, 1870.

Newton A. Chaffee was born Aug. 31, 1841. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and Aug. 29th the regiment was in active service as a part of the Eleventh Army Corps. He was at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and marched with General Sherman's army to the sea. He was quartermaster-sergeant eighteen months, after which he was detailed to corps headquarters, where he served until he was discharged June 20, 1865. He is a member of Darby Post, G. A. R., and has served as its commander. From March 20, 1868, to Sept., 1883, he was a merchant at Dayton, and was also postmaster and loan commissioner. He returned to Gowanda and formed a partnership with his brother, A. W. W. Chaffee, as merchant tailors, which closed in Feb., 1891. June 6, 1866, he married Luna, daughter of Homer and Vashti Woodin. They have an only daughter, Lorena, born Aug. 19, 1867.

Elisha Darby, son of Daniel and Abigail (Sawyer) Darby, was born near Salem, Mass., March 20, 1790. He married Dolly Calkins, of Arlington, Vt., daughter of John Calkins, a soldier in the Revolution. Elias Haskell Darby, uncle of Elisha Darby, rendered distinguished service to his country by lending money to the government and aiding in restoring American commerce. He also established an institution for the education of seamen in the U. S. navy. Daniel Darby was a captain and led his company in the struggle for independence. Elisha Darby, in 1828, moved with his wife and five children to this town, settling on lots 5 and 6 at the junction of the north and south branches of Cattaraugus creek. He purchased the improvements of Ephraim Rolf, who succeeded Walter Morehouse, the first and original settler on the place. Mr. Darby died June 11, 1872; Mrs. Darby died April 1, 1870. Children: Almira (Mrs. Asahel Hulett), who died in Dayton; Harriet Jane (Mrs. Nathaniel Whitcomb), who died in Gowanda; Olive E. (Mrs. Alfred Herrick), who died in New Albion; Charles F.; Abi S. (Mrs. Colin Campbell), of Perrysburg; and Amelia, who died aged six years. Charles F. Darby, born Aug. 27, 1822, taught seven winters of school, and married, Aug. 26, 1849, Sarah M., daughter of Sylvester M. Cox, of Otto. He settled on the homestead on Darby flats, which he still owns. Children: Sylvester, deceased; Carlton E., who married Lizzie Beaver; Carrie S. (Mrs. Addison Austin), of Otto; and Nellie S.

H. W. Dorsey was born in Port au Prince, Hayti, June 7, 1840, where he lived until Dec. 26, 1860, when he embarked on a coasting vessel bound for Porto Rico, arriving Jan. 13, 1861. Remaining there until the 20th of the same month he embarked on the three-masted schooner *Mobile* for the United States and arrived at New Orleans, La., on Feb. 14th. Mardi Gras was being celebrated. Meeting no one who spoke Spanish, and not being able to speak English, he found himself a veritable stranger in a strange land and unable to prosecute the search he had undertaken to find his father, mother, and sister, who had left Hayti in 1856, and whom he had not heard from since. His father had held an important office in the Haytian government, but with many others

allowed himself to become a victim to his ambition and in 1855 found his army of insurgents defeated, his property confiscated, and a price set upon his capture and delivery to the Bayez government. He fled, taking his wife and daughter, and the son, being away at school, knew nothing of their flight until some time afterward. As soon as H. W. could make himself understood he began making inquiries for Sir Allen De Orsey, the name by which his father was known at home. He inserted an advertisement in the New Orleans papers, but immediately after Fort Sumter was captured and the Rebellion begun. The city was blockaded until Butler came, and the first mails brought a copy of the *New York Tribune*, in which he found an answer to his advertisement, wherein he learned that his father was living with his family at Montrose, Pa. He was given transportation to New York city by the steamer *Merrimac* and was soon reunited with the family. He soon became imbued with the spirit of war and after President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation enlisted and served until mustered out Oct. 25, 1863. His parents having died during his term of service he had his only sister to care for and after placing her at the Davenport Institute in Elmira, N. Y., he came to Gowanda in Oct., 1869.

Albert Gaensslen was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 18, 1828. In June, 1849, he came to America and was employed at his trade in Hamburg, Erie county, three years. In 1852 he began business for himself in Hidi by converting the old woolen-mill into an upper-leather tannery. He began the trade of tanner and currier in Germany at the age of fourteen. He is a member of the present firm of Gaensslen Brothers. Mr. Gaensslen is a worthy and respected citizen, is a Democrat in politics, has served as justice of the peace, and has been excise commissioner sixteen years. He is also president of the Bank of Gowanda. May 20, 1852, he married Eve Federspad and has one son living, Henry Gaensslen, born May 20, 1855, who, in 1879, married Frances Storms, of Buffalo, by whom he has a daughter, Harmony A., and a son, Albert A.

Frank D. Hall, born in Perrysburg, Sept. 8, 1855, is a son of Stephen R. and Ann J. (Ostrander) Hall. Stephen R. was born in Chautauqua county and his wife in Perrysburg. Frank D. attended the academy at Forestville and afterward engaged with Brown & Cole, proprietors of the Adams pump works at Gowanda, remaining with them two years, when he became a member of the firm as Brown, Cole & Co. Three years later he purchased the business and removed it to the Cattaraugus county side, where he still carries it on. He married, Nov. 28, 1877, Eva M., daughter of Silas Titus. Children: Ethel M., born July 31, 1880; Edith A., born Nov. 21, 1881; and S. Rolland, born April 25, 1890.

Calvin Hartwell, born about 1797, married Minerva, daughter of William Higbee, a pioneer of New Albion (q. v.). About 1828 he came from Albion, Orleans county, to Snyder hill in New Albion with his wife and two children. He eventually sold his farm and about 1850 bought a partially improved one in Skinner hollow in Persia, where he died April 1, 1861. Mrs. Hartwell died in Cattaraugus, Nov. 7, 1884. Mr. Hartwell served in the War of 1812. Children: Sophronia (Mrs. Charles Luce), who died in Adrian, Mich.; Mary D., deceased; Laura (Mrs. Merritt Rich), who died in Persia; Russell S.; Daniel, of Wisconsin; Almedia (Mrs. Richard Ingersoll), of Leon; Almira (Mrs. Lorenzo Perkins), who died in Orleans county; and Alvira (Mrs. Horace Snyder), of Buffalo. Russell S. Hartwell was born Feb. 20, 1832, was a carpenter until twenty-seven years of age, and



in 1858 bought a farm in Persia, where he resided four years, when he sold and bought another in Leon, where he resided eight months. He sold again and bought in Dayton, where he was a farmer another year, and in 1866 he purchased his present home in Persia. He also resided in Cattaraugus thirteen years. He married, in Dec., 1860, Rachel M. Ingersoll, who died Sept. 17, 1879. Dec. 27, 1882, he married Mrs. Mary McCollister, who has borne him a son and a daughter. He is a Democrat and has been highway commissioner in New Albion and overseer of the poor and highway commissioner in Persia.

Millen T. Hill was born in Geneseo, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1818. His grandfather came from Scotland and settled in Rhode Island, and afterward removed to Genesee county. An uncle of his mother, one Macmillan by name, bearing the title in his native country (Scotland) of Lord Sterling, was a member of the court-martial which tried and sentenced Major Andre. At the age of two years Millen T. Hill came to Cattaraugus county with his parents, who settled in what is now New Albion. Mr. Hill came to Lodi in 1827 and has been a resident of what is now the village of Gowanda ever since he learned the trade of cabinet maker in Lodi, which business he carried on many years. Afterward for a number of years he carried on the lumber business, purchasing a saw-mill on Thatcher brook which had been built by Phineas Spencer. In 1856 he began manufacturing cheese boxes. He married Patience, daughter of Willard and Ruth (Sisson) Slocum. They have one daughter, Jane, who married Jesse Walker, who, in July, 1889, fell from a building and died three weeks later.

George W. Howard was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1840. In 1856 he immigrated to this country, settling first in Gowanda, where he has since made his home. In 1868 he married Mary A., daughter of J. S. Pierce, of Persia. Her father removed to this county from Schoharie county, N. Y., and was a native of Bennington, Vt. George W. Howard has children Frank, Arthur, Georgie, Blanche, Bessie, Beatrice, Myrtle, and Hazel. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. A, 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf., from Gowanda, and was afterward transferred to the regimental band. He served in Hancock's Second Army Corps until discharged at the expiration of his three years' term of service. He has been commander of Darby Post, No. 359, G. A. R.

Lemuel S. Jenks, born in Covington, N. Y., about 1815, early became a teacher of common schools, and subsequently received the appointment and served as a guard in the prison at Auburn. He became a partner with William Sunderland, of Auburn, and sold dry goods and Yankee notions from his own conveyance on the road, which he continued until about the time of the completion of the Erie railroad in 1851. In 1840 he married Marietta Waldron, of Scipio, and soon after settled in Gowanda. He was supervisor of Persia from 1857 to 1868 inclusive.

August T. Johnson, born in Sweden in 1854, emigrated to America in 1872, and labored with the farmers seven years. From 1879 to 1892 he was engaged as a clerk in mercantile business. Feb. 10, 1892, he opened a grocery store in Gowanda, where he is now engaged. Feb. 44, 1882, he married Jennie, daughter of Rev. Harvey Totman, of Cassadaga, N. Y. Children: Floyd H., Elden V., and Edna Johanna.

John Kammerer, born in Baden, Germany, July 21, 1832, spent his boyhood in attending school and assisting in his father's grist-mill and brick-yard. At the age of seventeen he went to New Brezek, France, engaging as clerk in a general store and remaining two years, until the breaking out of the French



Revolution. He returned to Baden, where, in 1852, he was drafted into the German army. He had six brothers and one sister. Four of the brothers were conscripted. John Kammerer remained in the service three months, when he came to the United States, landing in New York city in the fall of 1852. A few months later he removed to Buffalo, where he learned the trade of tinsmith. In 1856 he removed to Hamburg, Erie county, where he worked as a journeyman. In 1861 he started a tinware store and hardware trade at Langford, carrying on the business until 1868, when he removed to Gowanda and bought out the hardware business of J. H. Chaffee. In 1871 he sold this to C. H. Rich & Co., but bought it back again one year afterward, and since then he has carried on the business in the same store. In 1858 he married Regina Federspiel, a native of Buffalo, whose parents came to this country from Loraine, France. Children: Frank W., born in August, 1859, married Jennie, daughter of James Wilber, of Collins Center; Mary, born in 1861, married F. P. Boeschat, of Buffalo; and Tillie, born in 1864, married C. F. Rollinson. He has been for several years a member of the Board of Education.

Robert A. Kennicott was born in New Albion, July 5, 1863 (see page 842). He attended school in Chicago, his father having removed to that city. In 1877 the family returned to this county, where he attended the Chamberlain Institute at Randolph. In 1883 he established a grocery trade at New Albion, which he carried on two years. In 1885 he removed to Gowanda and commenced the manufacture of mineral waters, which business he still continues. He married, June 20, 1883, Cora, daughter of T. M. Whipple, of Little Valley. They have a son, Harry, born Jan. 2, 1885.

Alanson C. Keyes was born in Ludlow, Mass., Oct. 3, 1822. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Ellicottville. His father located on a farm in Otto, where he remained twenty years, removing thence to Allegany. In 1847 Alanson went into the store of James Nutting in Randolph as a clerk, remaining until 1850, when he married Harriet Thompson, of Granville, N. Y., and formed a partnership with A. G. Dow in the hardware trade and manufacture of tinware in Ellicottville, which partnership continued one year. From Ellicottville Mr. Keyes removed to Allegany and commenced the same business on his own account, remaining until 1883, when he removed to Fredonia. In 1885 he removed to Gowanda and purchased the foundry and machine shops known as the Gowanda Agricultural Works, which he carries on in company with his son Samuel G. Besides this son, who was born Jan. 26, 1856, his children are Zelia (Mrs. Benjamin H. Green); Cora G.; Alfred C., who married Hannah, daughter of James Hermance; and Truman D., superintendent of the Gowanda Agricultural Works. Samuel G. Keyes married Jennie Phelps and in 1876 he engaged in the hardware and oil well supply business at Four Mile one year. He then spent a short time at the Albany Law School, after which he engaged with the Oil Well Supply Company (Limited), of Bradford, Pa., as book-keeper, and remained eighteen months. In 1881 he became cashier of Dow, Fullager & Coleman's Bank at Bradford, where he remained until 1884. In 1885 he became correspondent for the First National Bank of Bradford and continued until 1887, when he went to Mankato, Kan., and organized the First National Bank of Mankato; he was its cashier until July 1, 1890, when he came to Gowanda.

Alexander Little, a native of Vermont, removed to Otto from Nelson, N. Y., in 1822, the journey by horse and ox-teams occupying more than two weeks. Mr. Little's family then consisted of five sons and two daughters:

Margaret, Thomas, Harvey, Nelson, Milton, Lewis, and Jane. Margaret married Thomas Beverly and lived in Otto many years, removing to Gowanda, where both died. Thomas married Sarah Frye, of Collins, N. Y., a farmer who died July 11, 1890; her death occurred July 12, 1878. Harvey married Urania Botsford in Feb., 1836, and engaged in farming on forty acres of land in Otto, but ten years later removed to Toronto, Canada, where he learned the trade of millwright, which he carried on three years, when he returned to Otto and resumed farming. After the death of his wife in 1843 he again took up the business of a millwright on the Allegheny river, building a number of new mills and rebuilding many others. In 1849 he married Sarah M. Randall, a native of Madison county. By his first marriage two children were born: Catharine M., who married Ezra Eames, who died in Nov., 1889, and Eliza J., who married E. T. McCutcheon and resides on the homestead in Otto. In 1869 Mr. Little removed to Gowanda, where he has since lived in retirement. Nelson Little was engaged in the real estate business in Buffalo, where he died about 1864. Milton and Lewis emigrated to California and both died in Monterey. Jane married Marvin Wheat, a lawyer, of Cayuga county, who settled in St. Antonio, Texas. Since the first year of the Rebellion he has not been heard from. Mrs. Wheat still lives in St. Antonio. Alexander Little's wife was Catharine McKinney, who died in Feb., 1873. He died in 1852.

James Locke was born near Moravia, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1802. His father died when he was five years old, leaving a widow and eight children wholly dependent for support upon their own scant earnings. The early years of his life were consequently passed in a continued struggle with want. His entire attendance at school was less than six months, but he was taught to read and write by an elder brother, and when sixteen years old had acquired a fair common school education. He early developed a taste for the English classics, which he retained all his life, and few men in his locality were more conversant than he with the standard works of the language. Having served an apprenticeship with Allan Wood, of Sempronius, and mastered the carpenter's trade he was selected by Isaac W. Skinner when only twenty-two years of age to go to what was then known as Skinner hollow and build a grist-mill. Having finished this in the winter of 1824-25 he was engaged for a time as a journeyman at Buffalo, and in March, 1826, proceeded to Gowanda, then Lodi, where he bought some land of Thomas Farnsworth and erected a small foundry. He married, the following year, Lucinda, daughter of Philip Wheeler. A few years later Mr. Locke erected a larger establishment upon the site of the present foundry, where he carried on business for a time in connection with the late John L. Vosburg. Having been compelled by ill health to choose a different occupation he subsequently engaged in mercantile business with Amasa L. Chaffee and later with Clark White. Upon the death of Mr. White he retired from active business for a few years, but in 1853 erected a grist-mill and saw-mill about a mile south of Gowanda upon the property since purchased by Silas Vinton. In 1859 he disposed of this and never afterward engaged actively in business affairs. Mr. Locke was one of the men peculiar to his day and generation. He was a strict Presbyterian in belief and long connected with that church; an earnest temperance man, obeying the law and willing to act in enforcing obedience by others; decided in his ideas, prompt and energetic in action, intolerant of wrong; of sterling integrity, just in his dealings, sound in judgment, he had the confidence of the community. He died Aug. 27, 1872.

Lucius T. Luce, born in Barre, N. Y., April 13, 1813, married Mary Eliza

beth Benson in Wyoming county, and in 1857 settled on the old Harrison Payne farm. He was a farmer in New Albion, Dayton, Persia, Little Valley, and Salamanca, and eventually gave his property to his son Obadiah, with whom he died in Dayton, Feb. 18, 1890. He was a member of the M. E. church. Mrs. Luce survives and resides in Dayton. E. Augustus Luce, their fourth child, was born in Washington county, March 6, 1846, and Aug. 22, 1864, enlisted in Co. A, 13th N. Y. H. A. He was in five general engagements and at the final evacuation of Petersburg. He was discharged Aug. 23, 1865. He was confined in the hospital six weeks with typhoid fever. Since his return he has been engaged in farming, market gardening, and fruit growing. Aug. 23, 1868, he married Esther A. Pickett, of Salamanca; children: Charles H., Joseph N., and Mary Luetta.

Frank L. Mattocks was born in Gerry, Chautauqua county, May 26, 1851, a son of Truman and Mary E. (Marsh) Mattocks. His father carried on the granite and marble business many years, first in Buffalo and afterward in Elington, Chautauqua county. He removed to Cattaraugus, where Frank L. commenced the business and worked with his father from the age of fifteen until twenty-four. Oct. 12, 1874, he married Mary H., daughter of Sheldon Foster, of Otto, and located at Gowanda, where he established his present granite and marble monumental works. His children are Eugene, born in Dec., 1885; Bessie, born in Dec., 1887; and Edna, born in Oct., 1889. Mr. Mattocks has served his town as supervisor since 1892.

Esek B. Nash was born in Herkimer county in Feb., 1800. In 1824 he settled in the southwest part of Persia on lot 59. He was a very prominent man and represented Persia on the Board of Supervisors for a long term of years, and also held other important town offices. Mr. Nash and his wife were members of the M. E. church and he was class-leader over forty years. He taught school in early life. About 1821 he married Marcella Brayton, of Poland, Herkimer county, and died on the homestead June 8, 1874. Mrs. Nash died June 1, 1879. Children: Ansel A., of Pine Valley; Almerin E., who died about 1863; Elvinton A., of Buffalo; and Oranon I., owner of a part of the homestead. May 13, 1862, the latter married Helen Sackett, of Cattaraugus, and settled on the farm where they now reside; children: Grace L., Minnie E., Georgia H., and Gertrude B. Mrs. Nash was a teacher and all her daughters except the youngest have followed the same calling.

Edward Overfield was born in this town Dec. 16, 1864. His parents were John and Carrie (Krohn) Overfield. Mr. Overfield, Sr., carried on a boot and shoe business in Gowanda many years. Edward Overfield for a number of years was a commercial traveler for B. T. Babbitt. He married Carrie M. Reppard, of Hamburg, Erie county, and in 1889 purchased the Union Hotel now conducted by John Cooper.

Thomas J. Parker, a native of Junius, Seneca county, was born Aug. 17, 1813. In 1823 he removed with his parents to Hamburg, Erie county, where he lived until 1830, when he came to Lodi, now Gowanda. His first business here was an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade with his brother, Francis B. Parker. After three years he assumed the business and carried it on until 1861, when he entered the army as colonel of the 64th N. Y. Vol. Inf. The 64th Regiment was organized in 1853 with Thomas J. Parker as colonel, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion Colonel Parker addressed a communication to the adjutant-general of the State, tendering the services of the organization, which were duly accepted. On the 28th of August Colonel Parker pro

ceeded to Elmira, where he was assigned enlistment quarters by General Van Valkenburgh at barrack No. 3. On the 25th of November he was commissioned by Governor Edwin D. Morgan colonel of the 64th Regt. N. Y. S. Vols. with rank from Nov. 13, 1861. The regiment was ordered to the front on the 10th of Dec., 1861, and on the 13th Colonel Parker was, by special orders, constituted provisional brigade commander of the 64th, 57th, 85th, 89th, and one Massachusetts regiment. On the 7th of Jan., 1862, the 64th was transferred to Gen. O. O. Howard's brigade of Richardson's division of Sumner Corps. A full account of the 64th Regiment will be found in Chapter XV. The *Olean Advertiser* of June 19, 1862, anent the battle of Fair Oaks, says:

"Colonel Parker has shown himself to be a brave, intrepid commander, and his abilities were acknowledged on the field of battle by being assigned to the command of the First Brigade of General Richardson's division. Captain Kenwick is hearty and emphatic in his praises of Colonel Parker for coolness, courage, and military skill upon the battlefield. He says Colonel Parker has no superiors and few equals in the division to which he is attached for all the requisites of a competent leader. The men of the 64th won for themselves at Fair Oaks the thanks of their commanding officers and covered themselves with honor. The county of Cattaraugus, through her stalwart sons in this regiment, has with her best blood written upon our nation's history her abhorrence of this wicked, devilish rebellion. The men of the 64th will do their duty. All honor to the glorious 64th! All honor to its commanding officer, Col. T. J. Parker!"

Sept. 2, 1841, Colonel Parker married Lavina H., daughter of Stephen Hooker, of Perrysburg. They had six children: Ellen L., born Feb. 15, 1843, who married Mortimer W. Stuart, of Gowanda; Loretta A., born Feb. 20, 1845, who married Lafayette Van Ostrand, of Buffalo; Clara A., born Nov. 11, 1847, died Sept. 14, 1848; Marcus W., born July 15, 1849, who married Josephine Hughes, and resides in Chicago; Henry A., born Oct. 10, 1856, died Dec. 3, 1861; and George W., born June 30, 1863, of Silver Creek, who married Alice Graves. Colonel Parker held the office of justice of the peace for Persia from 1852 for thirty years. He was deputy county clerk from March 6, 1871, for three years under William W. Welch, and in the Legislature of 1872-73 he was deputy clerk of the Assembly. No man now living in Cattaraugus county has been longer or more prominently identified with military affairs than has Colonel Parker. From the interesting period of general trainings to long after the Rebellion he was active in almost every movement.

Dorus Payne, son of Stephen and Sally (Angell) Payne, was born July 10, 1805. He married Catherine Smith, June 10, 1829, and soon after came to Cattaraugus county and settled on Snyder hill in New Albion. In 1840 he sold his farm and moved to the farm now occupied by his son, Sheldon A. Payne, in Persia, where he died April 6, 1890. Mrs. Payne died Oct. 16, 1889. Children: Nancy Emeline, born Sept. 27, 1832, married Henry F. Ackler, June 10, 1855, deceased; Clarissa M., born April 13, 1839, married Gilbert Milk, and resides in New Albion; William H. H., born Sept. 13, 1844, died July 4, 1848; Alvira D., born May 12, 1848, married, June 9, 1879, Z. T. Jenks, and resides at Allen's Switch in Persia; Electa T., born April 28, 1850, married Judson Herrick, and resides in Binghamton; and Sheldon A., born March 3, 1835. In 1854 the latter went across the isthmus to California and was a miner until the Rebellion broke out in 1861, when he enlisted in the 6th Cal. Vols., being discharged in Dec., 1865. He was wounded by a minie-ball Aug. 7, 1864. In March, 1877, he returned and resides on the homestead.

Charles S. Phelps, son of Dudley (see page 440), was born in Allegany, Oct. 31, 1858, was educated in the public schools and at Alfred University in Allegany county, and taught school in Broome and Cattaraugus counties three years. In 1878 he entered the drug store of Dr. A. W. Bullock at Allegany. In 1881 he engaged in the same business with Moore & Smith, of Dunkirk, where he remained five months. From there he went to Olean with



J. B. Smith, druggist. Jan. 1, 1884, he became a partner with Dr. J. V. D. Coon at Olean, and a year and a half later he removed to Gowanda and purchased the drug business of Clark & Horton, which he still continues. Jan. 13, 1885, he married Carrie D., daughter of Dr. J. V. D. Coon. Children: Paula M., born Feb. 25, 1886, and Helen C., born Oct. 28, 1888.

William H. Press was born in Nunda, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1830, where he resided with his parents until 1834, when they removed to Erie, Pa. Seven years afterward the family removed to Persia, where William H. has since resided. He was a farmer and dealer in horses until 1871, when he removed to Collins, Erie county, and settled within the corporation of Gowanda. He continued farming and dealing in horses until May, 1888, when he started the business of undertaker in the Erie county portion of the village. Nov. 6, 1850, he married Harriet, daughter of Amos Pearsons, of Collins; children: May, born May 1, 1852; Ida, born May 6, 1857; and an adopted son, Bartlett.

Joseph Rich, born in Onondaga county about 1801, married there Phebe Snyder, and there their first five children were born. In 1825 they came to the south part of Persia, where their primitive log-house was warmed by a Dutch fireplace. Mr. Rich died aged sixty-three; Mrs. Rich survived him about three years. Children: Susan, who died aged ten; Merritt, a farmer on the homestead; Leonard (deceased); Abbott (deceased); Mary (Mrs. Humphrey), who died in Iowa; Amanda (Mrs. James Easterly), of Cattaraugus; Betsey (Mrs. Alson Brownell), of Persia; Wilder, and Wilber (twins); and James H. James H. Rich, born Dec. 19, 1839, was a farmer on the homestead, and July 10, 1862, married Emma E., daughter of Jesse Johnson, who was born Aug. 8, 1845. Mr. Rich came to an untimely death by being thrown from a loaded wagon Oct. 24, 1865.

Leander Ridout was born Oct. 25, 1836, and was raised a farmer. Feb. 8, 1863, he married Esther, daughter of Augustus Snyder. In 1864 they settled in Persia and in 1866 he purchased the farm at Snyder's corners where he still resides. Mrs. Ridout died Jan. 20, 1890. June 8, 1891, he married Clara Pulse.

Nicholas Schaack, a native of Luxemburg, Germany, emigrated to America when nineteen years of age and settled in Langford, N. Y., where with his brother he opened a merchant tailoring establishment in 1847. In 1850 he removed to Gowanda and was a journeyman tailor employed by Samuel Warner until 1856. He then removed to Berlin, Wis., where he pursued his trade. About 1862 he returned to Gowanda, and was a partner of Jonathan Potter. In 1870 Mr. Potter retired and in 1872 Mr. Schaack and A. W. W. Chaffee consolidated their business under the firm name of Chaffee & Schaack. In 1877 his son, Joseph H. Schaack, purchased the interest of Mr. Chaffee and was with him until the death of the father Aug. 25, 1880. In 1854 Mr. Schaack married Eve, daughter of Adam Toepp, of Langford, N. Y.; she died in July, 1885. Children: Joseph H., born in May, 1856, who married, Oct. 4, 1876, Ada, daughter of William A. Fish, of Gowanda, and has children Helen (born in April, 1881) and Ralph (born in 1883); Emma M., born in 1860, who married I. R. Leonard, of Gowanda; and Albert G., born in 1867, a dry goods merchant who began business in Oct., 1886. In Oct., 1890, the latter sold his goods to his brother-in-law, I. R. Leonard, and was a clerk in Buffalo until Aug., 1891. In October following he re-opened his present dry goods store. Joseph H. Schaack was supervisor of Persia in 1888.

William T. Smallwood, a native of York, England, came with his parents to this country when four years of age and settled in northern Pennsylvania,



whence he subsequently removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., where he and his wife both died. William T. Smallwood came to Gowanda at an early date, and in company with Titus Roberts carried on an extensive tannery several years. He was afterward engaged in the boot and shoe business until his death in 1871. His wife was Flotilla, daughter of Titus Roberts, who died in 1878. Children: Charles and Freddie (who died in infancy), Mary C., and William R. The latter was born Jan. 26, 1856, and June 27, 1878, he married Blanche, daughter of Dr. Horace Babcock. Mr. Smallwood is of a very ingenious turn of mind and invented and manufactured an eight-day sixteen-dial clock, which he finished Sept. 1, 1886.

George Snyder married a Miss Kelley and with his family settled in the south part of Persia in 1825. He died in Sept., 1844. He was one of the most prominent of the early settlers. Augustus Snyder, his son, was born May 5, 1806, came to New Albion with his father, and with his brothers Horace, Benjamin, and Harry settled on Snyder hill, which was named in their honor. He subsequently sold out and in 1846 removed to the place where his son Horace now lives, where he died Nov. 17, 1872. April 4, 1832, he married Ann, daughter of Jacob Rich, who was born Feb. 3, 1814, and who died Dec. 31, 1890. Mr. Snyder served as justice of the peace from about 1856 until his death. Children: Elliott, Esther, Homer, and Emogene. Elliott was born on Snyder hill April 30, 1833, was educated in the common schools and at Gowanda Academy, and has been a farmer and dealer in cattle and horses. He is also breeding fine horses and cattle for market. He is a Democrat and has served as assessor, highway commissioner, and justice of the peace. March 6, 1871, he married Mary, daughter of Almond Brown, of Mansfield.

Hon. William Henry Stuart was a son of Warren and Mary Ann (Wolcott) Stuart and was born in Chaumont, Jefferson county, May 2, 1820. In his veins ran the proudest blood Scotland ever knew and among his ancestors were a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a governor of Connecticut. His brothers and sisters were Elisha S., Roger Wolcott, and Samuel M. and Esther, Adeline, Maria, and Amelia. Mr. Stuart's education was limited to the common schools, but he early developed a passion for literature which he retained throughout his life. By a wide range of reading and careful observation he stored his capacious mind and retentive memory with lore beyond the ken of the average college graduate. He went to Michigan in 1830 and remained a year, when he returned to Rochester and worked a year in a printing office. Going again to Michigan in 1834 he went to work on a farm owned by a relative, receiving forty acres of land for a year's labor. Returning east he acquired the mysteries of woolen manufacturing and eventually established himself in that business. With his brother Samuel he engaged in woolen manufacturing in Wheatland, Monroe county, where he remained a few years, when, in 1840, he and his brother removed hither and established a woolen factory in Gowanda, then Lodi. Here he married, Jan. 27, 1842, Barbara Allen, daughter of Ahaz Allen, the pioneer of Hidi. She was born Oct. 2, 1822, and died Sept. 14, 1861, having borne five children: Eber, who died Oct. 2, 1858; Maude, who died Feb. 2, 1881; Alice (Mrs. Charles Blackney), of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Cora (Mrs. Constantine Blackney), of Gowanda; and Glenn D., of Kalamazoo, Mich. Mr. Stuart married, second, July 1, 1863, Mrs. Jane (Popple) Davis, of Collins, Erie county, who survives him. He was engaged in farming at Collins and at Hidi during the life of his first wife and moved to Gowanda village in 1863, where he resided until his death on

June 30, 1893. He was always intensely and actively interested in politics. In 1865-66 he was librarian of the State Senate and in 1869 was elected member of Assembly, where he served one term. Shortly afterward he was appointed postmaster of Gowanda, which position he held five years. He was frequently a delegate to conventions and was one of the best posted men on county, State, and National politics in New York State. Originally a liberal Democrat he joined the Republicans in 1860 and was thereafter a staunch supporter of the principles of that party. He was also a Mason. Mr. Stuart's mind was of a decidedly literary bent. Had he devoted himself to literature he would have taken a high rank in that profession. Many of his productions were heavily freighted with historical data, and his political articles commanded wide influence. For forty years he contributed regularly to the local newspaper, of which he had at one time full editorial charge. As a poet he wielded a graceful pen and drank often at the Pierian spring. He possessed a phenomenally retentive memory and a great love for his fellow man. He was charitable, kind hearted, and honest and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

Stiles Clay Torrance, son of Stiles A. and Lydia C. (Southwick) Torrance, was born at Hidi, Nov. 22, 1843, and worked on his father's farm at Point Peter until sixteen years of age. In 1860 he went to Tinker's Creek, Ohio, and engaged in raising broom corn and the manufacture of brooms, which he carried on two years. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 103d Ohio Vol. Inf. for three years. He was in the siege of Knoxville and with Sherman in his campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After the regiment reached Atlanta the Twenty-third Corps, with which the 103d was connected, fell back to Nashville. After the battle at Nashville the Twenty-third, under command of General Schofield, was transferred to Fort Fisher and from that point fought their way up the Cape Fear river to Wilmington, whence they were transferred to Newberne. Thence they fought to Goldsborough, up the cape, and to Salisbury, where they received their discharge. After the close of the war Mr. Torrance was engaged in farming one year and then went to Wyoming territory and spent a year and a half in gold mining, returning to this State *via* California and the isthmus. Nov. 22, 1871, he married Myra S., daughter of William and Rachel (Healey) Smith, of Collins, Erie county. Children: Stiles A., born Sept. 10, 1872; William M., born April 4, 1874, graduated from Gowanda Academy at the age of fourteen; Lucy, born April 14, 1876; Chester, born Dec. 7, 1877; Rachel, born Aug. 15, 1886; a child born July 27, 1890.

Oliver B. Van Deusen was born in Sprout Brook, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1825. His father, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., possessed a large farm, carried on the wool-carding and cloth-dressing business, and had a large saw-mill. Oliver B., when nine years of age, went to live with his brother at Pike, Wyoming county, making the journey by wagon and afterward a number of other trips by the Erie canal before the building of the New York Central railroad. Six years afterward he returned to the homestead. He attended the district schools and the Cherry Valley Academy and taught in the schools of his neighborhood until 1851. January 2d of that year he married Barbara, daughter of David C. Winne, of Cherry Valley, and with his wife removed to Pike and carried on a large business in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, and cooperage until 1866, when he rented his factory and removed to Rochester, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron planes one year. In 1867 he again returned to Pike, engaging in general merchandising and also pur-

chased one of the first creameries in Wyoming county. He continued the mercantile business until 1877, when he engaged in farming. In 1880 he sold the store. In 1881 he removed to Gowanda, clerking one year for Harry N. Hooker. In 1882 he engaged in the coal trade with his son, J. E. Van Deusen, which they carried on together until 1887. He was also a partner in the Gowanda Fruit Evaporating Company. In 1887 he purchased the interest of Henry Machmer, of the firm of Machmer & Yaw, merchant tailors. Children: James Eugene; Kittie Arabella (deceased); Carrie E., born Dec. 11, 1861, who married Palmer H. Horton; and Allen W., born Nov. 24, 1866.

James Eugene Van Deusen was born at East Pike, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1851. In 1866 he removed with his parents to Rochester, where he attended the public schools. Returning in 1867 to East Pike he entered his father's store as clerk, and in 1869 he went to Allegany as clerk in the office of the Erie railway. Here he remained until 1871, when he accepted the position of agent for the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railroad at South Wales, Erie county. Eleven months later he was given the agency at Holland on the same road and in 1873 he accepted the position of agent of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad at North Collins, Erie county, and afterward at Lawton's, Collins, and Gowanda, where he has held the position since Oct. 24, 1874. Mr. Van Deusen married Ella M., daughter of Harry N. Hooker, of Gowanda. Children: Harry H., born July 9, 1876; George B., born Sept. 20, 1878; Ward W., born Nov. 25, 1880; and Julia E., born March 4, 1889. Mr. Van Deusen has been president of the village, vice-president of the Bank of Gowanda, president of the Board of Education, a trustee of the Presbyterian church, one of the original promoters of the Gowanda Water Works Company, and a member of the Gowanda Fruit Evaporating Company and the Gowanda Printing and Manufacturing Company.

Silas Vinton was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, April 20, 1824. He was the son of John Vinton, who came into western New York in 1810 from Massachusetts and settled in Villenova in 1812, and died in 1829, leaving a widow and six children. His mother was a daughter of William Welch, of Connecticut, who was a Baptist preacher and preached on one charge for sixty-five years, commencing at twenty-one; he died aged eighty-six. The mother did all in her power to give her children an education and Silas left home when fourteen years of age to work one year for his clothes and three months' schooling. At the age of nineteen he commenced teaching and taught six terms. At the age of twenty-four he married Louisa A. Carr, of Cherry Creek, who was the mother of Frank C. and J. Platt Vinton, now of Gowanda. He resided in Rock county, Wis., from 1846 to 1850, and was superintendent of schools while there four years. He then returned to Cherry Creek, where he entered into mercantile business. He was elected superintendent of schools and served six years, was chosen supervisor of the town for five years and was chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua county the last term, and was postmaster at Cherry Creek ten years. In 1874 he moved to Gowanda and has served Persia on the Board of Supervisors five years. He was one of the directors of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad during its construction, and received and still holds the first pass issued by the officers of the road. He has been engaged in mercantile business over thirty years. He has been the contractor and builder of a great many of the large buildings in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, having built the Chautauqua county insane asylums, poor house, and barns at a cost of nearly \$60,000, the insane asylum

at Machias, the Cattaraugus county jail at Little Valley, and many of the largest and best buildings at Gowanda. He married, second, in 1884, Miss Mary Dawson, of Gowanda. Frank C. has been supervisor of Persia six years.

William W. Welch was born in Gowanda, Nov. 25, 1835. He married Frances E. Swift, July 5, 1860, and was clerk of Cattaraugus county one term beginning Jan. 1, 1871. He was also supervisor of Little Valley in 1875. He has served in public capacities with eminent ability. The family has been prominent in the history of northwestern Cattaraugus as well as in Gowanda, and in every position its members have been distinguished citizens.

Martin H. Woodin, son of Homer and Vashti (Beckwith) Woodin, was born in Otto, Sept. 1, 1831, and received such educational advantages as the primitive schools of his district afforded. He has always been a farmer and owns a farm in Leon, where he lived twenty years. He is a staunch Republican. Sept. 17, 1856, he married Ruth S., daughter of Hiram and Mahala Pratt, of Otto. Children; Jennie, born in 1858, married William Garven, and resides on the homestead in Leon; and Claribell, born in 1869.

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## CHAPTER XLIII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF PORTVILLE.

PORTVILLE is situated in the southeast corner of the county and is bounded on the north by Hinsdale, on the east by Allegany county, on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west by Olean. Its territory is comprised in township 1 and the south half of township 2 of the third range of the Holland purchase, and contains an area of 23,106 acres. It is drained by the Allegheny river and its tributary brooks. Of these Oswayo creek enters the town from Pennsylvania and flows northeasterly; Dodge creek from the east empties into the river at Portville village; and Haskel creek from the north enters the river near Weston's Mills. Wolf run, in the northeastern part and tributary to Haskel creek, is a considerable stream. The Allegheny river enters the town about midway on its southern boundary and flows north and northwesterly through a broad and beautiful valley.

The surface of the town is hilly and rough except the valleys along the streams, which are level and very fertile. On the highlands in the northern part the soil is susceptible of profitable cultivation, but in the southeastern part it is so mountainous and broken that it has few inhabitants. Its highest hills are from 500 to 600 feet above the valleys.

As near as can be ascertained William, Asahel, and Rufus Pinkerton were the first permanent settlers in Portville. William, the most prominent of these brothers, settled on the east bank of the Allegheny just below the mouth of Oswayo creek in 1809, and built a saw-mill the next year on the



creek about forty rods below the site of Smith's mills. Asahel and Rufus removed farther west in 1819. William remained and died in town. Contracts for land in township 1 were made by the Pinkertons, John Young, Jacob Swartz, Daniel Edwards, John Holdrich, Simeon Munson, Samuel Todd, Richard Frayer, Isaac Phelps, Ira Higgins, Daniel Church, Daniel McKay, Reuben Clark, and James Green in 1806, but we are unable to learn of a settlement being made in Portville earlier than 1809. Gideon Haskel and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hill, came in 1810 and settled in the western part of the town on the creek which bears Mr. Haskel's name. They built a saw-mill on this stream a short distance above, where the railroad crosses, the same year. The next year Mr. Haskel built a frame house, the first one erected in town.

John Morris came in 1813 and was the first settler on the site of the village of Portville. He removed from Olean, where he had arrived in 1811, an unsettled young man and a native of Rhode Island. He was an adventurer who had been on Blannerhasset's Island with Aaron Burr and had served in General Shelby's command of Kentuckians in Mad Anthony's campaign against the Indians. In 1814 his son, Rev. Dexter Morris, was born, his birth being the first in Portville of which there is any record. Mr. Morris soon sold his improvements to the Dodges and joined his wife's people in Ohio. He returned again to the valley of the Allegheny river and opened a tavern, and, as his son said of him, "kept tavern all along the Allegheny river from Olean to Pittsburg." The Dodge brothers came the same year, and from them Dodge creek received its name.

Allen Rice was a resident of Portville as early as 1818, as he built the first dam across the Allegheny river at Weston's Mills in that year. Dennis Warner came from Ontario county to Olean in 1816 and was a salesman for Judge Martin in his store until 1819, when he became the owner of a saw-mill on the opposite bank of the river from that of Allen Rice's, which was furnished water-power from the same dam. Luman Rice, a brother of Allen, settled in Olean in 1817 and was there a hotel keeper until about 1822, when he removed to Portville. Joel, Jonathan, Enoch, and Alpheus Wakefield settled in 1832 on Haskel creek in the northwest part of the town, and became thrifty farmers and prominent townsmen. Alpheus was supervisor of Portville in 1839-42 and 1850. Several representatives of this family reside in the neighborhood. Rodolphus Scott and Alfred Dodge settled in the vicinity about the same time. The settlement of the town increased very slowly until after the advent of Wheeler, Dusenbury & Co. in 1834-35. Mr. Dusenbury and Mr. Wheeler were then young and very enterprising and gave employment to a large force of men. At that time there was little or no attention given to the Sabbath day, and with very few exceptions everybody drank whisky. They determined to raise the standard of morals, and for a period of over forty years the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has been prohibited by law in the town.



Portville remained a part of Olean until April 27, 1837, when, by act of the Legislature, that part of Olean composed of township 1 and the south half of township 2 of range three was erected into the town of Portville. March 6, 1838, the first town meeting was held at the house of Luman Rice in the village of Portville. The meeting was called to order by William Wales, a justice of the peace. Luman Rice was chosen moderator and Isaac Senter and Harvey D. May were poll clerks. The meeting then adjourned to the district school house and there elected the first set of officers: Supervisor, Luman Rice; town clerk, Addison J. Wheeler; assessors, Lemuel Smith, Harvey D. May, Alpheus Wakefield; commissioners of highways, Ezra May, Smith Parish, Joseph Crandall; collector, Henry T. Leighton; constables, Charles C. Jewell, Henry T. Leighton, Harlow M. Hopkins; commissioners of common schools, Henry Dusenbury, Walter Ray, Darius Wheeler; inspectors of common schools, Lemuel Smith, Harvey D. May, Ambrose P. Willard; justices of the peace, Smith Parish, Stanton H. Laing, Olcott P. Boardman; sealer of weights and measures, Addison J. Wheeler; overseers of highways, Henry Terry, Albert Burdick, Clark Lillibridge, Gardner Coon, Amos Scofield, Barzilla Scofield, Rodolphus Scott; overseers of the poor, Isaac Senter, John Conrad. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Luman Rice, 1838; Alpheus Wakefield, 1839-42, 1850; Henry Dusenbury, 1843-44, 1846, 1853-54, 1857; John Meddaugh, 1845; David Bockes, 1847, 1851; Lemuel Smith, 1848; Henry T. Leighton, 1849; Smith Parish, 1852; Samuel J. Mersereau, 1855-56; Lewis D. Warner, 1858-61, 1869-73, 1879; G. T. Lowry, 1862; John G. Mersereau, 1863; John E. Dusenbury, 1864-68, 1874-78; Martin Link, 1880-81; William E. Wheeler, 1882-86, 1888; Frank E. Tyler, 1887, 1890; W. B. Mersereau, 1889, 1891-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Addison J. Wheeler, 1838; Isaac Senter, 1839-40, 1842; Addison J. Wheeler, 1841; Harlow M. Hopkins, 1843; William Wales, 1844-60; Orson S. Keyes, 1861; Henry C. Scofield, 1862-64; J. M. Copp, 1865; John H. Warden, 1866-76; H. J. Crandall, 1877-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Smith Parish, Stanton H. Laing, Olcott P. Boardman, 1838; Isaac Senter, Luman Rice, 1839; William Wales, David Coon, 1840; James R. Barnes, Darius Wheeler, 1841; John Meddaugh, Thomas Shelly, 1842; Smith Parish, David Bockes, 1843; William Wales, Charles C. Jewell, 1844; James R. Barnes, 1845; Alpheus Wakefield, 1846; David Bockes, Leonard Anson, 1847; William Wales, Harlow M. Hopkins, 1848; John Meddaugh, 1849; Harlow M. Hopkins, 1850; Norman Wheaton, 1851; Willis M. Howe, 1852; Mark Comstock, William Wales, 1853; John L. Smith, Harlow M. Hopkins, Lewis D. Warner, 1854; John Sanderson, 1855; Willis M. Howe, Joseph Crandall, 1856; Lewis D. Warner, Willis M. Howe, Adam T. Warden, 1857; Lewis D. Warner, Willis M. Howe, Andrew D. Rice, 1858; Adam T. Warden, Asa E. Halbert, Oliver B. Langworthy, 1859; Guy T. Lowry, 1860; Oliver B. Langworthy, 1861; Lewis D. Warner, 1862; Adam T. Warden, Atwood Fales, 1863; Schuyler M. Gaston, 1864; Oliver B. Langworthy, 1865; Atwood Fales, William E. Hornblower, 1866; Mark Comstock, Allen Sherman, 1867; S. M. Gaston, Adam T. Warden, Willis M. Howe, 1868; William E. Hornblower, Guy T. Lowry, 1869; Henry Conrad, 1870; Guy T. Lowry, Lewis D. Warner, 1871; Schuyler M. Gaston, H. D. Bennie, 1872; H. B. Smith, W. W. Weston, 1873; A. G. Packard, Jacob Bedford, 1874; Guy T. Lowry, Lewis D. Warner, 1875; E. M. Bedford, 1876; John Millgate, 1877; A. G. Packard, 1878; Guy T. Lowry, 1878 to 1887, 1889 to 1893; Oliver B. Langworthy, 1878 to 1893; A. G. Packard, 1880 to 1884; A. J. Armstrong, 1882 to 1886; Dexter Wakefield, 1887 to 1890; R. F. Main, 1887 to 1889; N. C. Hitchcock, 1888 to 1893; H. C. Holcomb, 1892 to 1893.

Like the other townships situated in the valley of the Allegheny river Portville has been a lumber town, and being located at or near the head of navigation by rafts it became something of a port, hence the name of the village, which became the name of the township when it was set off from Olean in 1837. Lumber manufacturing, mainly of hemlock, is quite extensively carried on at the present time by Mersereau & Co., at Gordon's mills, and at Weston's Mills. The output, though somewhat diminished, is still high in the

millions of feet. Agriculture receives the attention of the people along the valleys of the river and Haskel creek and their tributaries.

The only thoroughfare which entered the town of Portville until 1856 or 1857 was the Allegheny river. The Genesee Valley canal was completed to Olean in 1856, and by the great energy and influence of the late Hon. John G. Mersereau, who devoted his time and talents to its accomplishment, the canal was extended to the little hamlet of Mill Grove, which gave to Portville quite an advantage over Olean in the carrying trade until it was abandoned in 1878. In 1874 the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was completed and this gives to the inhabitants good transportation facilities.

The village of Portville is situated southeast of the center of the town, on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, at the mouth of Dodge creek, on the Allegheny river, and on the Lackawanna & Pittsburg (narrow gauge) railroad. It is a pleasant village of 600 or 800 inhabitants and contains the immense tannery of the Wheelers and Dusenburys, the lumber mills of Mersereau & Co., two churches, three hotels, a Union Free School, a postoffice, seven or eight stores, and the usual complement of mechanics.

Mill Grove is a hamlet on the river and on the railroad one mile south of Portville. The Genesee Valley canal terminated at this place. Jonathan Dodge owned the site in 1820.

Main Settlement is the name of a neighborhood in the southeastern part of the town, where the Seventh Day Baptist church is located. It was named in honor of its early settler, James S. Main. It contains, besides the church, a school house, about a dozen dwellings, and a station on the narrow gauge railroad. Near here is Carroll postoffice, which was established June 17, 1892, with A. Van Brunt as postmaster.

Weston's Mills is a post village on the Allegheny river and Western New York & Pennsylvania and Lackawanna & Pittsburg railroads. It was founded by the Weston brothers in 1851 and built on the site of Allegany village, plotted by Allen Rice, which never appeared except on paper. Since the Weston brothers came here and prosecuted their immense lumber business it has grown gradually until it now contains a population of 450. The manufacturing interests are Weston Brothers' lumber-mills and a kindling-wood manufactory conducted by Ezer Borst. It also contains a neat Union church, a general store, a school house, a blacksmith shop, and the necessary mechanics.

Portville is divided into ten school districts with a school house in each. The schools the past year were attended by 587 scholars. The entire expense of maintenance was \$5,155.62. The valuation of property taxable for school purposes is \$610,309 and the school houses and sites are valued at \$9,815.

The Portville Union Free School was organized August 17, 1881. The first Board of Trustees was composed of J. E. Dusenbury, W. E. Wheeler, E. M. Bedford, Wallace Sibley, and L. D. Warner. In March, 1882, the academic department was organized and placed under the supervision of the Re-

gents of the University of the State. The large wooden school building has recently been repaired and repainted. The library contains about 800 volumes. The school is attended by about 250 pupils. The principals since the organization have been Elbert Place, 1881; R. C. Lennon from 1882 to June, 1883; Miss Christina Lennon to June, 1885; and W. H. Smith since 1885. The present trustees are J. E. Dusenbury, William E. Wheeler, H. J. Crandall, J. H. Fairchild, and L. D. Warner; the teachers are W. H. Smith (principal), Julia Flint, Mamie Meddaugh, and Effie Flint.

The Portville leather manufactory, the great industry of the town, had its inception in 1849, when Mark Comstock erected upon its site a tannery with a capacity of 500 hides per year. This was operated by Mr. Comstock for six years, when C. K. Wright was his partner two years and then became sole owner. In 1858 Mr. Wright rebuilt and enlarged the works, applied steam-power, and manufactured 10,000 hides annually. He continued the business, and most of the time with partners, until 1887. In 1862 the firm of Wright & Munson enlarged the capacity to 20,000 hides per year. In 1870 the firm of William F. Wheeler & Co. succeeded J. & H. H. Clark, and was associated with Mr. Wright under the firm name of Wright, Wheeler & Co. This firm soon after admitted as partners B. F. Thompson & Co., of Boston, Mass., the firm name now being William F. Wheeler & Co., Mr. Wright having retired in 1886. In 1875 the tannery was again enlarged and the business increased to 40,000 sides of finished leather annually. Previous to this the finishing had been done in Boston. They tan and finish 2,000 sides weekly and also finish 1,600 sides per week at their tannery in Hickory, Pa. The firm employs 150 men. The members of the company, the sons of Henry Dusenbury and William F. Wheeler, have, besides their tanneries, extensive timber lands and lumber business in Pennsylvania, are bankers in Olean, and are large oil producers.

The Portville mills were built by J. H. Fairchild, the present proprietor, in 1884 in Portville village. The motive power is steam and the mill contains three runs of stone. The capacity is 500 bushels of grain per day. He also has a steam shingle-mill which turns out 500,000 shingles annually.

Hotton Brothers' warehouse and feed-mill were erected by them in 1891 on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad in Portville village. The former has a storage capacity of 20,000 bushels of grain. The firm also conducts a general grocery store.

Gordon's mills are located a mile and a quarter northwest of Portville village on the Allegheny river. The first mills were built on the site in 1867 by Luther Gordon and entirely rebuilt in 1885. The motive power is steam. The capacity is 30,000 feet of lumber daily. About 25 men are employed.

The A. Weston Lumber Company's mills are situated in the village of Weston's Mills, on the Allegheny, which furnishes a part of the motive power. The firm built a dam across the Allegheny and an entire new mill, on or near

the site of the mill erected by Allen Rice, in 1851-52. A few years later they added planing and matching and shingle-mills, and still later a circular saw for sawing dimension timber. They also have a kindling-wood factory, which utilizes the waste from the saws. The yearly output ranges from 10,000,000 to 17,000,000 feet of lumber. They employ from 100 to 150 men.

The E. Borst Wood Company, of Weston's Mills, manufactures kindling wood from refuse timber. The mills contain fifteen presses and give employment to twelve men. Ezer Borst is the proprietor.

In 1829 the Holland Land Company deeded to the Methodist Episcopal church 100 acres of land, being the south part of lot 7, township one, range three. This deed is now in the possession of C. W. Van Wart. The trustees named in it were James Brooks, Darrar Swain, Luman Rice, Dennis Warner, and Dennis Lamberton. A society was formed in 1831 which consisted of Smith Parish, Joshua T. Mason, John Wolcott, Delia Wright, Olive McCormick, Clarissa Warner, Marcia Boardman, and Amy Dodge and two sisters. The only survivor of this little band is Mrs. Delia Wright. Meetings were held in the school house near Gordon's mills with Smith Parish as class-leader, and later at this place and also at Mill Grove, where Mrs. Samuel Smith acted as class-leader. The church was duly incorporated December 23, 1844, and in 1846 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,500 and with a seating capacity of 450. The same edifice is still in use and with the grounds, etc., is valued at \$6,000. The society has 135 members under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. W. Barnett. The Sunday school has 164 scholars.

The First Presbyterian church of Portville, in the Presbytery of Buffalo, was organized June 17, 1849, at a meeting of which Rev. Sylvester Cowles was moderator and Asa E. Halbert was clerk. The first members were Henry and Caroline Dusenbury, William F. and Flora Wheeler, Adam T. Warden, Lucinda Comstock, William and Mary Ann Larabee, Gilman and Lucy Sander-son, and Caroline Gleason. Henry Dusenbury and A. T. Warden were elected elders. The Lord's Supper was first celebrated September 9, 1849, by Rev. Mr. Hammond, of Angelica. The first pastor, Rev. Sylvester Cowles, began his ministry as early as June, 1850, and continued until February, 1853. The next pastor, Rev. J. A. Woodruff, remained nearly two years and was succeeded by Rev. C. Kidder, who was here about eight months. In 1856 Rev. E. H. Taylor came and remained about two years. In October, 1858, Rev. I. G. Ogden assumed the pastorate and officiated nine years, being succeeded by Rev. O. Myrick, who remained a year and a half. Rev. J. E. Tinker came in the spring of 1870 and officiated until April 3, 1881. The next pastor was Rev. F. W. Fisher, who remained until October 23, 1885, and was succeeded by the present one, Rev. Samuel W. Clark. April 1, 1886, there were ninety-two members, the present number being 202. The first clerk of the church was A. T. Warden, whose successors were Henry Dusenbury, H. M. Hopkins, C. K. Wright, Rev. J. E. Tinker, and Rev. F. W. Fisher. Since October 23,

1885, E. G. Dusenbury has kept the records. The elders are William F. Wheeler, C. K. Wright, E. G. Dusenbury, and William Holden. The church edifice was built of wood, completed, and dedicated November 25, 1852, by Rev. Sylvester Cowles. It was remodeled in 1873 at a cost of \$5,000. In 1883 the building was beautified with stained glass memorial windows—one for Mrs. William F. Wheeler, contributed by her children, one by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dusenbury for their parents, and one for John G. Mersereau by his grandchildren. The organ was then presented to the church by Hon. William F. Wheeler and the Dusenbury brothers, who also were to the expense of having the church frescoed, and with the aid of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society contributed the bell. From 1881 to 1890 this church contributed for all purposes \$35,410. The Sunday school has 175 members.

The Seventh Day Baptist church of Portville, situated in Main Settlement, was organized in 1862 by Rev. J. C. West, with twenty members. The society met for worship in the school house of the neighborhood for several years. They now have a neat house of worship.

The Union church edifice at Weston's Mills was built by subscription in 1891. The building is of wood, cost about \$2,000, and has a seating capacity of 225 persons. It is elegant in proportion and finely finished, and seated with folding chairs. The society is undenominational, but is regularly supplied with preaching by the Methodist clergyman at Portville. The Sunday school has 120 pupils with Wallace Weston as superintendent. The church is controlled by a board of three trustees, the present ones being Wallace Weston (chairman), William H. Petty, and James Hollands.

Portville Lodge, No. 578, F. & A. M., was organized in January, 1865, and chartered June 9, 1866. The first officers were Wilson Collins, M.; M. B. Bennie, S. W.; Massena Langdon, J. W.; T. S. Jackson, treasurer; Henry C. Scofield, secretary. Among the past masters have been M. B. Bennie, Schuyler M. Gaston, John H. Warden, Lewis D. Warner, John Hendy, Ezer Borst, and E. M. Bedford. A chapter of the Eastern Star was organized on the 13th of July, 1893.

Portville Lodge, No. 170, A. O. U. W., was instituted Aug. 28, 1878, with twenty-five members and Wallace Sibley as P. M. W.

H. W. Wessel Post, No. 85, G. A. R., was organized January 20, 1879, with thirty-six members. The first officers were Martin Link, commander; E. M. Bedford, S. V. C.; William Holden, J. V. C.; Cornelius Fitz Patrick, adjutant; G. T. Dennis, chaplain; R. V. King, O. D.; Jacob Both, O. G. It now has a membership of fifty-four. The officers are William Holden, C.; James H. Fairchild, S. V. C.; W. H. Skiver, J. V. C.; H. C. Mills, surgeon; L. D. Warner, adjutant; Jacob Both, chaplain; L. E. Carr, O. D.; John L. Brooks, O. G.; Joel A. Burdick, Q. M. The post has two auxiliary organizations, viz.: Col. L. D. Warner Camp, No. 23, Sons of Veterans, and a Woman's Relief Corps.



John R. Archibald, son of Andrew and Jenette (Rea) Archibald, natives of Scotland, was born in Tompkins county Feb. 11, 1822. His mother died when he was three weeks old and he was raised by his uncle, James Ray. In 1838 he came to Portville and worked for his cousin, Walter Ray, a lumberman at Mill Grove. In 1840 he was a sawyer for John Meddaugh and continued with him nine or ten years, making yearly trips as a pilot down the Allegheny. In 1854 he commenced business as a lumberman. In 1862 he was a dealer in groceries with his nephew, John Archibald, and became sole proprietor of their business two years later, continuing as a merchant fifteen years. In 1874 he purchased a steam mill with a daily capacity of 25,000 feet of lumber. He stocked and operated this from January until June 14th, when it burned with 800,000 feet of lumber, which was a total loss. Since 1880 he has given his attention to his farm and real estate. He has always been a Democrat and has been a nominee for supervisor, and served as assessor three years. In Sept., 1846, he married Fanny, daughter of John Meddaugh, who was the mother of all his children: Walter B., Emma G., James, and Frances H. (Mrs. William Hill). Mrs. Archibald died March 20, 1889, and Oct. 16, 1891, he married Nancy Meddaugh.

Ezra M. Bedford, son of Jacob and Marilla (Wright) Bedford, was born in Rushford, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1837. The family is of English origin and came to Portville in 1851, settling in the east part of the town. Ezra M. has been both a farmer and a lumber manufacturer. In Jan., 1876, he opened a grocery store in Portville, which he conducted until 1882. In 1886 he bought the site of his present building of William F. Wheeler & Co. and placed his store on the foundation of the establishment formerly owned by J. E. Dusenbury, where he is still engaged in general trade. Mr. Bedford has served as justice of the peace, assessor, and commissioner of highways. Dec. 24, 1863, he married Ellen Deming, of Genesee, Allegany county, and has one son. Mr. Bedford enlisted in the 85th N. Y. Vols., served through the Peninsula campaign, and was discharged on account of disability in 1862.

Ezer Borst was born in Middleburgh, N. Y., in 1832. In 1857 he came to Weston's Mills and engaged as a contractor in the manufacture of staves and lath for Weston Brothers, where he employed from twenty to twenty-four men. He still continues the business with ten or twelve hands. In the spring of 1888 he instituted the "Borst Wood Company" and began the manufacture of kindling wood, which he still carries on. In 1854 he married Miss A. M. Kinney, of Nelson, Pa. Their children are Jabez W.; James H., of Hawley, Minn.; Charles H.; Morris (deceased); Kate (Mrs. A. J. Crannell), of Weston's Mills; and Russel L. Jabez W. is superintendent of the Wood Company, and C. H. and R. L. have each a position in this manufactory. Mr. Borst married his second wife in 1872; she died in 1874; and in 1885 he married Mrs. L. A. Kinney, who is the mother of his daughter Libbie.

Albert G. Burdick came from De Ruyter, N. Y., to Portville in 1837. In 1838 he married Cynthia E., daughter of Capt. Matthew M. Crandall, and settled where his son, A. O. Burdick, now lives. He annually went down the river as a raftsman, and served as constable several years. His sons Daniel C., Joel A., Matthew K., and Addison O. served in the Civil war. Joel A. was a prisoner in Andersonville over seven months. All came home at the close of the war and all are living. Daniel C. Burdick was born Feb. 22, 1838. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. A., 85th N. Y. Vols., joined his regiment at Suffolk, Va., and was discharged at the close of the war. He participated in seventeen

battles. May 20, 1861, he married Laura J. Sanford, of Ceres, N. Y. On his return from the war he joined his wife in Main Settlement, and has since been a citizen of Portville, except two years he spent in Steuben county. They have one son, Adelbert E. Mr. Burdick served as constable six years.

Benjamin S. Colwell, of English origin, is a son of Smith and Louisa (McGee) Colwell. His father, a native of Rhode Island, was born Feb. 20, 1801; his mother, of Scotch descent, died in Portville in June, 1882, aged eighty-one. His father died Jan. 2, 1888. In 1810 the parents of Smith Colwell removed to Plymouth, Chenango county, where he assisted in clearing land. In 1824 he was married and settled on a part of the homestead. In 1841 the family removed to Addison, Steuben county, where Benjamin S. Colwell began his business life. He was a lumber jobber for Abijah Weston and the late John G. Mersereau in the south part of Chenango county, and in Lindley, Steuben county, until 1856, when he removed to Portville and since then has been interested in the lumber business in this town, in Pennsylvania, and in Harrisville and Manistique, Mich. He is also interested in car manufacturing at Knoxville, Tenn., and in the Kelley Lamp Works of Rochester, N. Y. In 1845 he married Sally M. Orr, of Addison, who died Aug. 5, 1864. She was the mother of all his children: George W., born in May, 1846, a capable and prominent business man, a manufacturer of lumber, and a merchant; Marion O., born Jan. 2, 1850, married D. E. Storms; Carrie L., born May 9, 1860, the wife of Dr. D. W. Mitchell; and Carrie Belle, a graduate of the Elmira Female College and a teacher.

Mark Comstock, son of Joseph L. and Nancy (Fox) Comstock, was born in Beekmantown, N. Y., in June, 1816. When about eighteen he started on foot for the western country. At Ogdensburg he boarded a steamboat and passed up the St. Lawrence river, through Lake Ontario to Ontario Beach, and thence to Rochester. From there he went to Buffalo and in 1837 or 1838 came to Portville, where he still resides. He was in the employ of Dusenbury, Wheeler & Co. as a jobber sawing their lumber until about 1848, when he built the first tannery in Portville and began tanning upper and sole leather in 1849. He purchased stock of his own and tanned hides and skins on halves for the farmers. He had several partners, and in 1855 he sold his half-interest to his then partner, C. K. Wright. Mr. Comstock has since been dealing in real estate and groceries and engaged in farming. He has served as assessor thirteen years and as highway commissioner several terms. In 1840 he married Lucinda Robinson, a member of the Presbyterian church, who died Feb. 19, 1892. Children: five sons died in infancy; Nancy (Mrs. Dr. Young); Ellen.

Joseph Crandall, son of Luke and Martha (Maxson) Crandall, was born near Providence, R. I., May 2, 1794, and soon after attaining his majority he removed to Georgetown, N. Y. He married Susan P. Main in Feb., 1820, who was born in Stonington, Conn., Feb. 17, 1800. In 1830 he moved with his wife and six children to Portville and settled on lot 10, where William Atherton had built a saw-mill in 1810. He engaged in farming and stock raising, having brought with him a flock of sheep and half a dozen horses. He was elected justice of the peace, but refused to qualify, and was an organizer and one of the first trustees of the Methodist church. He died March 19, 1870; Mrs. Crandall died Jan. 9, 1882. They had twelve children, eight of whom are living. The first, Russel A. Crandall, born Jan. 9, 1821, came to Portville with his parents and has since resided here. He had one term at the academy and became a farmer and a pilot on the river. He married Mary

Jacobs, Feb. 18, 1846, who was born in Caledonia, N. Y., March 2, 1822. They settled on a part of the homestead, where they still reside. Mr. Crandall is one of Portville's oldest residents and a pillar of the Methodist church, which he has long served as trustee. He has also been assessor twenty-three consecutive years. Children: J. Henry, Hyanthus O., Adell V. C. (Mrs. C. B. McDowell), and Minnie A. (Mrs. E. E. Alderman).

Joseph Henry Crandall, son of Russel A., was born April 11, 1847, and was educated in the common schools and in Chamberlain Institute, earning the money to pay his expenses by measuring bark. He taught a district school two winter terms and in 1868 engaged as a clerk in the store of J. M. Copp at Portville. Sept. 26, 1871, he became the partner of his employer under the firm name of J. M. Copp & Co., and subsequently conducted the business alone. He was burned out in 1875 and again in 1885. He conducted two branch stores, one of dry goods and the other of groceries, in Rexford when oil was produced there. Both were consumed by fire on the same day in 1880. Since then he has given his attention to his business in Portville. He is also a farmer and breeder of pure blood registered Oxforddown sheep. Mr. Crandall has always been a Republican and has served as town clerk since 1877. He married Minnie Saunders Main and has one daughter, Ethel M., born Dec. 29, 1876.

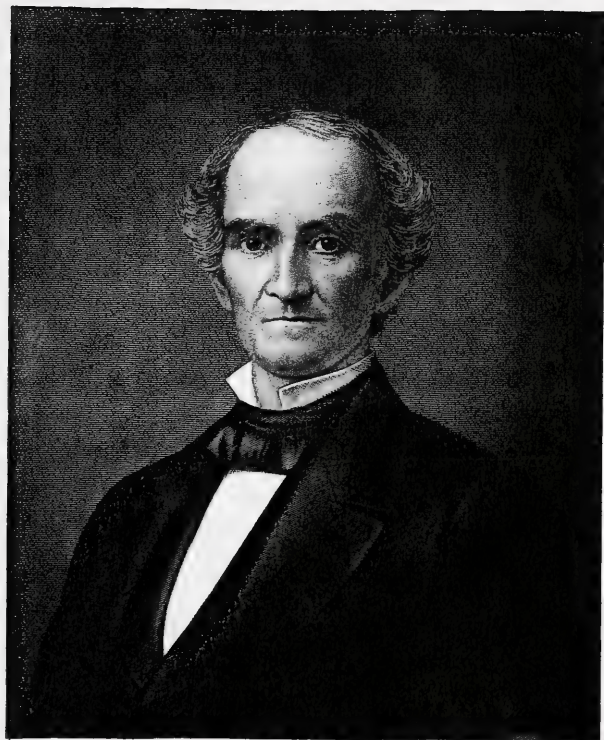
Henry Dusenbury, son of John and Ruth (Sands) Dusenbury, was born in Hancock, Delaware county, May 5, 1801. In 1815 his father with his family moved to Windsor, Broome county. Henry was soon employed by his father as a clerk, and early conducted mercantile and lumbering business on his own account. In 1828 he went to Deposit and remained there engaged in the same lines until 1834. Here he became the senior member of the firm of "Dusenbury, Wheeler, May & Co.", formed to conduct lumbering on the upper Allegany. This firm purchased at first a tract of 1,500 acres on Dodge creek (Portville) with a saw-mill containing three upright saws. Mr. Dusenbury came to look after its operations. The important duties and responsibilities devolving on him were discharged with rare acumen, and, during his business life of many years, he ever manifested his capability to safely and prosperously conduct important affairs. This company began operations in lumbering with this mill, established a store, ran their lumber to market down the Allegany and Ohio rivers, bought extensive tracts of timber lands in and about Portville and in Pennsylvania, built modern mills of great capacity, and has contributed to the prosperity of this section to the present by annually giving employment to a large number of men in their lumbering operations, tanneries, oil fields, etc. In inaugurating and conducting these enterprises Mr. Dusenbury was a potent factor. No detail of the business escaped his attention, no contracts were made that were not fulfilled to the letter, and none of this company's paper was ever protested. Mr. Dusenbury was endowed with penetration, sagacity, and integrity. He was methodical, accurate, prompt, and reliable. His word was as good as a bond. He took time to investigate and decide every enterprise, but when a project was decided upon he pushed it to completion with energy and zeal.

Mr. Dusenbury was an old-time Whig and joined the Republican party at its organization. He was a firm believer in and an ardent advocate of the distinguishing principle of the old Whig party: "Protection to American industries." He was a diligent reader, well informed in political history, and was an able and dangerous opponent in political discussions. He repre-

sented the town of Portville six years on the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county and his party in numerous conventions. In 1831 Mr. Dusenbury united with the Presbyterian church of Deposit and was a consistent Christian through life. When he came to Portville there was practically no Sabbath, and intoxicating liquors were used freely in conducting business. Mr. Dusenbury and Mr. Wheeler from the first had the understanding that their company was to do business on Christian principles. They took their stand as Christian men not to break the Sabbath themselves and not to furnish rum in getting their lumber to market if it had to rot on the banks of the river. Mr. Dusenbury was not a bigoted sectarian, but recognized all genuine Christians as his brothers in Christ. He was instrumental with others in organizing the Presbyterian church of Olean in 1838 and was one of its elders and regular attendants until 1849, when he, with W. F. Wheeler, by their means and influence effected the establishment of the Presbyterian church at Portville, which he generously supported and guided with his counsel as an officiating elder to the close of his life. He was very charitable, and contributed liberally to various benevolent objects regularly each year. He died in June, 1860. In 1827 Mr. Dusenbury married Miss Caroline Butler, an estimable Christian lady, a kind friend, devoted wife, and an affectionate and faithful mother. Mrs. Dusenbury survived her husband, dying in February, 1871. Their children were Catherine (who married Allan Sheldon, at one time a wholesale merchant in company with Hon. Zach Chandler and now a banker in Detroit, Mich.); Elizabeth (the wife of Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., a distinguished bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church; their son George is the present business manager of the Chautauqua Assembly); Henry (died at the age of twenty-two years); John E.; William A. (born in 1838, married Miss Helen Truesdell, of Belfast, N. Y., and died in August, 1890; his widow and three sons survive him; he was a man of good business abilities, careful, economical, and successful; he was a merchant with his brothers, but later removed to Pennsylvania, conducted their mills at Tionesta, and engaged in large lumbering operations); Edgar G. (born in October, 1841, was in mercantile business with his brothers, and is now giving his attention to the large tannery at Portville—the Portville Tanning Company; he is an efficient business man, and possesses great firmness and executive ability; he is also an earnest and working Christian and an elder of the Presbyterian church); and Caroline (resides in Buffalo).

John E. Dusenbury was born in Portville, then a part of Olean, June 10, 1836. He received a practical business education from his father and an academic education at Binghamton Academy. He was early taught that honest labor is man's mission in life. He commenced his active business life as a merchant, the successor of Dusenbury, Wheeler & Co. He inherited many of the characteristics of his father which brought financial success to his business undertakings, and at his death was specially fitted to take his place in the operations of this firm. Mr. Dusenbury appointed his sons John E. and William A. executors and trustees of his estate, and the business has continued uninterruptedly to the present with but a change in name of firm. This now includes John E. and Edgar G. Dusenbury (sons of Henry Dusenbury) and Nelson P. and William E. Wheeler (sons of Hon. William F. Wheeler). Their business consists of lumbering operations near Portville and in Pennsylvania, development of their oil territory, and in tanning. John E. Dusenbury is an able financier. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Olean





Henry Dakenberg





until June, 1892, when he succeeded Hon. William F. Wheeler as president. He is a real estate manager, an oil producer, and a general adviser in manifold business affairs. As a recreation he is breeding trotting horses of the finest strains to be obtained in the United States. Mr. Dusenbury has been an unswerving Republican all his political life, has served his town on the Board of Supervisors ten years, and taken prominent part in numerous conventions. He is an industrious, persevering, and successful manufacturer, a courteous gentleman, a genial companion and friend, deserves and enjoys a large circle of appreciative acquaintance, and ranks worthily among the representative men of Cattaraugus county.

J. H. Fairchild, son of John F. and Sarah (Hoyt) Fairchild, was born in Rochester, July 28, 1841. The family went to Livingston county about 1849 and he removed thence to Belfast, Allegany county. In Jan., 1863, he enlisted in Co. E, 93d N. Y. Vols., and served to the close of the war. In 1864, at the battle of the Wilderness, he received a severe wound from a minie-ball, which passed through his left hip and confined him in the hospital a year. He was discharged June 10, 1865. Since 1875 he has resided in Portville, where he is proprietor of a grist-mill and a dealer in flour, feed, and grain. Three of his brothers were also soldiers. In 1868 he married Rosalia Petty, of New Hudson, N. Y., and they have five sons and three daughters.

Thomas Grierson, a native of Dumfries, Scotland, came to America in 1860 and settled in Otto, whence in 1861 he removed to Portville, where he followed his trade as a miller and was also a farmer. He died about 1866. His wife was Agnes, daughter of James and Mary McQuenn. Children: William, James, Alexander, Robert, Mary, Geanie, John, Janet, Thomas, and Joseph. Mrs. Grierson died in 1848.

William Holden, the son of James and Christianna Holden, was born in St. Helen's, Lancashire, England, June 2, 1843. His parents emigrated to America and landed in New York on June 1, 1856, and settled in Buffalo, where William learned the trade of tanning. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 16th N. Y. Vols., and was promoted to first lieutenant, his commission being dated July 23, 1863. When discharged in 1865 he ranked as lieutenant. He received a severe wound at the siege of Port Hudson and another on the border of Texas. With his regiment he returned north and participated in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. At the close of the war, returning home to Buffalo, he resumed his trade and in Dec., 1868, settled in Olean, where he remained five years. Since then he has lived in Portville, where he has been engaged in the grocery trade. In the spring of 1889 he was commissioned postmaster of Portville. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and one of its elders. He married Henrietta Toomer, of Buffalo, in Sept., 1865, and they have a son and four daughters.

Nicholas Hotton, born in Germany, July 18, 1858, emigrated to America with his parents in 1861 and in 1869 came to Portville, where he has since resided except about four years spent mainly in Clymer, Chautauqua county. In 1876 he became a clerk for Mark Comstock, in 1882 a partner, and in 1883 succeeded to the business. In 1886 his brother, Anthony W. Hotton, became his partner and the present firm of Hotton Brothers was formed. In 1886 he built a feed-mill in Olean, which was conducted by Hotton & Sloane until 1890, when Mr. Hotton sold it to the Acme Milling Company. Mr. Hotton is a member of the Presbyterian church. June 11, 1885, he married Louise Bon-sack, of Portville; children: Harold J. and Nicholas, Jr.

Anthony W. Hotton, born in Patterson, N. J., April 12, 1863, came to Portville with his parents in 1869 and became an employee of the Portville Tanning Company for six years. In the summer of 1883 he entered his brother's store as a clerk and in 1886 became a member of the present firm of Hotton Brothers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Peter Keyes, Jr., was born in Pittsfield, Vt., Sept. 4, 1809. His parents removed to Eagle, N. Y., in 1815, where he died aged eighty-two years. His homestead is still owned by his descendants. His oldest son, Peter Keyes, Jr., married Hannah Blossom in Portage, N. Y., April 1, 1832. She was born in Pike, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1811. Mr. Keyes was a lumber manufacturer in Portage eight years. In 1840 he moved to Portville, where he built a saw-mill on Deer creek and followed lumbering in company with the late Smith Parish over thirty years. In 1844 he was one of the organizers of the M. E. church and was elected one of its five trustees, serving either as trustee or steward nearly all the rest of his life. He died Jan. 9, 1867. Mrs. Keyes survived until March 10, 1889. Children: Myron Peter, born Dec. 18, 1835; Orson S., born March 2, 1838, began preparation for the ministry, was postmaster of Portville, a druggist with Dr. Jackson, a soldier in the Union army, and a prisoner in Andersonville, where he died; and Abby, born June 22, 1843, who married Prof. H. E. Dickinson. Myron Peter Keyes was reared a farmer and lumberman. He married Eusebia Dickinson, of Whitney's Point, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1855, and has followed his father's occupation. He is a staunch Republican. Children: Herbert F., Norton E., and Leona E.

Oliver B. Langworthy, son of Asa and Ruth C. (Crandall) Langworthy, was born in Coventry, R. I., Sept. 2, 1823. At the age of eight he removed with his family from North Stonington, Conn., to Genesee, Allegany county, where he remained until he became twenty-one. In the fall of 1847 he came to Main Settlement in Portville, where he has since resided. A raftsman thirty-nine years he ran lumber as a jobber to most of the ports along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. He also purchased and had manufactured lumber on his own account. He was a carpenter by trade, and now attends to his farm. He has served as a magistrate a long term of years. Feb. 8, 1848, he married Happy I. Maxson; children: Byron A., born Aug. 9, 1851; Evaline A., born Sept. 7, 1855, died Aug. 16, 1883; Alice O., born June 12, 1861, married W. J. Haight, of Olean; and Fred O., born May 24, 1870.

Eugene Leavens, son of Royal and Mary (Davis) Leavens, was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1829. His grandfather, Hezekiah Leavens, a native of France, married a German lady. They were Huguenot Protestants and fled to America from Romish persecution. They were of the old school and practiced a dignified, stately politeness. He was a merchant at Glens Falls, where he and his wife both died in 1834. Royal Leavens, the father of Eugene, was a self-taught scholar and master of the Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, German, and English languages. He was for years a teacher and a magistrate, and also followed mercantile pursuits. He died aged fifty-five. Eugene Leavens, three years after his father's death, began alternately laboring in summer and attending school in winter. Mr. Leavens became expert as a riverman. In Sept., 1851, he came to Portville and entered the employ of Weston & Mersereau. He soon became an expert in managing their machinery and saws and in June, 1854, took entire charge of the establishment, which he conducted until Feb., 1857. He then executed a contract with Dusenbury, Wheeler & Co. to deliver on the banks of Tionesta creek in Pennsylvania.

nia at least 3,000,000 feet of lumber per year for three years. In 1860 he returned to Portville, where he had a half-interest in the grocery of Weston & Mersereau and again took charge of the mills. In Nov., 1867, he became a partner in the entire business under the firm name of Weston, Mersereau & Co. In 1889 the Westons retired and since then the business has been conducted by William B. Mersereau and Mr. Leavens, the firm being Mersereau & Co. The output of these mills is 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually. In Nov., 1851, Mr. Leavens married Charlotte, daughter of William Davis, of Glens Falls. Children: Helen Emily (Mrs. W. B. Mersereau); Edith R. (Mrs. R. C. McLennan); and Frederick, who died aged fifteen. Mrs. Leavens died April 19, 1888.

Sheffield B. Main, son of Dewey and Lucinda (Colgrove) Main, was born in Stonington, Conn., March 22, 1788. He married, in 1818, Emily, daughter of Dea. Jared Stillman, and with five children they came from Chenango county to Portville in 1833, settling on the farm on which his son, James S. Main, now lives. At intervals he engaged in carpentering and piloting rafts to Warren, Pa. The settlement took his name, which it still bears. He was commissioner of highways and a deacon of the Seventh Day Baptist church, which he aided to organize. He died Feb. 23, 1878. Mrs. Main died in 1854. They had five daughters and one son. James S. Main, born in Lincoln, N. Y., June 9, 1824, in early life was also a river pilot. Aug. 28, 1847, he married L. Malvina Hamilton, who was born in Hornby, Steuben county, in 1829. Her father, Seymour Hamilton, was a pioneer of Portville. Mr. Main was a soldier in the Union army. Both are members of the Seventh Day Baptist church. Their adopted daughter is the wife of Henry J. Crandall.

Milton M. Main, son of Dewey, was born in Connecticut, March 6, 1802. March 23, 1823, he married Theda C. Carpenter, of De Ruyter, N. Y., who was born in Chatham, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1804. About 1829 Mr. Main removed to Friendship, where he resided until March, 1831, when they settled in Portville. He was for several years a riverman. The neighborhood soon organized a school, which was taught by Keziah Carpenter, sister of Mrs. Main. Mr. Main died Feb. 17, 1878. Mrs. Main survives. "Aunt Theda," as she is familiarly called, has been a member of the M. E. church nearly seventy years. Of their ten children eight attained mature age and six are now living. Two of the sons served in the late war, one, William O., dying in Andersonville prison. Riley F. Main, the youngest of the family, resides in Portville village and owns the homestead. He married Julia E. Flinn, of Belfast, N. Y.

Archibald McDougald, of Scotch descent, was born in Ontario, Canada, June 28, 1840. In 1859 he came to Portville, where he has since resided. He engaged with Wright, Thompson & Bingham, tanners, and was in their employ in all about twelve years. The past ten years he has conducted a meat market. He served as constable thirteen years and has been tax collector five years. Jan. 18, 1862, he married Eliza, daughter of the late William Wales, Esq. Children: Ellen E. (Mrs. A. Holcomb) and Archibald W.

Hon. John G. Mersereau, son of Joshua Mersereau, was born in Guilford, Chenango county, Sept. 23, 1799. He descended from good French Huguenot stock. The first of his race in America was an officer of rank in the French army, who had ventured to defend his faith against the imputation of a Romish priest and fled for refuge to the United States and settled on Staten Island. The grandfather of Mr. Mersereau won an honorable distinction in the Revolutionary service as a commissary. Washington, Lafayette, and other emi-

nent soldiers and statesmen of that time esteemed him highly. Washington was frequently a guest at his home on Staten Island. Mr. Mersereau passed his early years in his native town and there commenced his business career as a manufacturer of lumber. He pursued this vocation through life faithfully, energetically, and successfully. His first operations were on the headwaters of the Susquehanna, later in Steuben county, and in Tioga county, Pa. In 1850 he removed to Portville, which was his home until his death Aug. 10, 1883. Mr. Mersereau was a progressive business man, and believed that the best machinery and the best facilities for manufacturing would make the best goods and insure the best returns, and was prompt in adopting them. He, with Weston Brothers, built the mills in which they placed the first gang-saws operated on the waters of the Allegany. Mr. Mersereau was characterized by sterling integrity, rare sagacity, executive ability, and great benevolence. He would severely reprove a delinquent in rugged English; a half-hour later he would bestow upon him favor to the extent of his ability. He was a patriotic citizen and decided in his political convictions. He first cast his lot with the Whig party, was one of the first to join the Republican organization, and was ever after a valiant soldier in all its battles. He was never an aspirant for office or political place, but while a resident of Steuben county he was twice elected to the Legislature, where his strength of character won for him the regard of Thurlow Weed, A. B. Dickinson, other prominent members of his own party, and of all with whom he came in contact. He was supervisor of Portville in 1863. To him more than to any other man is due the extension of the Genesee Valley canal from Olean to Portville. Mr. Mersereau was a member of the Presbyterian church from his early manhood and a thorough Christian. Religion was not with him merely a belief in a creed, but a life to lead, and was shown in liberal charities to the needy, tenderness to the afflicted, care for the sick, and the unbounded love of his noble nature for all mankind. Mr. Mersereau was twice married. His first wife, Miss Julia Redfield, was the mother of his children. They were Almira, Harriet (Mrs. W. W. Weston), and Samuel.

Samuel Mersereau was born in Guilford, Chenango county, Oct. 6, 1823. His early business training, which was of more than ordinary value, was acquired in the banking house of that eminent banker and business man, Gen. John Magee, at Bath, where he remained some years. He resided later in Lindley, where he served as supervisor. In 1849 he came to Portville, engaged in lumbering with his father, and pursued this business until his premature death Oct. 7, 1857, at the age of thirty-four years, serving in various town offices, among them supervisor, with great acceptability. He married Esther Butts\*, of Rome; she died April 18, 1855, aged thirty-one years. They had three children: Almira, who married Hon. W. E. Wheeler (their children are William, John, Eleanor, Lawrence); William B. (a prominent manufacturer of Portville, who is now representing the town as supervisor for the fourth time; he married Helen E. Leavens, of Portville, and their children are Edith, Esther (deceased), Roland, Eugene, Egbert, and Harrison); and John D., who resides at Manistique, Mich., where he is connected with the extensive lumber

\*She was a descendant of the historic Gov. William Bradford, who, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1589, cast in his lot with the Pilgrims, and was one of that immortal band of *Mayflower* passengers that landed at Plymouth, Mass., in December, 1620. He was high in the counsels of the leaders of the colony, and held with dignity and acceptance the important office of governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty-one years, dying, surrounded by honors, in Plymouth, May 9, 1657. His history of the colony shows his great scholarship and erudition, and is a treasured volume.





*John F. Merson-Davies*



operations of the Chicago Lumbering Company and the Weston Lumber Company; the financial management of the large business of these firms is conducted by him and A. J. Fox. Mr. Mersereau is in charge of the office. His wife was Nellie Coleman, of Ann Arbor, Mich. They have one daughter, Irene.

The Mersereau family has in the past as well as the present been entrusted with the administration of the civil affairs of Portville; by its interest in a large business it has added to the progress and welfare of the community; by its well-known integrity, and the carrying out of principles which trend to the right, it has been an important factor in the prosperity of this eminently intelligent village.

Ashley G. Packard was born in Naples, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1824. His father, a small farmer and tanner, removed to Tioga county, Pa., when Ashley G. was two years old, where he died about 1840. At the age of twenty the son came to Portville and has since resided in the town or near vicinity. His paternal ancestor, Samuel Packard, emigrated from England and landed at Old Colony, Mass., Aug. 10, 1638. His mother, Rebecca (Rose) Packard, was born in Connecticut, Oct. 13, 1795. Her mother, a Webster, was a cousin of Daniel Webster and is still living in Tioga county, Pa., where an annual reunion of her descendants is attended by five generations. Both of Mr. Packard's grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and four of his brothers did service in the Rebellion. Mr. Packard was a raftsmen thirty-six consecutive years, for thirty of which he was a pilot. Since then he has been a farmer. He has served as justice of the peace eight years and also as assessor. Dec. 31, 1847, he married Virtue V., daughter of Capt. Matthew M. Crandall. She was born in Cortland county, Oct. 7, 1824. Their only child, Berdett A. Packard, born Nov. 1, 1848, married Ella Lewis, and now resides in Tombstone, Arizona.

Hon. Smith Parish, son of Jeremiah and Piety (Abbott) Parish, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., Oct. 29, 1804. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and married in 1787. In 1807 he removed with his family from Stockbridge to Cherry Valley, N. Y. In 1818 he settled in Luzerne, N. Y. At the age of fourteen Smith Parish lost his mother, and in Aug., 1819, he started on foot with a companion for the Holland purchase. Late in the fall he returned and in the spring of 1820 persuaded his father to come, and, again on foot, they traveled to Farmersville, where they joined his brother, and where his father settled. For the next ten years Smith resided alternately in Cattaraugus county, in Luzerne, and in Chittenden county, Vt. In the spring of 1829 he went to Quebec on a raft of timber. In May, 1830, he visited Olean and in October ensuing came to Portville. In 1834 he bought 1,000 acres of pine timber land. Prior to this he had been engaged as a lumberman, jobber, pilot, and dealer. June 17, 1834, he married Catherine Wales, and was a lumberman until 1841, when he sold his property to William Smith and removed to Portville village, where he resided until his death. He was here a large dealer in lumber, shingles, and merchandise, and a pillar of the M. E. church, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Parish was elected a justice of the peace at the first town meeting of Portville in 1838. He was supervisor in 1852 and member of Assembly in 1864.

David L. Parish, oldest son of Hon. Smith Parish, was born in Portville, passed his youth at school and in the store, and at the age of twenty-seven engaged in dealing in lumber and shingles. In 1871 or 1872 he entered mercantile business. He was burned out in 1875, rebuilt two years later, and

again lost heavily in the conflagration of 1885. He rebuilt at once and completed the first permanent building after the fire. A Republican in politics he has steadily refused to accept office. June 20, 1867, he married Mary R. Thomas, of Bolivar, N. Y.; children: Smith and Edna.

John A. Peckham, son of Hiram, was born in 1842 in Clarksville, Allegany county, whither his parents had removed from Connecticut, their native State, about 1830, settling on a tract of 700 acres, where they lived to more than three-score and ten years. Mr. Peckham held several important town offices. They raised nine sons and five daughters. Their son, John A. Peckham, enlisted as a musician in the 154th N. Y. Vols. He was mustered in Aug., 1862, and discharged at the close of the war. He was in seventy-four battles and skirmishes and marched to Atlanta with General Sherman. He was wounded five times, had typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia, and varioloid. In 1865 he married Marinda Moore, of Georgia, and after the war settled in Portville, where he still resides. He has been a sawyer, but is now a stone mason. Mrs. Peckham died in Sept., 1873, being the mother of all his children: John H., born in May, 1866; Florence A., born in 1868, died aged nine years; H. Franklin, born in Feb., 1872; Evalina, born in Aug., 1873. In 1874 he married Nancy J. Castle.

David Persing, son of John and Elizabeth (Garretson) Persing, was born in Columbia county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1822. Raised a farmer he began his business life as a lumberman on Pine creek in Tioga county, Pa., and followed this avocation until 1864, most of the time conducting also a farm. In 1857 he bought a farm in Genesee, Allegany county, which he still owns. In 1880 he retired and settled in Portville, where he now resides. It was discovered that his farm was good oil territory and since then he has been an oil producer. Sept. 15, 1850, he married Lurana L. Stanton, of Otselic, N. Y.; children: William D., of Clarksville, N. Y.; Freeman S.; Cora B., widow of George W. Gibby; and McClellan L., of Kalamazoo, Mich. Freeman S. Persing, born in Ceres, Pa., Feb. 11, 1858, received an academic education and taught common schools several terms. In 1879 he settled in Portville, when he engaged in the hardware business. July 3, 1878, he married Mary M. Lewis, of Genesee.

Luman Rice, a native of Glastonbury, Conn., was born Jan. 18, 1787. He settled in Olean in 1818 and kept the old tavern built partly of logs, with a framed wing at either end. The next year he purchased the unfinished tavern now a part of the Olean House, finished and opened it to the public, and remained its landlord until 1822, when he removed to Portville, where he became the owner of 300 acres of land embraced in the south part of the village. He opened his house on the river as a tavern and later built a commodious hotel on a more eligible site which was burned and rebuilt. Besides conducting his tavern he was a lumberman and a farmer. In 1844 he went to Cincinnati and with Judge Chamberlain opened a lumber yard. In 1849 he returned to Portville, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent citizen and the first supervisor of this town. Dec. 2, 1810, Mr. Rice was married, in Homer, N. Y. Children: Delia A. (Mrs. Alfred Wright); Marcia P. (Mrs. O. P. Boardman); Luman E., who married Sally Harrison, of Cincinnati; Ambrew D., who married Sarah S. Smith; Harriet L. (Mrs. Smith), of New Orleans; Susan B. (Mrs. John D. Park), of Cincinnati; and Malvene M. (Mrs. Harvey Scovil), of Chicago.

Ambrew D. Rice was born in Olean, Feb. 11, 1820. He went to Portville with his parents in 1822, where he has since resided except about four years spent as a lumberman in Michigan. He erected a saw-mill on Weymouth

creek in 1849, which was the first in the southeast part of the county with steam as a motive power. Lumbering has been the leading occupation of his life. Mr. Rice is now a farmer and a druggist with his sons Herman L. and Butler H., under the firm name of A. D. Rice & Sons. He was appointed postmaster by General Grant and held the position about sixteen years. July 26, 1850, he married Sarah S., daughter of Lemuel Smith. Children: The sons mentioned and Harriet E. Herman L. Rice was born in Portville, Jan. 16, 1852. He was a druggist's clerk in Rochester and Chicago seven years and is the inventor of several patent medicines of value. Since 1875 he has been a member of the firm of A. D. Rice & Sons.

Rodney A. Shattuck, born in Oswego county, N. Y., April 24, 1852, spent most of his youth in Wayne and Cayuga counties. In Dec., 1883, he came to Portville and engaged in manufacturing boots and shoes. About 1887 he opened a small store, where he manufactured and sold ready-made work. In the spring of 1889 he formed a partnership in the shoe trade with B. S. Colwell under the firm name of R. A. Shattuck & Co. Mr. Shattuck is also an excellent musician and since he has resided in Portville he has been the leader of Shattuck's Orchestra. Sept. 8, 1878, he married Lucy Allen, of Stockbridge, N. Y., and has a daughter and a son.

W. Hazleton Smith, A.B., son of Peter and Rachel (Hazleton) Smith, was born in Mansfield, March 28, 1860. His father was a pioneer farmer and the son attended the common schools, the village school in Little Valley, and the Ten Broeck Free Academy, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1880. He taught alternately in the districts schools while he pursued his academic course and in 1880-81 was principal of the Ellicottville Union School. He entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in the class of 1885. In the fall of that year he became the principal of the Portville Union School, which position he has since held. During his vacation at the close of his first year he had charge of the department of English literature at Round Lake and now holds a like position in the summer school at Silver Lake. In Jan., 1889, he issued the first number of the *Educator*, of which he is the founder, proprietor, editor, and publisher. The paper is devoted to current history, science, and literature. Its circulation extends to every State in the Union and its subscription list exceeds 20,000. Aug. 18, 1886, he married Catherine B. Graves, of Franklinville.

Frank E. Tyler was born in Rushford, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1848, and was reared in Attica, N. Y. In 1870 he arrived in Portville with \$20.50 in his pocket, and this he unfortunately dropped into the Allegheny river. He at once went to work for his uncle, Luther Gordon, as a laborer, and three years later was made sole manager of his large lumber business, which position he still holds. He also purchased timber lands and mills in Michigan, where he had large interests. At the same time he was engaged in producing oil in the Bradford field. He has been for several years and still is a partner with E. M. Bedford in mercantile business and is also a director of the First National Bank of Brockport, N. Y. Mr. Tyler in politics is a Democrat and represented his town on the Board of Supervisors in 1887 and 1890. In 1875 he married Mary J., daughter of the late Adam T. Warden, of Portville; children: Gertrude E., born in 1876, and Frank E., Jr., born in 1888.

Charles W. Van Wart, son of William and Mercy (Carpenter) Van Wart, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., May 21, 1832. His parents removed to Black Creek when he was a small boy and thence they went to Michigan in 1844,



where his mother died in 1846. They soon after returned to Black Creek, where his father married Polly Alexander. In Nov., 1847, they settled in Portville, where Charles W. has since resided. He became an equal partner at the blacksmith's trade with the late Adam T. Warden, which partnership continued twenty years, when Mr. Warden withdrew and Mr. Van Wart has since conducted the business alone. In politics a Republican he has served his town as constable and collector and is now a member of the Board of Health. In religion a Methodist he has been a member of that church the past forty-five years and has served as one of its stewards twenty-five years. He has also represented his church as a layman every fourth year since laymen were admitted to the General Conference. In June, 1850, he married Rachel Phillips, of Portville; their only living child, Kate, married Herbert F. Keyes, a blacksmith with Mr. Van Wart.

William Wales, a native of Vermont, was born Dec. 28, 1796, married Eliza West, of Allegany, Aug. 7, 1839, who was born Nov. 10, 1818, and about 1840 came to Portville and entered the employ of Smith Parish. He began business for himself keeping the hotel erected by Luman Rice and later he conducted a grocery store till near the close of his life. He died in Feb., 1861. Mrs. Wales died March 6, 1882. Mr. Wales was elected justice of the peace in 1840, served twelve consecutive years, and was again elected in 1853. He served as town clerk from 1844 to 1860 and was postmaster of Portville many years during his residence here. He was a member of the Methodist church. His oldest daughter, Eliza, born Aug. 13, 1840, is the wife of Archibald McDougald, of Portville.

Adam T. Warden, born in Scotland in 1806, married there Elizabeth Henderson. He was a boiler maker by trade and removed to England and thence to Germany during an agitation among the trade unionists. In 1841 he emigrated to America and engaged in blacksmithing. About 1848 he came to Portville, where he died April 19, 1891. His son, John H. Warden, was born in Hamburg, Germany, in Feb., 1841. He came to Portville with his parents and learned of his father the trade of blacksmith. He subsequently became a harness maker and started in that business about 1865. In Dec., 1879, besides his harness business, he had a half-interest with his father in a furniture store and undertaking establishment. In Dec., 1886, he purchased his father's interest and has since conducted the business alone. He served as town clerk eleven years and was postmaster of Portville during Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Warden married Miss M. P. Smith, of Portville; children: Grace E. (Mrs. H. Watts) and Maggie A.

Dennis Warner was born in Phelps, Ontario county, July 13, 1799, and was descended from New England stock. His grandfather, Dea. Jesse Warner, at a very early day emigrated from Connecticut to Phelps, where he bought a large tract of land at the nominal price of eighteen cents per acre and subsequently gave to each of his boys a farm of fair dimensions. Deacon Warner died at the great age of ninety-six years. Dennis Warner resided in Phelps until he was eighteen, when he went to Olean and entered the store of Judge F. S. Martin as a clerk. Feb. 8, 1820, he married Miss Clarissa Andrews, a niece of the pioneer, Luman Rice. She was born in Homer, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1801. Soon after their marriage they settled on the southern bank of the Allegany, opposite where the village of Weston's Mills is situated. Mr. Warner purchased a saw-mill and engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Allen Rice owned a saw-mill across the river, and both mills were furnished power



*L. D. Warner*



by the same dam. Mr. Warner died in Pittsburg, Pa., April 21, 1826, on one of his trips to that place to market his lumber. He was an active and prominent young man of pleasing address, and served the town of Olean efficiently in town offices. After Mr. Warner's death Mrs. Warner fought the battle of life for herself and three children for many years until her children were of an age to lend her a helping hand. She died in 1850 at the home of her daughter in Gloversville, N. Y.

Col. Lewis D. Warner, oldest son of Dennis Warner, was born in the home on the Allegany in 1822. He was early accustomed to labor and deprivations, and when old enough was bound out as an apprentice to learn the tanning and currying business, in which he endured so hard a life of service that even now he regrets he did not run away. At the close of his apprenticeship, and at the age of twenty-one, he received a decent suit of clothes, his first pair of boots, and \$6 in cash. In the fall of 1845 he returned to Portville, where he has since resided. He was several years in the employ of Smith Parish and made an annual trip down the river. About 1854 he began business as a carpenter and joiner, which trade, with rafting, he carried on until 1862. His patriotism then impelled him to serve his country as a soldier. Accordingly he recruited a company and went to the seat of war as captain of Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols. This regiment was organized in Jamestown, N. Y., and transferred to Virginia in October of that year. "From that time until the first of May," Colonel Warner says, "we did a large amount of marching and counter-marching, but were in no engagement. May 2d, at Chancellorsville, we were a part of the Eleventh Corps, the record of which is well understood by readers of war history. The most unfortunate thing about the 154th was that we had not learned to run when we ought to have done so. The regimental loss on that day was over 200 in killed and wounded. Our next engagement was at Gettysburg, where the losses were heavy. The remainder of the summer we were with the Army of the Potomac. The following autumn the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were transferred to the west. Our first work was relieving the army shut up in Chattanooga. We took an active part in the battles of Chattanooga and Mission Ridge and then marched to the relief of Knoxville. Returning to Lookout Valley we remained in winter quarters until the commencement of the Atlanta campaign of 1864, and participated in nearly all the battles and skirmishes incident to that campaign, which closed with the occupation of Atlanta. In the organization of the march to Savannah our corps (the Twentieth) formed a part of the left wing of the army. In that and the march northeast through the Carolinas and until the close of the war we were ever present for duty. After Johnston's surrender we started home, marching all the way to Washington, where we were mustered out and sent home, arriving there about the 1st of July, 1865." Colonel Warner was commissioned captain in Aug., 1862; major in May, 1863; lieutenant-colonel in Sept., 1864; and colonel in Jan., 1865. With the exception of two short periods, when the regiment was in winter quarters, he was with his command continuously during its term of service; except sixteen months, during which he held the rank of major, he was in command of and responsible for the regiment, and was never accused of cowardice. He was always ready and present to lead his command, never flinched from any duty, and a truer, braver, soldier never drew a sword, and it is the unanimous testimony of his comrades that he never knew fear. Since his return he has followed his trade with the exception of a six years' clerkship in the office of Weston, Mersereau & Co.

and a year and a half in the county clerk's office. He has also had political honors. He has served as supervisor of Portville ten terms, has filled the office of justice of the peace nearly twenty years, and has been inspector of elections about fifteen years. Colonel Warner is modest and extremely unassuming, a true patriot devoted to his country, is one of Portville's most honored citizens, and a leading representative war hero of Cattaraugus county. In July, 1893, at the unveiling of the statue erected by the State of New York at Gettysburg to the memory of the New York soldiers who participated in the battle, Colonel Warner was marshal of the Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. In Dec., 1857, he married Miss Mary M. Cossitt, of Pompey, N. Y., and their surviving children are three sons and a daughter, all married.

William Wallace Weston.—The student of early American history can not have failed to notice the connection of the English Westons with the early settlement of this country. Thomas Weston, of Bristol, Eng., was one of the London "merchant adventurers" who fitted out the *Mayflower* in 1620. He and others of the name were prominent in Virginia settlements and in that of Massachusetts Colony. The Westons of this county, however, come not of this stock, but descend from the Scotch branch of the family, the paternal grandfather of William Wallace Weston coming to Warren county in this State from Edinburgh, Scotland, when a lad, with one John Ferguson. He passed his life in Warren county, marrying and having a family of six children, of whom James D. was one of the younger. James D. Weston became an extensive lumberman on the upper Hudson and its tributaries, and brought his sons up to be fully acquainted with all departments of lumbering. He married Lela Adams, a descendant of the early Massachusetts Warrens and Adamses so conspicuous in Revolutionary days. Her father, Abijah Adams, was a native of Connecticut and one of a family of twelve children, each measuring six feet and upwards in height. He was an ensign in the Revolution, and was once sick for six weeks with the measles in the forests of Long Island encompassed by British soldiers. After his recovery, as he was an expert swimmer, he escaped from captivity by swimming the Sound and dodging the cannon shot of the English squadron by diving. After the Revolution he conducted a pottery of the red-clay ware then in use for some years, but later removed to Luzerne in Warren county, this State, where he engaged in lumbering during his active life. He died aged eighty-two years.

William Wallace Weston, son of James D. and Lela (Adams) Weston, was born in Warren county, March 4, 1830, received an academic education, and like his immediate ancestors became a lumberman. In 1849 he was connected with the lumber company (Fox, Weston & Bronson) at Painted Post, Steuben county, of which his older brother, Abijah, was a member. In 1850 he came to the Allegany valley the junior member of the firm of Weston Brothers (A., O., and W. W. Weston), who, in company with John G. Mersereau, purchased a small mill at the mouth of the Oswayo, remodeled it, and brought eastern methods and the gang-saw to the complete revolution of lumbering methods in this section. This was the commencement of their operations here and the next year they began to build a mill at Weston's Mills, where a small village has been evolved by their operations. From 1850 to the present writing (1893) Mr. Weston has actively devoted himself to the interests of Weston Brothers located in this vicinity, and today is as energetic and vigorous as many a younger man. His brother Orren has been connected with him for many years until the enormous growth of their western business de-





*W W Weston*



manded his removal to Tonawanda about 1887. In or about 1850 the firm of Weston, Mersereau & Co. also was formed by the Weston Brothers and John G. Mersereau. This firm and its successors (Weston Brothers retiring in 1888) has had an extensive and prosperous career. The operations of the Weston Brothers have been and are extensive. They have manufactured here large quantities of lumber and have owned large areas of land in this vicinity and northern Pennsylvania. They now, with others, own over 200,000 acres of valuable pine lands in the northern peninsula of Michigan, where they have mills producing annually 80,000,000 feet of lumber. Their headquarters are at Manistique, where they control the Chicago Lumbering Company, the Weston Lumber Company, the White Marble Lime Company, and the Weston Furnace Company—all extensive in their operations. Commencing life with limited capital, but thorough knowledge of their business, their sagacious foresight led them into purchases of large tracts of timber land which rapidly appreciated in value. Their operations at Weston's Mills now consist of mills with 80,000 feet daily production (which employ from 100 to 120 men), planing-mills, shingle-mills, etc., and a general store doing an annual business of \$40,000. The firm is now "A. Weston Lumber Company," an incorporation organized in Jan., 1892. Weston's Mills postoffice was established in 1873 with W. W. Weston as postmaster. He still holds the position. Mr. Weston has shrunk from political position sedulously through life, but as a matter of duty served his town five years as commissioner of highways. He is a public spirited and esteemed citizen and an honorable business man. One of his neighbors and friends with whom he has extensive business transactions says of him: "An honest man does not live." He is kindly and pleasant in his manners, a strong friend, a generous neighbor, an agreeable companion, and an ardent Republican who keeps himself thoroughly informed on all the matters of the day. May 3, 1858, he married Harriet, daughter of Hon. John G. Mersereau. Their only son, Wallace, was born Sept. 15, 1862; he married Emma Kintzel and they have two children, Edith H. and Dorothy V. He has a financial interest in the firm, is secretary of "A. Weston Lumber Company," and is in charge of the office at Weston's Mills.

Hon. William F. Wheeler\* was born in June, 1811, in the town of Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y. He was the son of William Wheeler, a native of New London, Conn. The elder William Wheeler lived for some years in Blandford, Mass., and when twenty-one years old came from there to Hancock with three brothers. They had no capital, but purchased pine timber, built a cabin on the bank of the Delaware river, and began the business of lumbering. They cut the trees, hauled them to the river-bank, and "run" them in rafts to Philadelphia. Their first raft was "stove," as raftsmen say; that is, broken to pieces and lost. This did not discourage them. They came back without money, but with good credit, and at once began getting out more timber. William Wheeler piloted the next raft himself and it went safely to Philadelphia. He continued in this branch of the lumbering business ten years, when he married Eleanor Knox, of Blandford, built a mill, and manufactured lumber for the Philadelphia market. In 1813 the family moved to Deposit (then called Cook House from the Indian name, *Kookoose*) in Delaware county. Here young William F. Wheeler spent a happy boyhood of work and play in company with his four brothers and two sisters. He could ride a slab either side up on the river, or a horse without saddle or

\*By Miss Lilla C. Wheeler.

bridle. When fifteen years old he went to Philadelphia on his father's lumber and acquired a fondness for rafts and the life of a lumberman. When ready to return his father gave him his choice: to ride home by way of New York or to walk home and save his money. He chose the latter way and walked home with other young men. His father owned mills and timber on the Starucca creek, fourteen miles from Deposit. Here the son enjoyed taking charge of men at work getting in logs in winter and piling lumber in summer. This kind of occupation did not fit him well for the quieter life of a farmer, for which his father intended him. In April, 1833, he was placed in charge of a large farm belonging to his father in Greene, Chenango county, but though he worked hard he was always thinking of pine trees, saw-mills, and rafts. Hearing of great forests of pine timber in the valley of the Allegany river, he studied maps and statistics of this region with his father and others and decided that this was the only source of lumber supply for the whole valley of the Mississippi. The elder William Wheeler (always called "Deacon Wheeler") and "Deacon" Ezra May (also of Deposit) went to the Allegany river to look the ground over. They bought 1,500 acres of pine timber and a saw-mill on Dodge creek in what is now the town of Portville, then a part of Olean. On their return to Deposit a company was formed consisting of Ezra May, William Wheeler, William F. Wheeler, Henry Dusenbury, Edgar Gregory, and Russell Kelsey, the firm name being Dusenbury, Wheeler, May & Co. The purpose of the company was to buy more land, build a store, and, in time, do a large lumbering business. This plan was carried out. At the end of a year Mr. Kelsey sold his interest in the firm to Henry Van Bergen, of Cincinnati. Every member of the new firm was an experienced and practical lumberman. It was their avowed purpose not only to do business in an energetic and thorough manner, but also to exert a strong moral and Christian influence in the community where they lived.

In February of 1834 William F. Wheeler first came to the new place of business, making the journey by stage to Friendship and walking the remaining seventeen miles. Life in the wild forests of the Allegany was very different from that along the more settled shores of the Delaware. Nothing like a Christian Sabbath was known in the region to which the young man had come. His first Sunday was spent in the saw-mill looking out upon the water pouring over the dam and thinking of home and the friends he had left. The partners in Deposit had made a contract with a builder to put up the new store. It was to be built and raised without the use of liquor. This was difficult to accomplish, for no substantial building had ever been raised in that vicinity without liquor being provided for the men. Deacon May had come, and both he and William F. Wheeler determined that in this case no liquor should be furnished. Their builder said they could never find men to raise it, and they replied: "Then let the timber rot on the ground." The timber was heavy and the building could not be raised without many men. Mr. Wheeler rode on horseback for six miles, calling on men to come to a "cold water raising." The men laughed and said they had never heard of such a thing. But they came and the building was raised. It was then said: "There must be liquor in it to treat the customers," for this was the universal practice all along the river. But in this also the strict principles of the firm prevailed, and no liquor has ever been sold upon their property. The first lumber they produced (pine lumber of good quality) was sold in Pittsburg at \$4.75 a thousand feet, and they were obliged to take horses for part of the

payment. This price made them a loss of more than a dollar on a thousand feet. The prospect was gloomy; prices were low; the new firm was in debt; and it was necessary to buy more land in order to succeed. But their courage never failed. At this time mail reached them only once a week, the post-office being first in Olean and afterward in Mill Grove. Religious services were held in Mr. Wheeler's dining room; and in 1836 the firm built a little school house, which was also used for a church. Sometimes a Methodist and sometimes a Presbyterian was the minister. At one time they engaged a Seventh Day Baptist to work at rolling logs through the week and preaching Sundays, and they paid him the same price for both kinds of work. Previous to this Mr. Wheeler had been in the habit of riding on horseback to Olean and attending service held in an upper room in a house then owned by David Day, afterward by C. V. B. Barse, and now, in 1892, by F. W. Higgins. The Rev. Mr. Morris, an Episcopal clergyman from Ellicottville, conducted these services, which were not held at regular intervals.

The mercantile business was conducted chiefly by Mr. Dusenbury. Mr. Wheeler said of him: "Mr. Dusenbury was a thorough-going, upright business man, well fitted for the position he occupied. Conscientious in every act, reliable as the sun, he watched every need and development of our business, and his stability gave success to the firm. We were well fitted to work together, as each possessed qualities lacking in the other." Their custom was to make all indebtedness payable on the first day of July without interest, and they never failed to meet the payments at that time. This promptness kept their credit good. The banking business was all done at Bath in Steuben county, seventy miles away, that being the nearest bank. In 1837 they opened a lumber yard in Cincinnati; and about a year afterward they purchased 4,000 acres of pine timber and a mill on Tionesta creek in Forest county, Pa. To make this purchase Mr. Wheeler made a long journey on horseback through the forests with snow six inches deep. After riding thirty-six miles the first afternoon he spent the night in a log house and pushed on the next day by a path through the woods, there being no road. When the path came to an end he followed the creek, in which he rode for about eight miles. Reaching the property he examined the timber and secured the land, having to go to Franklin to draw the necessary papers. He then returned on horseback through the woods to his home. He had promised to make a cash payment of \$8,000 (then a very large amount) within thirty days. Reaching Portville after his ride of 150 miles from Franklin he changed his horse for a fresh one and rode on to Bath without taking rest. Here he obtained some money and then rode on to Deposit to see his father and obtain the rest. He made the journey of 200 miles in four days from the time of leaving Portville. They soon purchased more property in Pennsylvania, where they have continued the lumbering business to the present time.

In 1839 Mr. Wheeler married Miss Flora Atkins, daughter of Judge Q. F. Atkins, of Cleveland, Ohio, then living in Olean. She was a most devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Wheeler himself had united with the Presbyterian church in Deposit at the age of twenty years. As there was no Presbyterian church in Cattaraugus county it was thought best to organize one in Olean, it being a central point. This was done in 1838, both Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Dusenbury being active in its organization, which took place in the house occupied by Judge Atkins. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Dusenbury with their families attended church regularly in Olean until the formation of



the Portville church, services at first being held in a wagon shop purchased for a church. In 1849 a Presbyterian church was organized in Portville and Mr. Dusenbury and Mr. Wheeler were prominent among its founders. Services were here held first in a school house and afterward in the Methodist church. In 1852 the Presbyterian church building in Portville was erected. For eight years Mr. Wheeler was superintendent of the Sunday school and for several years he was the sole trustee of the public school. In 1850 Mrs. Wheeler died, leaving three children: Nelson P., Egbert (William E.), and Augusta (Mrs. E. A. Skinner), two having died. In 1851 Mr. Wheeler, of Deposit, died, and in the following year William F. Wheeler married Miss Marilla Clarke, of Peacham, Vt., a wife in every way worthy of him, and who survives him. Of this marriage there was but one child, a daughter, Lilla C. After the death of Mr. Dusenbury in 1860 Mr. Wheeler, with his two sons and the three sons of Mr. Dusenbury, continued the business under the name of William F. Wheeler & Co. This establishment has not remained merely a firm of lumbermen; its business has extended in many important and different directions, and through all their varied and complicated transactions the most kindly relations have always existed between the members of the firm, and their trust in each other's integrity and honor has remained unbroken.

In 1860 Mr. Wheeler was elected an elder in the Presbyterian church. When in 1871 the First National Bank of Olean was organized (it being the first National bank in the county) Mr. Wheeler was elected president and held this office continuously until his death. In 1879 he was elected to the State Legislature, but refused to be a second time a candidate. He always took a deep interest in politics and was pronounced and outspoken in his opinions; at first one of the early Whig party, afterward a strong and active Republican. He was always public spirited and generous, taking an interest in all enterprises for the good of his own and neighboring towns. One of his greatest pleasures was in making a benevolent use of his means. His gifts were not confined to his own church or his own denomination. The churches of his own village and (with a single exception) all those of Olean have received aid from him. The different churches of Deposit (his early home), and of the regions in Pennsylvania and in Michigan where his property lay, have received substantial tokens of his generosity. Many a poor student, struggling toward an education, has found his hand stretched out to help. The children of the Orphans' Home at Randolph for years have had abundant cause to thank him. His abounding cheerfulness, his hearty friendliness, his sound judgment, and his wise counsels have blessed many who needed a friend. He retained his strength of mind and his vigor of body to a remarkable degree into old age. He continued to ride on horseback until he was eighty years old, and he took pleasure in driving a pair of spirited horses of his own raising until within a few weeks of his death. On the 6th of June, 1892, a few days before his eighty-first birthday, and surrounded by his wife and children, Mr. Wheeler died at his home in Portville, where he had spent his long and useful life.

Hon. Nelson P. Wheeler, son of Hon. William F. Wheeler, was born in Portville in Nov., 1841. He was educated in the academies of Olean, Deposit, and Homer, is a member of the firms of the Wheelers and Dusenburys, and with his family resides in Tidioute, Pa. He has had charge of the large lumbering and tanning interests of Wheeler & Dusenbury and Wheeler, Dusenbury & Co., and went to Pennsylvania in 1870. Mr. Wheeler is an elder of the



W. F. M. WHEELER

Wm F Wheeler



Presbyterian church and in 1879 he was a Republican representative in the State Legislature. In 1877 he married Rachel A. Smith, of Cincinnati. They have three sons and two daughters.

Hon. William Egbert Wheeler, son of the late Hon. William F. Wheeler, was born in Portville, Nov. 21, 1843. He prepared for college in Deposit and Homer, N. Y., and entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College in 1863, where he remained one year. He then entered the junior class of Yale College and was graduated in the class of 1866. After leaving college he became interested in the long established firms composed of the Wheelers and the Dusenburys, of Portville. In 1870 they began the manufacture of leather in Portville, where he has charge, and in 1878 they began the production of oil, in which also he is still engaged. Mr. Wheeler is a director and the vice-president of the First National Bank of Olean and a director of the National Bank of Westfield, N. Y. He has always been a Republican and was a member of the County Committee of his party in 1884, has attended several State conventions, and has been a member of the school board many years. He was supervisor of Portville from 1882 to 1886 inclusive and again in 1888; was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Cattaraugus county in Nov., 1891, and was re-elected by the whole county in Nov., 1892. In 1875 he married Allie E. Mersereau, granddaughter of Hon. John G. Mersereau. They have three sons and a daughter.

Darius Wheeler, born in Newfane, Vt., March 8, 1801, moved with his father and family in 1813 or 1814 to Hoosick, N. Y., thence to Greene, N. Y., in 1819, and finally to Genesee flats in Nunda (now Hume), Allegany county, in 1820, where his parents spent the remainder of their lives. In the fall of 1831, with his brother-in-law, Elijah Elmer, he came to Portville on a tour of observation. In 1832 he settled here permanently. Messrs. Wheeler and Elmer purchased of Griswold Warner a saw-mill on the site of Mersereau & Co.'s mills, and a large tract of timber land, and Mr. Wheeler was an extensive lumberman in the firms of Wheeler & Elmer, Wheeler & Smith, and Wheeler & Holly until 1850, when he sold to Weston, Mersereau & Co. and afterward gave his attention to farming. He died Nov. 6, 1877. He served as assessor and was otherwise prominent in town affairs. He married Isabel Jacobs, Jan. 6, 1834, who died in 1883. Children: Franklin, born Dec. 6, 1834; Ruth (Mrs. Frank Bell), born Jan. 21, 1837; Samuel J., born June 1, 1842; and Augustus H., born July 20, 1846.

Charles Knapp Wright.—The historian considers that he is performing a duty to posterity when he uses his pen to give a sketch of the character, struggles, difficulties, and successes of the men of the pioneer period of our civilization, and presenting for its perusal the reasons of their successes, founded as they are on sterling qualities of head and heart. Conspicuous among the early business men of Portville, an active force in all that goes to make up the better elements of community, and a liberal, popular, yet unostentatious citizen, we find Charles K. Wright. He is of English ancestry, which has come down through generations of New England representatives to New York State. His father, James Wright, a lumberman, located in Delaware county, where by his first wife he had eight children. In 1814 he removed to Eldred, then Ceres, Allegany county, and by his second wife, Urania Holiday, had these children: Alfred, John H., George P., Eliza A. (Mrs. George Crandall), Hiram E., Caroline A. (Mrs. Edward Percival), Charles K., and Albert J. Charles K. was born July 10, 1825, and was six years old when his father died.

Work on the farm and attendance at pioneer schools occupied him until he was twelve years old. He then remained on the farm with his mother and brother William until he was seventeen, then worked as a farm hand elsewhere nearly two years, and in 1843 came to Portville to learn the wagon maker's trade, and worked two years, receiving \$6 a month as wages. He then started in business on his own account, but in nine months' time was seized with inflammatory rheumatism, which ultimately settled in his chest and has made him a life-long sufferer. Having no inherited wealth he exhausted his frugal savings in the year and a half he was prostrated by his disease, and as soon as he could do any labor he engaged with Dusenbury, Wheeler & Co. as clerk in their store, receiving \$5 a month for the first year. During this year he saved one-half his salary. The next two years he was paid \$15 a month and in this time he saved \$300. His disease again unfitting him for labor he expended his money in a vain attempt to recover his health by a residence on the Atlantic coast of New England. He returned to Portville in 1848 in circumstances that would dishearten many men.

In broken health and with only \$5 as his entire capital the outlook was not promising. He had, however, become known to the people as a reliable, temperate, and religious man, worthy of trust and confidence, and Hon. Smith Parish, a leading lumberman, offered to stock a store if Mr. Wright would become his partner and conduct it, his services to be equivalent to Mr. Parish's capital. This offer was gladly accepted, the store\* was erected under Mr. Wright's supervision, and was conducted successfully by him for five years, when his health again failed and compelled him to sell his interest. Mr. Wright now became a pioneer tanner. Mark Comstock was running a small tannery in which he was tanning 500 hides annually. Foreseeing that a rapid increase of this industry could be made Mr. Wright bought one-half of the tannery. After two years, becoming thoroughly conversant with the business, and Mr. Comstock not being sanguine enough to believe in its extension, Mr. Wright bought the whole plant and enlarged it to a capacity of 10,000 hides a year. In 1857 B. F. Thompson & Co., of Boston, became partners, and continued as such until 1861. For the next two years Mr. Wright ran the business alone, but in 1863 J. & H. H. Clark, of Keokuk, Iowa, purchased an interest, and the tannery was enlarged to produce 30,000 hides annually. In 1870 the Clarks sold to William F. Wheeler & Co. and another enlargement was made, increasing the output to 52,000 hides annually. In 1887 Mr. Wright sold his share of the tannery to his partners. The same year, in company with James E. and N. E. Clark, of Keokuk, Iowa, he established and built the tannery at East Olean of a capacity of 32,000 hides yearly of "Union Crop Sole Leather." Here he was very successful in business. May 1, 1893, the firm was merged in the U. S. Leather Company.

Under the religious care of his mother Mr. Wright became a Sabbath school scholar at a very early age, and has, from that time, interested himself in Sabbath school work, and since he has lived in Portville has been either teacher or superintendent. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church for over thirty years and has been an "elder" for many years. He was a commissioner in attendance at the General Assembly that met at Portland, Oregon, in 1892, and has frequently been a delegate to the Presbytery. While living at Eldred, and at the age of ten or twelve, he joined the old Washingtonian Temperance Society, and from that time he has been actively

\* This stood on the site of David L. Parish's hardware store.





C. K. Myers



connected with some temperance organization. In politics he has been an unswerving Whig and Republican, but never sought office, and has taken the Royal Arch degree in Free Masonry and the Encampment degree in Odd Fellowship. He married, May 26, 1851, Mary M. Bennie. Mr. Wright has fought the battle of life courageously and with success; he is beloved and respected by all good citizens for his sterling qualities and worth; and the example of his life is a valuable lesson to the aspiring youth of today and coming time, as it shows that true Christian character united with courage and energy is the key-note of honorable success.

Alfred Wright, son of James, was born in Colchester, N. Y., June 3, 1809. In 1813 the family removed to Eldred. In early youth he was bound out as an apprentice to the trade of carpenter and joiner in Smethport, Pa., where he served until he became twenty-one. He then prosecuted his trade in Olean and Portville. Feb. 4, 1834, he married Delilah A., daughter of the late Luman Rice. He settled permanently in Portville in 1838, where he died Oct. 8, 1888. Many edifices that were burned in the fire of 1875 were monuments to his skill and industry, and several yet remain. Mr. Wright was a member of the Methodist church and one of its trustees. He had one daughter, Martha A., widow of Levi W. Simpson.

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## CHAPTER XLIV.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RANDOLPH.

RANDOLPH\* was formed from Conewango on February 21, 1826, and included the territory embraced in townships 1 and 2 of the ninth range of the Holland Land Company's survey. April 2, 1847, nearly all of what is now South Valley was taken off, reducing the territory of Randolph to township 2, comprising its present area of 23,040 acres. It lies in the western tier of towns and is bounded on the north by Conewango, on the east by Cold Spring, on the south by South Valley, and on the west by Chautauqua county. The southwestern part of the town is broken and hilly; the northern and eastern part is nearly level, being an extension of the Conewango flats. Its streams are rather small, the largest being the Little Conewango, which flows nearly west through the eastern and level part of the town. Its tributaries are Mill creek and Dry and Rogers brooks. The rivulets of the southern part of Randolph drain into the Allegheny through South Valley. A soil composed mainly of clay predominates in the lower lands, while in the higher regions is found a clayey and gravelly loam, which is generally quite fertile. The lowlands and foot-hills were originally covered with a dense forest of

\*The name Randolph was suggested by Timothy M. Torrance, one of the committee appointed for the purpose, and was adopted in honor of the great statesman, John Randolph.

towering pine trees, and other parts of the town supported a vigorous growth of hardwood and hemlock. These forests have to a great extent disappeared, and instead fine crops of grass and grain are annually harvested. Since the advent of the railroads dairying is the leading pursuit of the farmers.

The first settlement of the town was made by Edmund Fuller on lot 31 in 1820. Mr. Fuller was accompanied by Howard Fuller and came from Oneida county. They bargained for an extensive tract of wild land. Edmund sold his interest to Thomas Harvey in 1822, and both of the Fullers removed west. Edmund returned in a few years and settled in Little Valley. Samuel J. York came a year after the Fullers and located on lot 55. His brother Jeremiah came in 1823, settled in the same locality, and became the first supervisor of the town three years later. Jacob Vandamaker came in 1821 and settled near Fuller. His son John J., born the next year, is credited with being the first child born in the town. In 1822 H. S. Latham, brother of C. H. Latham, who has resided in the town since 1840, settled on five acres near Fuller's and built the first frame house in Randolph. He also commenced to build a small tannery, but sold to Thomas Harvey before completion. Harvey, who succeeded Fuller, was a man of ability and enterprise in settling the new neighborhood. He had six daughters and several sons. Two of the daughters married soon after, one David Salisbury, the other Clement Russell in 1824. Their marriages were the first in town.

Benjamin Clark came in 1823 and built the second frame house in Randolph. In it he kept a tavern and a store until 1830; he sold it to Joel Scudder and removed to Pennsylvania. Otis Hitchcock came in 1823 and lived until June, 1873. Solomon Nichols came from Monroe county in January, 1823. He "articled" 120 acres, which he paid for in 12 years. David Hodges, who came with Nichols, was the first who received a deed of land in town. Nichols possessed a military spirit and rose from captain to the rank of colonel. Elisha R. and Josiah Cook, who both served in the War of 1812, came in 1823. James Powell, his brother Dennis, and the Macapes family came the same year, as did also the Sample family and Timothy Torrance. Uriah D. Wood came in 1824 and Zebedee Woodworth about the same time. Sylvester Caswell and Darius Bowen came from Monroe county and Abraham G. Bush from Ontario county in 1825. Bush was supervisor of Randolph in 1836. He conducted several large business enterprises and died in 1863. The Helms family came as early as 1825. Chauncey C. Helms was supervisor in 1834 and 1835 and died in November, 1866. Daniel Dixon came from Genesee county about 1833 and is said to have sold the first store goods in East Randolph. John N. Angle was a prominent early settler who came in 1830. Samuel Ewing came in 1831. Ezekiel Scudder, a Revolutionary soldier, came in 1827 and died here. Several of his sons settled in town. David Thurston came in 1829 and is still living. The Draper family and Gilbert Gorsline came about the same time. Asahel Crowley came from Mt. Holley in 1831 and his brother Addison in

1835. They were merchants and lumbermen. Hon. Marcus H. Johnson; who was born in Olean, October 21, 1809, the third white child born in the county, has resided in Randolph village since 1843. About the same time Hon. A. G. Dow became a citizen and still resides here. His brother Amos has been a long time resident of East Randolph.

By virtue of the act of the Legislature passed February 1, 1826, the first town meeting was held March 7, 1826, and the following officers were elected: Supervisor, Jeremiah York; town clerk, Andrew D. Smith; assessors, Zebedee Woodworth, Benjamin Clark, Solomon Nichols; collector, A. G. Bush; constable, Comfort Gillette; commissioners of highways, Frederick Sample, Abraham Kierstead, Alfred Smith; overseers of the poor, James Powell, Timothy Torrance; commissioners of common schools, Jerial Smith, H. S. Latham, Otis Hitchcock; inspectors of common schools, Andrew D. Smith, Henry Booth, Albert Helms. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Jeremiah York, 1826; Thomas Harvey, 1827-28; Zebedee Woodworth, 1829-32, 1837, 1843; Samuel Ewing, 1833, 1838, 1840; Chauncey C. Helms, 1834-35; Abraham G. Bush, 1836; John Sample, 1839; Horace Ewing, 1841-42; Horace H. Holt, 1844; Addison Crowley, 1845-46, 1854; Marcus H. Johnson, 1847; Enfield Leach, 1848-49; A. G. Dow, 1850-51, 1853, 1856-59, 1862, 1867; Spencer Scudder, 1852; William K. Miller, 1855; Benjamin McClean, 1860-61; Amos Dow, 1863; Samuel Scudder, 1864-66, 1871-74; Rodney R. Crowley, 1868-69; James G. Johnson, 1870; David T. Smith, 1875, 1879; Erastus S. Ingersoll, 1876-78, 1880, 1884-86; David S. Swan, 1881; Herbert C. Rich, 1882; O. H. Willard, 1883; Charles W. Terry, 1887-91; J. E. Hazard, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—Andrew D. Smith, 1826-28; Abraham G. Bush, 1829, 1837; Benjamin Clark, 1830; Chauncey C. Helms, 1831; Jerial Smith, 1832; Joel Scudder, 1833; Samuel Ewing, 1835; H. D. Swan, 1836-37; Horace H. Holt, 1838-39; T. S. Sheldon, 1840, 1842; Dwight Durkee, 1841; Robert Owen, Jr., 1843; Simeon Fisher, 1844-52; W. Boardman, 1853; Porter Sheldon, 1854; H. K. Van Rensselaer, 1855, 1861, 1863; John C. Pierce, 1866-67; B. F. Morris, 1868; Austin Woodruff, 1869; Daniel W. Guernsey, 1860; John E. Rogers, 1862; C. M. Chase, 1864; L. H. Carter, 1865; Charles P. Ingersoll, 1866-67; John White, 1868; W. L. Carter, 1869; James C. Knapp, 1870; A. P. Knapp, 1871; Edgar O. Wright, 1872; John E. Leach, 1873-75; E. J. Boyle, 1876; C. W. Morgan, 1877-78; Daniel A. Sackrider, 1879-84; S. A. Holbrook, 1885; B. G. Casler, 1886; O. H. Willard, 1887; L. W. Rich, 1888-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Benjamin Woodworth, Thomas Harvey, Chauncey C. Helms, John Sample, 1827; Jerial Smith, 1830; John Sample, 1831; Benjamin Woodworth, 1832; Abraham G. Bush, 1833; Horace D. Swan, 1834; Horace King, 1835; Benjamin Woodworth, Hillis Marsh, 1836; Resolved Sears, 1837; John Sample, 1838; Horace D. Swan, Abraham G. Bush, Cornelius N. Ballou, 1839; Benjamin Woodworth, 1840; Simeon Fisher, 1841; Spencer Scudder, 1842; Merinus Van Vlack, 1843; Abraham G. Bush, 1844; Henry L. Perry, 1845; Spencer Scudder, 1846; Merinus Van Vlack, 1847; Albert G. Dow, 1848; William K. Miller, 1849; Spencer Scudder, 1850; Alvin Lyman, 1851; A. G. Dow, 1852; William K. Miller, 1853; Spencer Scudder, 1854; Norman Brown, 1855; Rufus Crowley, Amos Dow, 1856; William K. Miller, J. C. Knapp, 1857; Spencer Scudder, 1858; James C. Knapp, 1859; Edwin McManus, 1860; Rodney R. Crowley, 1861; Joseph E. Weeden, 1862; James C. Knapp, 1863; Edwin McManus, 1864; H. K. Van Rensselaer, 1865; Rodney R. Crowley, Charles R. Dean, 1866; Erastus S. Ingersoll, 1867; Edwin McManus, Elias L. Matteson, 1868; Enos L. Southwick, Q. L. Guernsey, 1869; John Archer, 1870; E. L. Matteson, J. V. Goodwill, 1871; Rodney R. Crowley, William Miller, 1872; Benjamin F. Congdon, 1873; C. W. Terry, 1874; J. C. Knapp, 1875; E. L. Matteson, 1876; William Armstrong, 1877; Elias L. Matteson, William Armstrong, Benjamin F. Congdon, 1878; William Armstrong, Benjamin F. Congdon, Elias L. Matteson, J. E. Hazard, 1879; Joseph E. Hazard, William Armstrong, Marcus H. Johnson, 1880; D. S. Swan, M. H. Johnson, William Armstrong, J. E. Hazard, 1881; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, D. S. Swan, 1882; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, J. C. Hurd, D. S. Swan, 1883; J. C. Hurd, M. H. Johnson, J. E. Hazard, D. S. Swan, 1884; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, J. C. Knapp, J. C. Hurd, 1885; M. H. Johnson, J. C. Hurd, J. C. Knapp, J. E. Hazard, 1886; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, J. C. Knapp, J. C. Hurd, 1887; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, J. C. Hurd, J. C. Knapp, 1888; J. E. Hazard, Marcus H. Johnson, J. C. Hurd, J. C. Knapp, 1889; J. E. Hazard, J. C. Hurd, M. H. Johnson, D. C. Reilly, 1890; J. E. Hazard, M. H. Johnson, D. C. Reilly, J. C. Hurd, 1891; J. E. Hazard, D. C. Reilly, M. H. Johnson, J. C. Hurd, 1892; Marcus H. Johnson, D. A. Sackrider, J. C. Hurd, J. C. Sheldon, 1893.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad (locally known as the "Nypano"), completed in 1871 under the name of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, enters the town from Cold Spring, traverses across the northeast



corner through the village of Randolph, where it has a depot, and entering Conewango makes a detour to the west into Randolph again, whence it passes into Chautauqua county. This is the main thoroughfare of the county as well as the town, and is now a part of the Erie lines.

The Randolph Cemetery Association was organized October 13, 1874, by Asahel and Addison Crowley, Enfield Leach, Porter Sheldon, James C. Knapp, Melzor R. Pingrey, Sylvester C. May, Alexander Sheldon, A. G. Dow, Spencer Scudder, Alexander Wentworth, Rufus Crowley, Marvin Bennett, William P. Loomer, and John L. Douglas, the first Board of Trustees being Spencer C. Scudder, Jos. E. Weeden, Abraham V. Doxstader, Benson Archer, Alexander Wentworth, Frederick Larkin, Albert G. Dow, Addison Crowley, and Enfield Leach. The old town burial ground, situated west of Dry brook, was enlarged by the purchase of several acres contiguous and now contains some fine monuments. The East Randolph Cemetery Association was organized February 15, 1853, its incorporators being Samuel Barrows, Benjamin Chamberlain, A. G. Otis, H. Helms, C. C. Helms, A. Helms, Ziba Hovey, A. J. Hovey, A. Lyman, A. C. Merrill, H. Hall, C. Davenport, E. Holdridge, S. G. Frisbie, William Lockwood, G. L. Ostrom, A. S. Payne, William Foy, S. Deland, and W. K. Miller. The first Board of Trustees was composed of Benjamin Chamberlain, A. C. Merrill, Samuel Barrows, Enoch Holdridge, Chauncey C. Helms, and Enoch Jenkins. The association purchased suitable grounds in the western part of the village of East Randolph, where lie the remains of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and many other notable pioneers.

The town of Randolph in 1830 had a population of 776; in 1850, 1,606; in 1870, 2,167; in 1890, 2,448. In 1892 it had eleven school districts, in each of which a school was maintained, the number of scholars attending being 632. These were taught by fifteen teachers. The school houses, including sites, are worth \$16,350. The assessed valuation of the property of the districts is \$721,174. The amount expended for schools was \$4,883.65.

The beautiful village of Randolph is situated on the west side of Little Conewango creek in the north part of the town. The site is a plain sufficiently elevated and inclined towards the brook to secure good drainage, and is surrounded by fertile and well-tilled farms. The Conewango valley here spreads out to the extent of several thousand acres. A. G. Bush, an early settler, said: "In 1823, as I stood upon one of the Napoli hills which overlooks the Little Conewango valley, the great pine forest which presented itself to view was the most splendid scene I ever beheld." The locality has lost its wildness, but none of its beauty. This is the location of Chamberlain Institute and a good railroad depot; there are also Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, a commodious school building, numerous handsome business blocks and stores, a bank, hotels, several manufacturing establishments, shops, etc., and a population of 1,200. The village water works afford a constant supply of pure water and the streets are lighted with

electricity. Randolph became an incorporated village by a special act of the Legislature passed May 21, 1867. The first election was held April 7, 1868, and these officers were chosen: Warren Dow, president; Charles P. Adams, James C. Knapp, Charles F. Hedman, Matthew R. Cheney, and David S. Swan, trustees; Charles P. Ingersoll, Addison Crowley, and Ladwick H. Carter, assessors; Alexander Wentworth, clerk; Albert Marsh, collector; Erastus S. Ingersoll, treasurer; Lafayette Carter, fire warden. The officers elected in 1893 are Charles W. Terry, president; O. H. Scudder (one year) and James White (two years), trustees; J. A. Crowley, treasurer; H. D. Litchfield, collector; W. L. Rathbone, water commissioner. The Randolph postoffice was established about 1830 with A. G. Bush as postmaster. October 1, 1867, it became a money order office; it now issues international money orders.

East Randolph is a pleasant post village situated in the corners of four towns—Randolph, Conewango, Napoli, and Cold Spring. The larger part is in the northeast corner of Randolph. The place lies on Elm creek and on a permanent mill stream (formed by springs) known as Mill creek. Sidewalks and omnibuses connect it with Randolph, and the boundary lines meet about half way between the two villages. This village contains several fine residences, Methodist and Union church edifices, a school house, a fine brick hotel, a foundry and machine shop, a State bank, Hall's wood manufacturing shops, and ten or twelve stores. The village is furnished with a good water system. The postoffice was established in 1850 with Merrick Nutting as the first postmaster. It issues money orders.

Bowen is a postoffice three miles south of Randolph village. The office was established in April, 1892, with E. W. Burley as postmaster, who still holds the position.

The Randolph Eclectic Medical College was organized and formally opened in the fall of 1848, the prime movers in the project being Dr. Frederick Larkin, Dr. A. H. Davis, and Dr. B. S. Heath. T. S. Sheldon was president of the Board of Trustees, and the faculty was composed of Dr. J. R. Bush, Dr. C. J. Kenworthy, Dr. S. H. Potter, Dr. B. S. Heath, Dr. Frederick Larkin, Dr. A. H. Davis, and J. E. Weeden, Esq. Forty students registered at the first term and the institution seemed to promise a successful career, but a feeling of jealousy culminated in its removal to Syracuse, N. Y., where it flourished for several years, being finally merged into an eclectic college in New York city.

Early in 1848 the Randolph Academy Association was organized with these trustees: Dr. Alson Leavenworth, Samuel Barrows, Merrick Nutting, Albert G. Dow, Addison Crowley, Joseph E. Weeden, and Thaddeus S. Sheldon. The summit of the hill between Randolph and East Randolph was agreed upon as a location for the building. Six acres of land were purchased of A. G. Bush and Zebedee Woodworth, and there the academy building was afterward erected. The deed is dated June 26, 1848, and during its existence the

institution was known as the Randolph Academy and Female Seminary. Funds were raised by the sale of shares of stock at \$25 a share; 132 persons purchased, of which number 93 took one share each; 215 shares were sold, amounting to \$5,375. In 1849 Joseph Ditto, a man of large experience as a builder, drafted a plan of a building and proposed to erect and complete it for \$5,000, the structure to be 80 feet long, 44 feet wide, and three stories high. The proposition was accepted and during 1850 it was nearly completed in time for the fall term of school. The trustees engaged Prof. Samuel G. Love, then of Gowanda, for principal. The first term opened in August, 1850, with 184 students. December 19, 1850, an application was made to the Board of Regents that the academy might be incorporated and become subject to their visitation, and that Benjamin Chamberlain, Merrick Nutting, David Benson, Thaddeus S. Sheldon, Albert G. Dow, Addison Crowley, Joseph E. Weeden, Spencer Scudder, Samuel Ewing, Samuel Barrows, William K. Miller, and Rufus Crowley be trustees of the Randolph Academy Association. The application was approved and the charter bears date January 24, 1851. Of the twelve trustees named only three are living, viz.: Joseph E. Weeden, Addison Crowley, and Albert G. Dow. The principals succeeding Prof. S. G. Love, who remained three years and now resides in Jamestown, N. Y., were Rev. T. Durland, A. M., 1853-54; Henry S. Welton, A. M., 1854-55; Rev. J. W. B. Clark, A. M., 1855-57; Rev. William H. Marsh, A. M., 1857-58; Rev. O. L. Gibson, A. M., 1858-59; Professor Love, again, 1859-64; Rev. Charles H. Holloway, A. M., 1864-65; Erastus Crosby, A. M., 1865-66.

Among the incorporators of the Randolph Academy, and the first and only president of its Board of Trustees, was Judge Benjamin Chamberlain. He had been a contributor to this institution and to Allegheny College to the extent of nearly \$100,000, and had always manifested a deep interest in the success of this school. His health declining and having no children he expressed a desire in 1865 of doing something for the academy, and mainly through the efforts of Rev. A. S. Dobbs, then a Methodist Episcopal clergyman in Randolph, the judge made the following proposition: If the stockholders of the academy would consent to a change of the name from Randolph Academy Association to Chamberlain Institute, and the citizens would purchase a certain piece of land adjoining the institution comprising about twenty acres and have it conveyed to Chamberlain Institute, and secure the passage of a law by the Legislature by which the Erie Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church should thereafter elect the trustees, he would furnish to the trustees so elected \$50,000 to erect a boarding hall for the institution, and would endow it liberally by his will. The requirements were all complied with, and in July, 1866, the conference elected as their first board the following trustees: Benjamin Chamberlain, A. G. Dow, C. R. Dean, William K. Miller, H. K. Van Rensselaer, Rev. A. S. Dobbs, E. S. Ingersoll, J. C. Knapp, J. G. Johnson, R. R. Crowley, E. McManus, Rev. G. W. Maltby, and Rev.



CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE.



WESTERN NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.





M. Norton. To a building committee of this board \$50,000 was paid by Judge Chamberlain and the erection of a building soon commenced. It was of brick, 140x40 feet, three and four stories high, with an ell, 40x60 feet, three stories high. Judge Chamberlain died February 10, 1868. The building was not finished until some months afterward. By his will he left an endowment to the institution of \$400,000, but the courts decided after long litigation that parts of the will were invalid. Only about \$45,000 was received, and that in bonds and mortgages. On March 16, 1872, six years after the name Chamberlain Institute was adopted, the boarding hall, including the library, cabinet, furniture, etc., was burned, but was rebuilt within twelve months, the building committee being E. S. Ingersoll, Stephen Burlingame, William M. Brown, Frank Hovey, and J. H. Chaffee. The institution now has an aggregate wealth of \$113,061.40 as per last report to the Board of Regents. The principals have been as follows: Erastus Crosby, A.M., 1866-67; Rev. A. S. Dobbs, A.M., D.D., 1867-68; Ruggles E. Post, A.M., 1868-70; Rev. James T. Edwards, A.M., D.D., 1870-1893; Rev. E. A. Bishop, A.M., 1893. In 1887 the ell erected in 1864 was enlarged at an expense of about \$3,000. The present Board of Trustees is composed as follows: William H. Henderson, president; E. Holdridge, vice-president; Henry K. Van Rensselaer, secretary; Erastus S. Ingersoll, treasurer; W. P. Bignell, D.D., Dr. T. L. Flood, Rev. B. F. Wade, Rev. H. H. Moore, D.D., Rev. J. A. Krumer, D.D., Rev. A. A. Horton, B. R. Johnson, J. V. Goodwill, and A. G. Dow. The *Chamberlain Chimes* is published at intervals by the students.

The Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children is situated about midway between the villages of Randolph and East Randolph. It had its inception in the mind of Rev. Charles Strong, chaplain of Sing Sing prison in 1876. While there his attention was directed to the neglected and vagrant children of the criminal classes, and he determined to found a home in a rural neighborhood, away from the tempting influences of crowded cities, where the unfortunate little orphans and homeless waifs could be properly educated into good citizens. He had the hearty co-operation of several benevolent citizens and made his plan practical by opening his own house to receive these little unfortunates September 29, 1877, when the "Home" was founded by the admission of two little boys. A society was soon formed, which made the institution permanent, among its first members being William H. Henderson, Asahel Crowley, C. P. Adams, R. R. Crowley, T. E. Adams, Nelson Saunders, Addison Crowley, L. H. Carter, Norman M. Allen, and forty other citizens of Cattaraugus county. Mr. Strong was encouraged by subscriptions and continued his work without compensation for himself or family. In two years they were caring for thirty or forty children. In 1880 the buildings were destroyed by fire. An effort was immediately made to rebuild, but the struggle to obtain necessary funds was hard. When Mr. Strong was about to give up the project in despair Charles Merrill, of Ran-

dolph, came to the rescue with his characteristic zeal, energy, and tact and the institution was again opened May 1, 1882, with six children as inmates. Miss Celia Bennett, from Oakfield Seminary, is the matron of the institution. The number of children in the Home on October 1, 1892, was 115. There were twenty-five adopted during the year. Most of the children are between the ages of five and ten years. Under five they are adopted about as fast as they are admitted. It is unsectarian; Sunday is religiously observed, always with a Sunday school inside the Home and sometimes by visiting a neighboring church. The institution depends entirely upon private contributions and the aid of various societies. The Home is a brick building, three stories above the basement, with broad verandas on three sides. A brick school building has just been completed at a cost of \$10,000. The officers of the Board of Trustees are William H. Henderson, president; Norman M. Allen, vice-president; Charles Merrill, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent; George V. Forman, chairman finance committee; M. C. Hawley, M.D., is house physician.

Apparently the first banking business executed in Randolph was transacted by A. G. Dow, who established a private bank in February, 1860. In 1866 he erected a building in which to conduct his business, and in 1875 took his son into partnership under the firm name of A. G. Dow & Son. This continued until 1880. T. J. Chamberlain conducted a banking business in East Randolph about three years succeeding 1870.

The State Bank of Randolph was organized July 1, 1874, with a capital of \$65,000; January 1, 1877, this was increased to \$100,000. The original stockholders were Charles P. Adams, Nelson Saunders, R. R. Crowley, Alexander Wentworth, Thomas J. Wheeler, Addison Crowley, Melvin A. Crowley, J. C. Hurd, Anna E. Lee, Robert Carson, William H. Henderson, Asahel Crowley, and A. L. Kellogg. The first officers were Thomas J. Wheeler, president; Addison Crowley, vice-president; and Charles P. Adams, cashier. In 1892 Addison Crowley was president.

The People's State Bank of East Randolph was organized in July, 1891, with a capital of \$50,000. The Board of Directors is composed of S. J. Benedict, Thomas L. Ostrom, M. V. Benson, William H. Henderson, and William E. Searle. The officers are M. V. Benson, president, and William E. Searle, cashier.

Thomas Harvey built the first saw-mill in Randolph on Dry brook in 1823. This was as well the first manufactory of any kind. It was abandoned after a dozen years for lack of power, as Dry brook in the summer season entirely disappears. Walter Crowley erected a saw-mill on Battle creek, lot 30, to cut the pine in the locality. Soon afterward Abraham G. Bush built a mill at the village on the Little Conewango, which he and Zebedee Woodworth successfully operated thirty years. The country round about was then a forest of splendid pine trees, some of which are described by those still living who saw them as having attained a height of 225 feet. In 1866 a new mill was erected on this site and in 1870 Enfield Leach (yet a merchant of Randolph) became

interested in it. The mill was further enlarged and scroll-sawing and planing were added. This establishment was known as the Red Lion mills. In 1872 the manufacture of handles was commenced and to turn the additional machinery steam was employed as an auxiliary to the water-power. The mills were then two stories high and more than 100 feet long. In 1874 they were destroyed by fire, and the pine timber being all exhausted were never rebuilt. A steam saw-mill was built in 1856 by four mutes from the State asylum. It had a capacity of 4,000 feet per day. In 1874 Gibbs's handle manufactory was erected in the village with steam as the motive power. It was capable of turning out a car-load of handles daily. This industry has long been abandoned. Willard & Sawtell's Champion milk-vats were patented March 20, 1872, and a manufactory was established on Main street in 1873 by Willard & Hammond. They manufactured yearly 200 to 300 sets and continued until a better patent was obtained about 1880.

The Elko Mining, Milling, and Manufacturing Company was organized July 8, 1892, with a capital stock of \$125,000. Its directors are C. P. Vedder, George Z. Erwin, H. J. Coggsall, A. C. Wade, J. S. Whipple, J. E. Hazard, and W. C. Hazard. The officers are C. P. Vedder, president; J. E. Hazard, vice-president and general manager; and J. S. Whipple, secretary and treasurer. This company has a large plant, furnished with the best machinery, situated in Randolph village. Their paint mines are located in the township of Elko, hence the name. They produce four distinct kinds of paint mineral, all of which unite perfectly with linseed oil. They manufacture house paints in 21 different colors, a wood-filler for furniture, and rough-stuff for carriage work.

The Randolph Furniture Works, a company organized for the manufacture of furniture, was incorporated in the fall of 1891 with a capital stock of \$12,000 and the following directors: Silas L. King, George E. Seager, D. D. Lockwood, Sarah Lockwood, William H. Henderson, Charles C. Sheldon, and C. W. Terry. William H. Henderson was elected president; Silas L. King, vice-president; D. D. Lockwood, secretary; Charles C. Sheldon, Silas L. King, and George E. Seager, building committee. Land was purchased and the foundation commenced in early winter; the next year the plant was completed. The product is shipped to all parts of the United States.

The East Randolph tannery is located on Elm creek in the village of East Randolph. Frank Williams purchased the plant in the fall of 1889 and conducted it until his removal to Randolph in June, 1890, when he enlarged it by erecting new buildings. The present output is 1,200 sides per week. Seventeen men are employed and the tannery consumes 2,500 cords of bark per year. Mr. Williams came to Randolph in the fall of 1889, an entire stranger, and has become one of the leading citizens of the place.

The Randolph grist-mills were erected by Judge Benjamin Chamberlain and F. G. Otis and the first grist was ground therein January 1, 1856. They were opened mainly to supply the lumbermen with flour to feed their army of

laborers and teams. The Luna Lumber Company alone received a ton of feed per day and large quantities of flour. The mills passed through the hands of several owners until 1881, when William F. Moore became half-owner and January 1, 1889, Hon. Enoch Holdridge acquired the other half. Mr. Moore has had the control and management since he became proprietor. He was superintendent of the Dexterville mills at Jamestown fifteen years. Thomas Smith's feed and grist-mills and woodworking shop, in the village of Randolph, is leased by J. L. Woodmancy, who conducts a general custom business. E. & E. D. Holdridge's mills are located on Hall's brook on the site of the first grist-mill of East Randolph, erected in 1824, by Philemon Hall. The motive power is furnished by the brook, which is formed from springs a mile distant and constitutes one of the most reliable water-powers in the county. The mills are three stories high, have three runs of stone, and do an extensive business.

The East Randolph foundry and machine shops are located on the site of a small foundry erected about 1848 by Nutting & McCollister, who were succeeded in 1855 by Samuel Allen. In August, 1857, Mr. Benedict, the present proprietor, with three others, comprising the Randolph Steam Engine Company, purchased the property and manufactured stationary engines and mill machinery. September 17, 1863, the shops were consumed by fire. They were immediately rebuilt by Benedict & Lake, who operated them until 1873. In December, 1873, Mr. Benedict became sole owner and has given his attention mainly to the manufacture of stationary and portable engines and boilers for mills. The works were partially burned again in April, 1888, but at once rebuilt by Mr. Benedict in an enlarged form.

Jeffords's steam mills are located on the Erie railroad and are conducted by Freedom L. Jeffords, the proprietor. The motive power is steam and the capacity is 20,000 feet of lumber per day. Cars are run to the mills and loaded directly from the saws. Moore's steam mills in the southeast part of the town are owned and operated by Wesley Moore. They were built by Isaac Hotchkiss in 1867. The capacity is 10,000 feet of lumber per day. Burley's steam saw-mills on Dry brook in "Bowenville" are owned by Charles W. Burley. He also does planing and matching and deals in rough and dressed lumber. Morton's shops for the manufacture of shingles, staves, and cooper work are located on the north branch of Hall's brook and were built by Capt. Amos Hall, who used them for the manufacture of furniture. In 1873 L. L. Morton purchased the plant of Enoch Holdridge and converted it into a cooperage and continued the manufacture of shingles and staves. The steam saw-mill, planing-mill, and cider-mill, located on Hall's brook in East Randolph, were originally built by Capt. Amos Hall. In 1865 J. F. Stewart purchased the property and in 1878 was succeeded by his son, A. A. Stewart, who is now the sole proprietor. He has added to the buildings, put in a planing-mill, and enlarged the cider-mill. He uses both steam and water-power. James H. Berray's mills in Randolph village manufacture shingles and barrel staves and are operated by steam-

power. Mr. Berray also manufactures cider and jelly. E. Hall & Co.'s sash, door, and blind factory is located in East Randolph on Hall's brook, which furnishes the motive power. The first building on the site was a wool-carding-mill erected by Jonathan Wood at a very early date. The present building was built about 1858 by Hall Brothers. In 1862 Erastus Hall became the sole owner. It is now conducted by him and his sons Lyman and Milo.

F. Butcher & Son's woolen factory and carding-mill in East Randolph is operated by steam-power and manufactures all-wool stocking yarns and flannels and does wool-carding, cloth-dressing, and general custom work.

William E. Smith & Co., of New York city, are proprietors of a combination of nine cheese factories. Two of these are in Randolph and one in Leon. The others are in Chautauqua county. All are under the management of D. H. Thompson, of Randolph, as superintendent.

The Randolph Driving Park Association was organized August. 14, 1872, with a capital of \$4,000. A plat of twenty-five acres was fitted up, but in 1874 the whole was merged into an agricultural organization.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Randolph was legally instituted December 16, 1830. A meeting house was put up a few years later, but was left unfinished. In 1840 the building was moved from Fifth avenue to a site near where it now stands. In 1858 it was placed on the present foundation and enlarged. In 1865 it was completed and dedicated and the same year the parsonage was built. Recently it has been repaired and furnished with opera house seats, and will seat 350 people. The church property is worth \$4,500. The society has eighty members with Rev. S. M. Sartwell as pastor. The Sunday school has 50 pupils; Miss Martha Van Rensselaer is superintendent.

The Regular Baptist church of Randolph was organized with eleven members July 13, 1825, by Rev. Jonathan Blake, a missionary of the State Board of Massachusetts, who was installed the first pastor. In 1845 the present house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected at a cost of \$2,200. It will seat 300 persons and with the grounds, etc., is valued at \$3,000. The society now has sixty-three members with Rev. John L. Bailey as pastor, and connected is a Sunday school of fifty-four scholars. Since its organization this church has had a total membership of 495. Rev. B. C. Willoughby, the pastor from 1842 to 1847 and now eighty-seven years of age, still resides within the parish.

The Freewill Baptist church of Napoli was formed June 14, 1831, by Rev. Hiram Whitcher, with nine members. Several accessions occurred during that summer, among others being two young women, Sally Tewksbury and Anna Babcock, who proclaimed their conversion at a meeting held on the evening of August 4th, and were baptised immediately afterward, at midnight, in Cold Spring creek. On the 15th following Jotham Metcalf was chosen the first deacon and Freeman Dart the first clerk. Meetings were held in various places in Napoli and Conewango until the summer of 1848, when the society



decided to have a house of worship, and for that purpose the First Freewill Baptist church of East Randolph was organized on June 10th. A church edifice was erected that year and first occupied on February 10, 1849. Some years afterward the society became enfeebled and finally suspended service entirely, the house being then used by various denominations. In 1865 it was seriously damaged by a flood and soon abandoned. It stood, however, in a partly demolished condition until 1874, when, on September 9th, a Board of Trustees, consisting of Aaron B. Fox, Jonathan C. Hurd, Jerome Higbee, and Franklin C. Hovey, was elected, funds were collected, and the edifice was repaired at a cost of \$1,000. It will seat 300 persons. The property is valued at \$2,500. The building was opened to all denominations and remains a union house of worship.

The First Congregational church of Randolph was organized January 7, 1836, by Rev. Sylvester Cowles, at the house of Dr. Luther P. Cowles, who was chosen the first clerk. The original members were Abel C. Ward, Justin C. Marsh, Levi Steel, Harry Marsh, Louis A. Marsh, William Ransom, Polly Ransom, Joseph Hamilton, Sanford Holbrook, Luther P. Cowles, Sarah W. Draper, Zebediah Pierce, Martha Pierce, Samuel Wadsworth, and Louis A. Hatfield. Since 1840 the church has been connected with the Association of Western New York. Rev. Justin C. Marsh was the first pastor. The first church edifice was built of wood and completed in 1849. The present brick church was erected in 1889. Hon. A. G. Dow contributed more than one-half of the cost of its construction. The church property is valued at \$10,000. About 100 children attend the Sunday school; W. C. Myres is superintendent.

The Methodist Episcopal church of East Randolph was organized in 1839 with eleven members by Rev. Alexander Barris, who was its first pastor. The church edifice was erected of wood in 1851. The value of the property, including buildings and grounds, is \$5,500. The edifice will seat 350 persons. The society has ninety members. The Sunday school has eighty scholars.

St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) church was organized by Rev. Father McKenna in 1854 with about thirty members. In the fall of 1876 the present house of worship was completed at a cost of \$2,200. Rev. Father Byrnes was doubtless the first pastor; Rev. Michael Sullivan is the present resident priest. This church, with South Valley and Little Valley, forms a mission, which is under the spiritual care of Father Cunningham who officiates at stated appointments at all these places. The membership in Randolph is about 380, in South Valley 180, and in Little Valley about 45.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in the south part of the town, was organized in 1867 with six members. The house of worship (Otterbein chapel) was erected in 1886 at a cost of \$950 and will seat 200 persons. Its present value is \$1,150. The society has seventy-four members with Rev. H. Bedow as pastor. The Sunday school has sixty scholars.

Grace Protestant Episcopal church of Randolph existed as early as 1860

and held services regularly once each month. It was re-organized in 1881 and the church edifice was erected in 1879. Rev. E. C. Cowan was the rector from November 5, 1880, to April 2, 1883. The church was without services the ensuing five years. Rev. Noble Palmer, the present rector, has officiated since September 16, 1888. The church includes twenty-six families and 28 communicants. The property is valued at \$6,000. The wardens are C. P. Adams and Edwin McManus. The Sunday school has 22 pupils.

Elm Creek Lodge, No. 359, F. & A. M., was instituted at East Randolph in 1852. Its charter members were Samuel Barrows, Benjamin Chamberlain, David Ward, Rufus Davenport, A. B. Parsons, Edwin McManus, and Isaac L. Ostrom. The officers were Edwin McManus, M.; Samuel Barrows, S. W.; David Ward, J. W. In 1864 the lodge was removed to Randolph village. In 1874 the hall, regalia, and records were destroyed by fire. The lodge now owns the rooms it occupies and its present officers are William L. Alexander, W. M.; Leland D. Van Rensselaer, secretary; George E. Seager, treasurer. The membership numbers 104.

Randolph Lodge, No. 341, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 15, 1848, and re-organized July 4, 1850, as No. 64, and again re-organized April 26, 1876, as No. 448, its present numerical designation. The first officers were P. S. Sheldon, N. G.; J. T. Fosdict, V. G.; Spencer Scudder, secretary; C. S. Green, treasurer.

Conewango Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F., was instituted at East Randolph, July 11, 1850, with N. G. Otis as N. G. It was disbanded December 24, 1855, and re-organized August 8, 1871, as No. 282, with these officers: Clark McCollister, F. G.; F. C. Hovey, V. G.; L. L. Hall, sec'y; S. C. Faulkner, treas.

Oasis Lodge, No. 154, A. O. U. W., was instituted May 9, 1878, with twenty-eight members. The first officers were Clark D. Brown, P. M. W.; Charles C. Sheldon, M. W.; Frank S. Thorp, S.; David T. Smith, O. The present M. W. is R. R. Crowley.

D. E. Higgins Post, No. 297, G. A. R., was chartered October 6, 1882. Benjamin G. Casler was the first commander. His successors have been David T. Smith, George W. Watkins, Zalmon Smith, Norton M. Miller, and Charles W. Brown. The post has eighty-eight members and its officers are Rodney Crowley, commander; John Hammond, S. V. C.; Horace H. French, J. V. C.; Charles Osgood, adjutant; Charles W. Terry, quartermaster; Rev. John L. Bailey, chaplain.

Randolph Union, No. 569, E. A. U., was organized February 26, 1887, with sixty-five members and with O. A. Tompkins, M. D., as president; Mrs. O. A. Tompkins, secretary; and D. C. Adams, treasurer. The present number of members is fifty-seven.

Orange Abbey, born in Vermont about 1802, came to Randolph from Onondaga county when young and located where L. Carter now lives. He contracted to cut the pine timber growing on the grounds surrounding Cham-

berlain Institute. He subsequently sold out and located where Allen Archer now lives. He married Mary, daughter of Joseph Stanley. He sold his place to Reuben Archer and settled on a farm given to his wife by her father and now owned by his son, Jefferson M. Abbey. He died in Oct., 1877. Mrs. Abbey survived until April, 1890.

Charles P. Adams, son of Edwin and China (Phelps) Adams, was born in Greene, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1825, received a common school education, and in 1844 began as a clerk in a general store at Fredonia. He finally settled in Randolph and opened a store with William H. Camp under the firm name of Camp & Adams. About a year afterward he bought the interest of his partner and conducted a general mercantile business alone until 1866, when his brother became a partner, which relation continued until 1874, when he sold to his brother and was instrumental in organizing the State Bank of Randolph, having held the position of cashier continuously ever since. Aug. 31, 1852, he married Cornelia F., daughter of Judge John Crane, of Fredonia. Children: Frances M. (Mrs. H. R. Lewis) and Douglas C. Douglas C. Adams was born May 31, 1864, received his education at Chamberlain Institute, and is a hardware dealer in Randolph. Sept. 15, 1888, he married B. M., daughter of O. B. Cravens.

Theodore E. Adams, brother of Charles P., was born in Corydon, Pa., Oct. 26, 1839, became a clerk in a general store in Fredonia at the age of fourteen, and later he spent several terms at Ellington Academy. In 1857 he came to Randolph and was his brother's clerk until 1865, when he became a partner under the name of C. P. Adams & Co. Since 1874 he has continued alone. Dec. 14, 1865, he married Mary L., daughter of Asahel Crowley. Children: Theodora (Mrs. William D. Rathbone), Percy C., and Florence C.

Frank W. Adams was born in Livingston county, Sept. 28, 1842. He was graduated at the "Old Round House" in Le Roy, N. Y., and commenced the sale of dry goods there in 1863 in the firm of Morgan & Adams. In 1880 he sold out and went to Jamestown, N. Y., where he continued in the firm of Scofield & Adams until 1887. He then became a general merchant at East Randolph in the firm of Adams & Bassett and is now conducting the business alone. Aug. 9, 1871, he married Irene Carpenter, of Le Roy. They have two sons and a daughter.

William L. Alexander, son of William and Margaret (McLeod) Alexander, was born in Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, Aug. 10, 1856, and is of Scotch descent. He attended Toronto University, and received his pharmaceutical education in the Albany Medical College. He became deputy recorder in McKean county, Pa., which position he held about seven years. He studied medicine, and in March, 1885, came to Randolph and purchased the drug and stationery business of D. F. Rundall, which he still continues. He is a trustee of the village. Sept. 12, 1883, he married Minnie Collar, of Smethport, Pa. They have two sons.

John N. Angle was born Feb. 1, 1795, and married, March 11, 1817, Betsey Clark, who was born Oct. 9, 1797. Children: Nicholas, Eleanor, Almira A. (Mrs. Anthony Covert), Mary E. (Mrs. Elisha Brace), Nancy M., Emily, Lucinda, and Phebe J. Mr. Angle came to Randolph about 1828. He was assessor and prominent in town affairs. At one time he owned and operated a shingle-mill where Freedom L. Jeffords now is. For a short time he resided in Michigan, but returned thence to Cold Spring, where he died aged 85.

Benson Archer came to Randolph from Henrietta, N. Y., in 1824, and re-

sided about two years on lot 48, whence he removed to 100 acres on lot 21, now known as the Archer district. He was a river pilot and made frequent trips down the river and also in harvest-time went on foot to Monroe county to labor in the harvest fields. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church and he was its deacon many years. He also served several terms as poormaster. Deacon Archer died instantly of apoplexy Nov. 5, 1871. Mrs. Archer died as suddenly in 1874. They had twelve children. Reuben Archer, their oldest son, was born in Henrietta, N. Y., April 7, 1822, and came to Randolph, attended the common schools, and married Narcissa, daughter of Sylvester Caswell, Sept. 21, 1848. He eventually owned the homestead in addition to his own home, altogether some 350 acres. He was highway commissioner and died Sept. 21, 1876. His widow resides with her only son, Allen Archer. They also had one daughter, Etta (Mrs. Russell Brace), who resides on the homestead. Allen Archer was born Sept. 7, 1854, was educated in Chamberlain Institute, and April 26, 1888, married Maggie Williamson. He is his father's successor on the homestead and has added to it until his farm now contains 240 acres. He is a breeder of high grade Durham and Holstein cattle and Shropshire and Oxforddown sheep.

John Archer, son of Deacon Benson, was born Nov. 18, 1833, was educated in the common schools and Randolph Academy, and became a teacher. Jan. 21, 1860, he married Mary J., daughter of Warren H. Reeves, of Onondaga, and settled on the farm where Mrs. Archer now resides. He dealt in butter and served as school commissioner of the Second District of Cattaraugus county three years, and was superintendent of Indian schools of the Allegheny and Cattaraugus Indian reservations about seven years, holding the position at the time of his death May 4, 1881. He was a magistrate four years and in politics was a staunch Republican, serving frequently in county conventions. Of his six children five are living: Anson B., of Conewango; Lewis J., of Corydon, Pa.; M. Bertha (Mrs. Herbert H. Shepherd), of Fredonia; Roy R.; and Carrie B.

Joshua C. Atwood, son of Joshua and Elsie Atwood, was born in Hillsborough, N. Y., July 16, 1838. In 1840 his parents emigrated to Kiantone, Chautauqua county. His father was a shoemaker and continued the trade fourteen years. He was also a stone cutter in Boston. In 1852 he removed to Randolph and located where Joshua C. now lives, and followed both stone cutting and farming. Mr. Atwood died Nov. 14, 1881. Mrs. Atwood died ten years later. Joshua C. Atwood learned the stone cutter's trade of his father, but was obliged to abandon it on account of weak lungs. He is now engaged in farming. He is serving his sixth consecutive year as assessor of Randolph. July 6, 1859, he married Kate Buck, of Cold Spring, and has two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Atwood died April 16, 1887.

Charles Barber, son of Oliver, emigrated first to Westfield, N. Y., and thence to Randolph in 1833, marrying the same year Diana Miles, by whom he had nine children. Mr. Barber died Jan. 31, 1893. His widow resides with a son in Conewango.

S. J. Benedict was born in Danbury, Conn., May 3, 1838. He lost his father at the age of nine years and in early youth began to support himself. He educated himself in the common schools and in Danbury, Conn., and served as an apprentice to the trade of machinist in New Haven, Conn. In 1857 he came to East Randolph and began the manufacture of steam engines, boilers, and machinery, which he still continues.



Henry L. Berray, son of Seth and Anna (Goodrich) Berray, was born in Walton, N. Y., June 21, 1812. He is the thirteenth and only surviving child of sixteen children. He came to Randolph with his parents in 1836 from Victor, N. Y., and settled with them on lot 47, where he has since resided. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a brick and stone mason by trade, and died May 14, 1847. The mother survived until Oct. 8, 1860. Henry L. married Rumina Scudder, Oct. 3, 1837, and has always been a farmer. He has served as magistrate and assessor. They had twelve children, of whom ten grew to maturity. One son served in the Rebellion. They celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage Oct. 3, 1887. They have, living, forty grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. Their son, James H. Berray, was born July 22, 1850. Oct. 15, 1872, he married Ellen E. Blood, of Cold Spring, and March 11, 1874, settled in the village of Randolph, where he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of shingles, slack barrel staves, and cider and apple jelly. He is a Republican in politics and has served as constable. He has six children; another died in childhood.

William M. Brown, son of William M., Sr., a native of Connecticut and finally a settler of both South Valley and Cold Spring, dying in the latter town May 3, 1863, was born in Portland, Chautauqua county, Dec. 18, 1830. He early became identified with lumbering enterprises in southwestern New York and subsequently and recently has been quite extensively interested in oil operations. When a partnership existing between his brother Norman and himself was dissolved he acquired the sole title to a tract of land in Cold Spring, where he pursued farming and lumbering for several years. In 1852 he established a mercantile trade there, which he continued eighteen months. Sept. 13, 1855, he married Emeline M., daughter of Madison Woodworth, of Cold Spring, and has had four children. Mr. Brown was elected sheriff of Cattaraugus county in 1870 and for six years was supervisor of Cold Spring.

Charles W. Burley, born in Oswego county, March 20, 1858, removed with his parents to Connecticut and in 1878 the family came to Randolph. With an older brother he purchased of David Abbey the mills now known as the Burley mills, under the firm name of Burley Brothers. They rebuilt the plant and put in steam-power. C. W. bought the interest of his brother in Aug., 1890, and now conducts the business alone, and with Frank Williams, of East Randolph, has purchased a tract of 640 acres of timber land. He also conducts a grocery store. In May, 1886, he married Cora S., daughter of Alonzo Caswell; children: Adah and Blanche (twins) and Ona.

Hezekiah O. Burt, son of Nathan and Rebecca (Healy) Burt, was born in Conewango, Dec. 2, 1823. His father settled in Conewango in 1821 and was a farmer there until his death in 1837. At the age of twenty-four H. O. began the trade of carpenter and joiner and later he was an expert millwright, and built numerous saw-mills along the Allegheny and its tributaries. Sept. 10, 1861, he married Mary Card, who was the mother of his only son, Frank C., a farmer in Conewango. In 1863 he settled on his farm, a portion of which he purchased when he was twenty-three years old, and now has 370 acres. Mrs. Burt died in Nov., 1865. Jan. 10, 1870, he married Mrs. Minerva Phillips, daughter of John Fenton, of South Valley; they had one daughter, Mary, born Dec. 19, 1870. In 1873 Mr. Burt and his family returned to East Randolph, where he has since resided. He also deals in oil territory and conducts a store in the oil regions. He has been president of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society two terms and was its vice-president and director.



Frederick Butcher, senior member of the firm of F. Butcher & Son, was born in Ashburton, Devonshire, Eng., in 1835, came to America with his mother in 1851, and learned the trade of clothier of Daniel Hazeltine at Jamestown. In Feb., 1864, he enlisted in the 112th N. Y. Regt. and was mustered in as a musician in the brigade band of the 4th Brigade, First Division, 24th Army Corps, and was discharged Aug. 14, 1865, in Richmond, Va. In June, 1877, he bought the woolen-mills at East Randolph of E. Holdridge and has since then been engaged in manufacturing woolen goods with his son Fred D. Mr. Butcher is a good musician and teacher of cornet bands and is the leader of the East Randolph band. In Jan., 1856, he married Almira L. Newton. Children: Fred D., Myrta M. (Mrs. H. J. Ellsworth), Leo Newton.

Elroy V. Carpenter, son of Warren, was born in Lyndon, N. Y., June 3, 1857. He was educated in Ten Broeck Free Academy and began his business life teaching in the common schools, which he continued eight terms. In 1884 he became a member of the firm of W. Carpenter & Sons, proprietors of the Carpenter combination of five cheese factories. He has charge of factory No. 2 in Randolph. In company with his brothers Thomas and Samuel he is also engaged in breeding trotting horses. Oct. 6, 1880, he married Arabelle, daughter of Jason Adams, of Farmersville. They have two daughters.

Robert Carson, born in Bellefonte, Pa., May 31, 1825, was raised in Akron, Ohio, began his business life as a grocer's clerk at the age of twelve years, and when twenty he traveled and sold gun-powder six ensuing years. In 1850 he went overland to the gold fields of California, where he remained seven-teen years. In 1870 he came to Cattaraugus county, where for several years he was a merchant in Steamburg and Red House. He has resided the past eighteen years in Randolph. In March, 1850, he married Emma Johnson, who was the mother of his son, Robert A. Carson. Mrs. Carson died in California in 1856. In 1858 he married Catherine E. Wooster, of California; children: Blanche, Paul, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and Philip.

Thomas Carter was born in Connecticut in 1797. In childhood he removed with his parents to Onondaga county, N. Y. His father was a tanner in Fabius, and about 1840 removed to Randolph, where he died in 1854. Thomas Carter learned the trade of tanner of his father, and married, in Amber, Abi Hotchkiss. In 1824 he removed to the present site of the village of Cherry Creek and erected a tannery, the second one built in Chautauqua county. In 1827 he sold his property in Cherry Creek and removed to Napoli Corners, where he purchased the improvements, including a primitive tannery, of Mr. Bennett and was a leading business man in Napoli until 1854. He enlarged his tannery, which he sold in 1847 to the original builder, Mr. Bennett, and gradually became a farmer. He was also one of the earliest merchants of the town. In 1854 he sold his large farm and removed to a farm near Oberlin, Ohio. Since the death of his wife about 1865 he has retired from business and now resides in Riceville, Pa. Ladwick H. Carter, son of Thomas, was born in Otisco, Onondaga county, Jan. 18, 1824, and removed with his parents to Cherry Creek in March following. Reared in Napoli he spent his youth attending the common school and in grinding bark in his father's tannery, and finished his education at the Fredonia Academy. In 1854 he removed to Randolph and engaged in mercantile business until 1873, being also an extensive dealer in lumber. He now gives his attention to his farming interests and also deals in real estate. May 22, 1848, he married Jane A. Perry, of Centerville, Pa., who was the mother of all his children: Mary E. (Mrs. William

C. Myres), Gertrude A. (Mrs. Frank Strunk), Frank P. (deceased), Jennie J. (Mrs. P. H. McConnell), Harriet S. (Mrs. Charles Bentley, who died July 16, 1889), Carrie Belle (Mrs. J. Clayton Macapes), and Kitty Jane (Mrs. Harry C. Evans). Mrs. Carter died April 9, 1887. March 3, 1890, Mr. Carter married Ellen, daughter of Henry Van Rensselaer, of Randolph.

Joseph Caswell, born in Henrietta, Monroe county, married there Julia, daughter of John Cook, and there his oldest two children were born. In March, 1826, he came to Randolph with his family and settled on the farm now occupied by Ogden Scudder within the village corporation. Shortly afterward he sold his claim and made a permanent settlement on Sample hill, where he died. He and his wife were members of the M. E. church. Their son Alonzo, born Feb. 4, 1822, in Henrietta, came to Randolph at the age of four years and has always resided here. In Feb., 1856, he married Samantha Newton, who died two years later. March 22, 1859, he married Lapantha S. Arnold, of Napoli, who is the mother of his only daughter, Cora S., who married C. W. Burley. Mr. Caswell served six years as assessor and is a farmer on the Jackson Sample homestead, where the first white child was born in town.

Jeremiah W. Chapman, son of Welcome, a pioneer of Conewango, was born about one and a half miles northeast of the village of Conewango, April 22, 1850. Raised a farmer he was educated in the district school and in Chamberlain Institute, and Sept. 9, 1870, he married Mary De Land and settled on a farm in his native town, where he resided until 1877, when he removed to East Randolph. Children: William D., Nettie O., Grace L., and Herbert L.

Jesse Champlin came to Randolph at the age of ten years. A family sketch appears on page 833.

Elisha R. Cook, born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1799, married, first, Lydia E. Arnold, and soon after settled in the west part of Randolph in what is known as the Cook district. In the spring of 1821 his brother Josiah came on foot from Rochester and located a farm in the neighborhood. The next spring Elisha R. came on, cleared a small patch, planted it with potatoes, built a log cabin, and returned to Rochester. In July, 1822, he brought his wife and household goods from Rochester with an ox-team and sled. Mrs. Cook died in 1824, leaving an infant daughter, now Mrs. Nancy Saxton. His father and step-mother joined him soon after and in 1831 he married Mary Newton, a native of Vermont. He was a staunch Democrat and died Nov. 19, 1887. Mrs. Cook died Oct. 3, 1881. Children: James Henry, who died in infancy; Russel M., born in Dec., 1834, married Phebe Kortright, and settled where he now resides; and George W., born Oct. 15, 1837, married, June 8, 1859, Sarah, daughter of Hiram Griswold, of Randolph, succeeded his father on the homestead—children: Nellie E. (who died aged twenty-six), Lottie (Mrs. George Timmerman), Frank A., and Leo. Mr. Cook is a Democrat, an F. & A. Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Miles C. Cornwell, son of Levinus and grandson of Benjamin Cornwell, who came from England to America and settled in New England, was born Jan. 12, 1831, in Sardinia, N. Y. Benjamin Cornwell was a peddler. His son Levinus settled in Concord, Erie county, and was a tanner and currier in Springville. He next located in Sardinia, where he built a grist-mill, which was completely wrecked by sinking into quick-sand. He finally abandoned milling and returned to his trade of shoemaking, and was also a farmer. He died in Sardinia about 1879. Miles C. was first a carriage maker, and soon settled in Springville, where he prosecuted his trade several years. He was in

Hamburg about three years, and in 1876 he came to Randolph and formed a copartnership with his son, Eugene Cornwell, under the firm name of M. C. Cornwell & Son. Eugene, his only son, was born in Sardinia, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1854, married Ella C. Hull, in March, 1876, and has two daughters..

Dr. John N. Cowen, son of John M. and Rachel (Seager) Cowen, was born in Conewango, Dec. 23, 1854. Educated in the common school and at Chamberlain Institute, he was a student four years in the University of Michigan and was graduated from the Dental Department of that institution in 1878 with the degree D.D.S. He commenced the practice of his profession at East Randolph the next fall and in 1884 he settled in the village of Randolph, where he now resides. Dr. Cowen has served on the village Board of Trustees and is one of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Randolph. Oct. 23, 1881, he married Mrs. Emma F. Crowley, daughter of John Fenton. She died July 2, 1886.

Sylvester Cowles, D.D., son of Amos and Dolly (Ford) Cowles, was born in Otisco, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1804. He was graduated from Hamilton College with the degree of A.B. in 1828, and was ordained by the Onondaga Presbytery on Sept. 5, 1831, after a theological course in Auburn Theological Seminary. He at once began an active ministry in Napoli and continued his labors in Cattaraugus county about half a century. He preached in many of the towns, and organized churches in Randolph, Olean, Portville, and other villages. His *alma mater*, Hamilton College, honored him with the degree of D.D. in 1874. He was an advocate of temperance and was fond of the natural sciences, especially of geology, of which he gathered a valuable cabinet. He was three times married and died in Randolph about 1890.

George Coy was born in Vermont, April 3, 1799. Feb. 27, 1823, he married Esther Tanner, a native of Massachusetts, who was born Feb. 12, 1798. Soon afterward he came to Cortland, N. Y., where he resided twelve years. In the fall of 1836 he came to Randolph and settled on the farm now owned by George Boyle. In 1865 he removed to this village, where he died June 19, 1868. Mrs. Coy died Sept. 3, 1873. Children: Harriet (Mrs. H. N. Fenton), Corinth (Mrs. George Woodworth), Mrs. Emily Hiller, Emily M. (Mrs. Hollis Marsh), Rosette (Mrs. J. Z. Wanamaker), Andrew (deceased), and Frances (deceased).

Orvan B. Cravens was born in Crawford county, Pa., May 21, 1835. His father was an expert weaver, and settled on a farm in Randolph, Pa., where he carried on the double occupation of weaver and farmer and was also an auctioneer. He died aged forty-five. Orvan B., at the age of twenty-one, bought the homestead. In Oct., 1862, he enlisted in the 169th Pa. Militia, was discharged in July, 1863, re-enlisted in the 83d Pa. Vols. in March, 1864, and was discharged in July, 1865. He was in the Fifth Corps of the Army of the Potomac and participated in many of its battles. He received a flesh-wound from three buck-shot in his left arm May 8, 1864, which incapacitated him until Aug. 1st. In the fall of 1865 he went to Petroleum Center and engaged in oil producing. In 1871 he began dealing in oil property, which business he still continues. In Oct., 1880, he became a citizen of Randolph, where he still resides. In Sept., 1859, he married Jane Lyon, of Lyon's Hollow, Pa. She died in Jan., 1865, and in Nov., 1867, he married Mrs. Eliza Oaks; children: Mittee (Mrs. Douglas C. Adams), Hattie S., and Orris D.

Isaiah Cross, born in Grafton, N. H., in 1812, came to Randolph with his parents in 1828 or 1830. He purchased a home, where his wife now resides, in

1837, where he died June 23, 1885. Jan. 17, 1838, he married Sally Niles. She died in Feb., 1876, and was the mother of eleven children. Aug. 7, 1877, he married Mrs. Mary (Griffin) Waite, and they had one daughter.

Asa B. Cross, son of Isaiah, was born Feb. 22, 1867, and when 22 went to Nebraska, where he was a farmer and dealer in real estate about two years. June 5, 1884, he married Verie, daughter of Alfred Price, of Randolph, and settled on the farm where they now live.

The Crowley family in Randolph are of New England ancestry. Walter and Mary (Todd) Crowley were born in Attleboro, Mass., came with their parents to Vermont while that State was known as New Hampshire Grants, and settled in Mt. Holly, cleared a farm, and raised four sons and three daughters, all of whom eventually came to Randolph. Asahel, their son, born in Mt. Holly, Feb. 14, 1809, came to this town in 1831, where he still resides. The ensuing two winters he taught common schools, being also a lumberman. In 1833 he engaged in merchandizing. In 1835 his brother Addison came from Vermont and in 1836 joined him in business with Joseph Stanley. They conducted a general mercantile trade, erected a large store, and were the largest dealers of the place. They also dealt extensively in cattle and lumber. Mr. Stanley retired from the firm about four years later, and subsequently their brother Alvin became a partner. They also manufactured lumber, which they rafted to market down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. They established a lumber yard at Cincinnati, of which Alvin had charge. They drove cattle to the eastern markets and were extensive farmers and builders. Asahel Crowley had charge outside while Addison conducted the store. Asahel Crowley married Clarissa M. Johnson, of Mt. Holly, in 1836. She was born May 3, 1815. Mr. Crowley has seconded all the enterprises for promoting the interests of the town: the bank, the Randolph Academy, the Home for Homeless Children, the railroad, and other institutions.

Addison Crowley came to Randolph in 1835 from Mt. Holly, Vt., where he was born March 8, 1811. He taught in the common schools and in 1836 joined in business with his brother Asahel and Joseph Stanley. Addison was interested in the organization of Randolph Academy and a liberal contributor to its stock. He was one of the original incorporators of the Bank of Randolph, was its first vice-president, and is now its president. He also gave his aid and influence to establish the Western New York Home for Homeless and Dependent Children. Now a staunch Republican he was first a Whig and the first year he was in Randolph he cast the only Whig vote in town. In 1855 he called the first Republican caucus held in Randolph and was the only one in attendance. In 1840 he subscribed for Horace Greeley's "Log Cabin" and has had the *New York Tribune* continually since its first issue. He was supervisor in 1846, 1847, and 1854. In 1849 he was sheriff of the county and again in 1855. He was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Randolph and immediately resigned the position, when Andrew Johnson assumed the presidency. He was a trustee and treasurer of Randolph Academy. Jan. 10, 1839, he married Mary E. Shattuck, of Warren, Pa., who was the mother of his daughter Ella M., who married B. G. Casler, of Randolph. She was also mother of his son Melvin A. (deceased). Mrs. Crowley died in Nov., 1843, and in May, 1851, he married Arvilla M. Champlin, of Napoli; of their seven children four are living: Addie M. (Mrs. Erie W. Fenton), Kate S. (Mrs. Walter B. Saunders), Jerome A., and Libbie E. Mrs. Crowley died Oct. 24, 1887.

M. Johnson Crowley, son of Asahel, was born in Randolph, Aug. 3, 1841.



He attended Randolph e bedemy and assisted his father as a lumberman, cattle dealer, and farmer. HACagan business as a merchant in company with A. Wentworth, Esq., at Little Valley, in the fall of 1860. In the spring of 1861 they removed the store to Randolph, where Mr. Crowley enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols. and was mustered in Sept. 17, 1861, as first corporal of Co. B, being discharged Dec. 30, 1861, upon a surgeon's certificate of disability. He was graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Cleveland, Ohio, in May, 1863, and became his father's partner in the lumber and cattle business, but again enlisted in the same company and regiment Feb. 14, 1865, being detailed on special duty in Elmira. Joining his regiment in April he received a warrant to rank as first sergeant of Co. B from March 1, 1865, and was transferred to the 194th N. Y. Vols. as second lieutenant, but was afterward commissioned first lieutenant and quartermaster of his old regiment, the 64th. He was discharged at Alexandria with the 64th July 15, 1865. He resumed lumber and cattle dealing with his father and alone until 1875, when he retired from active business. Aug. 29, 1865, he married M. Addie, daughter of W. F. Weed, of Franklinville. Their son William A. died Dec. 14, 1877.

Hon. Rufus Crowley was born in Rutland county, Vt., July 25, 1800. He was a captain of militia, a merchant, and member of the Vermont Legislature. In 1841 he removed to Yorkshire, where he was in the mercantile business with Lorenzo D. Cobb, now of Buffalo, most of the time for seven years. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature by the Whigs. In 1848 he removed to Randolph, where he resided until his death in 1872. In 1857 he was again elected to the Legislature by the Republicans. For many years he was secretary of the Board of Trustees of Randolph Academy.

Maj. Osmond N. Dexter, a native of Connecticut, came from Dexterville, Chautauqua county, to Randolph at an early day and erected a blacksmith and trip-hammer shop on Dry brook in company with his brothers Edward and Frederick, and manufactured axes, hoes, and forks. Later he removed to the farm now owned by his sons Marcus M. and Henry B., and there erected a shop in company with his brother Frederick. They carried on a general business in blacksmithing and farming. Later they divided the farm and Major Osmond N. continued the business alone. He died in Feb., 1872. Mr. Dexter was a superior mechanic, an extensive reader, a Democrat, and quite a politician. He early took an interest in military affairs and rose through all the grades to major, hence his title. He married Rozilla, daughter of Joel Scudder, who died in July, 1881. Children: Frances M. (Mrs. J. Buxton), Albert, Isophene (Mrs. Warren Abbey), Marcus, Henry. Marcus Dexter was born in Randolph, Feb. 19, 1854, was educated in the common schools, and Jan. 16, 1882, he married Bertha Spaulding, of Randolph. He settled on the homestead in company with his brother Henry and is engaged in farming.

Homer Dixon, youngest son of Daniel, was born in East Randolph, May 12, 1837. He was a natural mechanic and followed the trade of carpenter. In 1860 he embarked in the grocery trade, in which he is still engaged. In Oct., 1867, he married Justina Green; children: Mary E. and John Leonard. Mrs. Dixon died Nov. 3, 1874, and Oct. 12, 1888, he married Mrs. Martha (Davis) Warren, daughter of Rev. Austin Davis. Mrs. Dixon was a resident of Washington eighteen years and much of the time a clerk in the Treasury Department. Miss Mary E. Davis is a painter and a portrait artist of more than ordinary ability.

Andrew J. Dixon, son of Daniel, was born in East Randolph, Feb. 15, 1830.



He, too, is a natural mechanic and began business about 1848 as a carpenter and joiner, which has been his life work. Many of the finest residences in East Randolph are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder.

Albert Gallatin Dow was born in Plainfield, Cheshire county, N. H., Aug. 16, 1808, and was the eighth of the ten children born to Solomon and Phebe Dow. The family soon removed to Hartland, Vt., and from there in 1816 to Pembroke, Genesee county, N. Y. Here his boyhood days were spent, his experience in no wise differing from that common to pioneer life. Educational advantages were few, the labor required was severe and exhausting, the fare was plain and the clothing scanty, but these external disadvantages and discomforts and privations laid the sure foundations of industry, economy, and self-reliance upon which the superstructure of a successful life has been built. The common school in the log house and three months' attendance at a private school afforded the only training received by him outside the home circle during the ten years spent by him in Pembroke. His father died Nov. 9, 1822, and soon thereafter, in his fifteenth year, he began the battle of life upon his own account and commenced the business career which has continued uninterrupted for seventy years. After leaving Pembroke he resided in Batavia, Genesee county, one year, and thence removed to Panama in Chautauqua county, where he remained about six months. In 1827 he removed to Silver Creek, which he made his home for about nineteen years. In 1845 he removed to Randolph, where he has since resided continuously for a period of forty-seven years. At Silver Creek he first engaged in shoemaking, which trade he had previously learned, and continued in this occupation for nearly fourteen years. In Jan., 1840, then in his thirty-second year, he entered the hardware business, having George S. Farnham as a copartner. This partnership continued about a year and on its dissolution Mr. Dow conducted a hardware store at Sinclairville about a year and a half. In the fall of 1842 he resumed the same business at Silver Creek in copartnership with Horatio N. Farnham and this continued until his removal to Randolph in 1845. In 1843 he opened a dry goods store at Randolph, his nephew, James Nutting, being associated with him. This store they conducted as copartners until 1851. Upon his removal to Randolph in 1845 he opened a hardware store in that village. He continued in this business until 1863, associating his son Warren as a copartner in 1860. In 1860 he established a private banking business, which, after his retirement from the hardware trade, occupied his entire attention until 1880, when it was discontinued. In October, 1875, his son Charles M. became a partner in the banking business, which from that time until its discontinuance was conducted under the firm name of A. G. Dow & Son. In 1881 he organized the Salamanca National Bank at Salamanca, being its principal stockholder and first president, holding that office until his resignation in April, 1890. Since that time he has continued a director of this institution, but has not been otherwise actively engaged in business except to supervise and guard his investments. Such is the brief history of an unusually long and remarkably successful business career. A fine fortune has been accumulated from the slow gains of legitimate business. There has been no sudden rise followed by an equally quick collapse. A steady growth in prosperity has been the result of close application, unremitting industry, sure judgment, and undoubted integrity. Pre-eminently a careful and prudent man, Mr. Dow has always shown a broadmindedness and generosity of disposition which have won the respect and admiration of those who know him best.



A. G. Dow



Mr. Dow has found opportunity in the midst of engrossing business cares to interest himself in public affairs and to discharge faithfully and well the duties of various public offices. In his political affiliations he was a Democrat until the war of the Rebellion sundered his party ties. Since 1861 he has found his convictions best represented in the principles of the Republican party, and for upwards of thirty years he has been an active and unswerving member of that organization. He was early elected to local office at Silver Creek and commencing in 1848 he was for eight years a justice of the peace at Randolph. He has served as supervisor of the town ten years and in 1863 and 1864 served in the Legislature as member of Assembly from the Second District of Cattaraugus county. In 1873 he was elected State senator in the Thirty-second District, composed of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, and served as such one term (1874-75). In all of these positions he displayed the good sense, broad judgment, and faithful devotion to duty which characterized him in private affairs. In 1850 Mr. Dow joined his neighbors in organizing Randolph Academy, which, continuing under that name until 1866, was then changed to Chamberlain Institute, and has been for upwards of forty years a great power in the intellectual and moral development of western New York. He was one of the original trustees of this school and has held that office uninterruptedly to the present time. He has taken an active part in religious work. In Silver Creek he united with the Presbyterian church. Upon removing to Randolph he joined the Congregational church of that village, has never dissolved his relation therewith, and has served it in various official capacities. Oct. 4, 1829, shortly after completing his twenty-first year, Mr. Dow married Freelove, daughter of Wheaton Mason, of Batavia. To them were born five children: James, born July 1, 1830 (deceased); Warren, born Jan. 15, 1833; Sarah, born Jan. 22, 1837 (deceased); Mary (Mrs. James G. Johnson), born June 13, 1842; Albert G., Jr., born April 17, 1844. Mrs. Dow died Aug. 21, 1847, and April 23, 1850, Mr. Dow married her sister Lydia A. This union continued upwards of forty years and afforded a home life of rare happiness. Mrs. Dow possessed a strong and winning personality, which gave her great influence over her surroundings. At once tender and forceful, unassuming, and yet full of courage and resources, she gave herself without stint to the service and happiness of others. To remarkable executive faculty she joined the happy power of stimulating others to action. Kind by natural impulse, her unostentatious charities were regulated by such good sense they never demoralized the recipients. Interested in all good works, she exerted a strong influence for truth and right living, and her gracious memory will never depart from the hearts of those who knew her. Her sad and untimely death, June 11, 1891, was occasioned by an accident at a railway crossing near her home in the village of Randolph. To this marriage was given one son, Charles M., who was born Aug. 1, 1853, and upon arriving at majority engaged in banking with his father. He organized the Jamestown National Bank in 1888 and has been the president of that institution from its beginning.

A plain and temperate mode of living has brought Mr. Dow the reward of long life and his eighty-sixth year finds him in good physical health accompanied by unabated mental vigor. He is quietly enjoying the prosperity won by long years of industry, sagacity, and integrity. Throughout his long life he has been plain, unassuming, actuated by honorable motives, sincere in all his dealings, a strong friend, a kind neighbor, and an upright citizen. He has been pre-eminently a just man. Starting in life with no advantages except

such as flow from health and inherent integrity, his indomitable purpose to accomplish the tasks set before him, but only by right and honorable means, has achieved fortune and brought him what he values more—the respect of the community in which he lives and the friendship of all classes.

Amos Dow, born in Hartland, Vt., May 22, 1811, came to Pembroke, N. Y., with his parents in 1816, where his father died in 1822 and his mother in 1826. After the age of twelve he supported himself and thus early learned self-reliance. At the age of eighteen he opened a shoe shop at Silver Creek. In 1838 he was proprietor of a tannery and shoe shop combined. In 1846, having previously sold his tannery, he changed to mercantile business. He served in Silver Creek as commissioner of schools and about five years as justice of the peace. From 1855 for eighteen years he was a merchant in East Randolph. In 1872 he purchased the private bank of Thomas Chamberlain, which he continued until the fall of 1891. In 1863 he represented Randolph on the Board of Supervisors. In his long and extensive dealing with men his established reputation for sterling integrity is beyond a doubt. In politics he is a staunch Republican and is liberal in his religious sentiments. In 1827 he married Eliza A. Gates, by whom he had five children.

Abraham V. Doxstader was born in Johnstown, N. Y., came to this town in Nov., 1836, and cleared a farm of 260 acres. He has been a man of push and perseverance and has contributed liberally to church, educational, and charitable objects. In the retirement of old age he enjoys in his present home in Randolph village the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends. He married Ann Veeder, who died Nov. 25, 1881. Children: Sarah C., Margaret, Alida, George A., and Loraine (deceased).

The Eddy family in America is of English origin and descended from two brothers who came from England in 1630 and settled in Rhode Island. The race in the United States are distinguished as preachers of the gospel. Walton Almy Eddy, son of Job and Fanny (Winslow) Eddy, was born in Middlefield, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1821. Job Eddy, son of Zephaniah, was born in Rhode Island, Dec. 6, 1780, and moved with his family to Otsego county in 1794. He married, in Otsego county, Fanny Winslow, June 3, 1810, who was born Feb. 17, 1789. He was a farmer and in the fall of 1825 moved to Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, where he was a pioneer. He died Feb. 6, 1866. His first wife was mother of his six children, who are all living except the oldest, Barton Eddy. Mrs. Eddy died Feb. 10, 1836. Walton A. Eddy became a carriage maker. March 15, 1843, he married Sarah M., daughter of Thomas Berry, of Cherry Creek. In August following he settled in Waukegan, Ill., where he opened a shop and prosecuted his trade about four years. He settled in Randolph in 1858, where he has since resided. Mr. Eddy has been a carriage manufacturer and inventor and patentee of several parts for carriages. He devoted his time for seven years to manufacturing a patent carriage seat, his own invention. About 1870, with his son, F. J. Eddy, he built a side-wheel steamboat and launched it on the Allegheny at Cold Spring, christening it the *W. A. Eddy*. They ran the steamer down the river, jumped the eight-foot dam at Corydon, Pa., and landed it at Ironton, Ohio, where they sold it. In 1874 he built another, *The Randolph*, sixty feet long, in company with C. C. Sheldon (his son-in-law) and his son, and sold it in Louisville, Ky. The same season E. C. Topliff and Chauncey Harding built a similar steamer, *The Cattaraugus*, which they sold on the Ohio river in West Virginia. Mr. Eddy is now serving his third term as overseer of the poor. Children: James D., born



in Illinois, died in infancy: Evaline, born in Illinois, Dec. 28, 1845, married George Lake; Clara, born Jan. 24, 1849, at Cherry Creek, married Edward L. Phillips (deceased); Fanny and Job (twins), born Nov. 1, 1851, at Cherry Creek—Fanny married Charles C. Sheldon and Job married Ella Walkup; and Janette B., born in Randolph, Oct. 31, 1863.

Hon. James T. Edwards, D.D., LL.D.,\* was born in Barnegat, Ocean county, N. J., Jan. 6, 1838. His parents were influential, well-to-do people, and among his large connection are many names of men whose influence has been felt as a power in moulding the character of society and the church. James Edwards, his great-grandfather, fought with Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat and during the whole of the Revolutionary war, in which he was severely wounded. His parents were Job and Susanna Edwards. The former was known as an eloquent local preacher and twice served as a member of the State Legislature. The latter was a woman of unusual force of character and in her earlier years was a teacher. She made sacrifices to give her son a liberal education and always warmly sympathized with his aims. Dr. Edwards prepared for college at Pennington Seminary in New Jersey and graduated from Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., in 1860. After graduation he filled the chair of natural science in Amenia Seminary in Dutchess county, N. Y. Having served one year in this institution he took charge of the same department in East Greenwich Academy in Rhode Island. The study of law had many attractions for him, and he decided to make that his profession. Arrangements were made for him to enter the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, of Trenton, N. J., but Mr. Dayton was shortly afterward sent as minister to the court of France. The professor's plans were thus frustrated, and before any new arrangement was made he found the work of teaching so congenial that the idea of practicing law was permanently abandoned. His favorite departments of instruction were the sciences and belles-lettres, and to this work he devoted himself with an unflinching enthusiasm which was contagious and inspiring. Besides training his classes in the lecture-room he was constantly delivering addresses before institutes and teachers' associations throughout the State. For a long time he was a member of the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association and at the time of his leaving Rhode Island was its president. He married, in 1862, Miss Emma A. Baker, daughter of Rev. Charles Baker, who by her varied accomplishments and unflinching interest in his studies and work has been to him a "helpmeet" indeed. They have three daughters: Grace, Laura, and Florence; the first named is the wife of S. Winsor Baker, of Jamestown, N. Y.

In the fall of 1862 Professor Edwards enlisted as a private in the 1st R. I. Vols., but immediately received from Governor Sprague a commission as second lieutenant, and was soon after elected first lieutenant of a company composed of members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Providence. Afterward he was made adjutant of the parole camp near Alexandria, Va. While in this position he rendered valuable service by his humane treatment of the paroled prisoners, who, when he entered upon his duties, were being shamefully neglected. Upon leaving the army he was elected principal of the seminary at East Greenwich. For more than sixty years this school had done excellent work in educating the youth of Rhode Island and other States, but a burdensome debt of \$22,000 had for a long time hung over it to the great annoyance of its friends. Through Professor Edwards's earnest

\* By Dr. Theodore L. Flood, editor of the *Chautauquan*.

efforts the entire debt was lifted by subscription. In addition to his duties as principal of the seminary he was elected and served as State senator when he was twenty-six years old, being the youngest member of that body. During this session he distinguished himself as a ready debater in an exciting discussion upon the military record and expenditures of the State during the war of the Rebellion. He was elected to the Senate the second time and also chosen presidential elector on the ticket which elected General Grant for his first term, and stumped the State in his support. Professor Edwards took an active part in the discussion of the fifteenth amendment, which was carried in the Senate, but defeated in the House, at this session. He was elected the third time to the Senate and made chairman of the Committee on Education. During this session the temperance question was pressed to the front and legislators were compelled to give it attention, whether in sympathy with the cause or not. The professor was an earnest advocate of a prohibitory bill which was triumphantly carried in the Senate, but failed to become a law because of its defeat in the House. He also took an active part in the establishment of the first Normal school in the State. During this session he made a speech upon the "just limitations of the pardoning power" which attracted general attention and exercised a marked influence in effecting a wholesome reform in the use of that prerogative by the governor of Rhode Island.

In 1870 Professor Edwards moved to this State to take charge of Chamberlain Institute at Randolph. In 1872 its brick boarding hall, erected at a cost of \$50,000, was destroyed by fire, being insured for only \$10,000. Through the exertions of Professor Edwards and the liberality of its friends it was rebuilt by subscription in less than a year, and stands in its beautiful proportions, free from debt. In 1876 Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., conferred the degree of D.D. upon the professor and in 1890 he was made Doctor of Laws. He continued at the head of Chamberlain Institute for the long period of twenty-two years, resigning in 1892. During this time 6,000 students were in attendance; 450 graduated from its several departments; and more than 500 certificates were received from the Regents of the State University. There was an average attendance for sixty-three terms of 167 students whose average age for the whole time was seventeen and one-tenth years. Probably there is not a town in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties which does not contain representatives from this old school. Its patronage during the administration of Dr. Edwards was drawn from quite an extended area, often embracing several States. In the educational gatherings of this section Dr. Edwards has long been a familiar figure, often lecturing, dedicating school buildings, and engaging in kindred work. As a minister he has preached frequently, being especially called upon for anniversaries, church dedications, and funerals. He has been twice elected delegate to the "General Conference," the lawmaking body of the M. E. church, and three times reserve delegate.

Dr. Edwards is an ardent lover of the natural sciences and has endeavored to make these studies of practical value in this region by discussing, at agricultural fairs, farmers' institutes, and conventions, their principles as applied to agriculture. He built the first silo in southwestern New York and showed the wholesomeness and utility of ensilage. He is the author of numerous published addresses and of two volumes entitled respectively "The Grass Family" and "The Silva of Chautauqua Lake." Dr. Edwards has been identified with the great Chautauqua movement from its beginning, for most of



*J. B. Edwards*



the time in the three-fold capacity of trustee, professor, and lecturer. For nine years he has had charge of the department of physics and chemistry in the College of Liberal Arts. In the fall of 1891 he was nominated by "certificate" as senator from the Thirty-second District, in accordance with a law passed in 1890 permitting a nomination of senator on the presentation to the secretary of State of the certified names under oath of 500 voters desiring such nomination. Seven hundred and fifty names were forwarded and the nomination was endorsed by a People's convention which met in Jamestown and by the regular Democratic convention held the same day. He was elected by over 1,000 majority. As chairman of the Committee on Education during the last session he was influential in passing three important bills which bear his name, viz.: The "University bill," covering all the higher education in the State; the "Library bill," which appropriates \$55,000 annually to school and township free libraries; and the "School Commissioner bill," which allows women to vote for school commissioners. Dr. Edwards is a many-sided man and the people instinctively regard him as their man. It can not be said that he is a politician. Positions have sought him. He has been called to places of trust by the people because they judged him fitted by intelligence, a broad statesmanship, purity of life, executive abilities, and eloquence as a public speaker to represent them as a lawmaker. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and held the theory that every citizen who enjoys the blessings of a free government should be willing to bear his share of its responsibilities. He is an attractive, scholarly speaker, with an agreeable voice well balanced by a graceful delivery, and always receives a hearty welcome whenever he appears in the pulpit or upon the platform. Senator Edwards, in addition to his duties as legislator, holds the position of extension secretary of the Chautauqua system of education.\*

Herbert J. Ellsworth, son of Stiles B. and Victoria (Jenks) Ellsworth (see page 514), born in Conewango, June 23, 1865, received his education in Chamberlain Institute, and commenced business as a salesman in his father's store. A Democrat in politics he was elected town clerk of Conewango when he cast his first vote and was postmaster there in 1887, at the age of twenty-two. May 11, 1891, he began business in East Randolph in the sale of groceries and crockery. Jan. 10, 1888, he married Myrta, daughter of F. Butcher.

Samuel Ewing was born in New Jersey in 1788. He served an apprenticeship at coach making and married Margaret Morford. He removed to Rochester as early as 1816 and later resided in Victor several years. About 1830 he came to Randolph and settled on the east line of the town where Joseph Macapes now lives. He was first an old line Whig and later a Democrat, and was an active politician. He was supervisor, assessor, highway commissioner, and town superintendent of schools and served two years as county superintendent of schools. He also served as justice of the peace and assessor in Ontario county. He practiced land surveying in Cattaraugus county. Mrs. Ewing died in Jan., 1881, and Mr. Ewing in Jan., 1885. His son Joel was born March 31, 1830, married a daughter of George Williams, and is also a land surveyor.

Simeon Fisher, born in Wardsboro, Vt., in 1793, came to Randolph in the fall of 1839 and engaged in the manufacture of chairs, being the first in that

\*Dr. Edwards, since this sketch was written, has been appointed president of the McDonough School for Boys at Baltimore, Md., founded in 1875 by John McDonough, who left \$1,000,000 to educate poor boys. The professor took charge of this institution in August, 1893, and makes his home there.



line in Randolph. He continued till his death in 1854. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and several years a magistrate and town clerk. His oldest child, Lucy Celinda, born in 1817, married Orton Nutting in 1839.

Davis B. Foskit, born in Madison county, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1808, removed with his parents to Homer, N. Y., and in the fall of 1827 came to Randolph, where he was a farmer and lumberman. About 1834 he married Sally Cross.

Dallas Foy, son of David, was born in Poland, N. Y., July 29, 1844. Educated in the common schools and Randolph Academy he was reared a farmer, and Aug. 21, 1864, he enlisted in Co. G, 13th N. Y. H. A. Joining his regiment near Portsmouth, Va., he did garrison duty until the close of the war, and was discharged June 22, 1865. Feb. 15, 1882, he married Rose S., daughter of Ansell Goodspeed, and settled on a farm in Randolph. They have a son and a daughter.

Horace H. French, son of Harrison and Almira (Sweeney) French, was born in Russell, Pa., May 16, 1835. His father was born in Hopkinton, N. H., and came to Chautauqua, N. Y. His mother was born in Massachusetts. He began business as a merchant and lumberman in East Randolph and engaged in the latter occupation at Cold Spring in 1859. He enlisted in Co. F, 64th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 20, 1861, and was promoted sergeant. He was disabled by illness and served as a recruiting officer with headquarters at his home in East Randolph. He participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where a shell bruised his shoulder. At Gettysburg he lost his right arm by a wound from a minie-ball, which caused its amputation, and was in the hospital about eight months, being discharged Jan. 28, 1864. He was orderly-sergeant when he was wounded and after his discharge was commissioned (brevet) second lieutenant by Gov. R. E. Fenton. Upon his return in February he was elected collector and constable of Randolph and has served six years as deputy sheriff of Cattaraugus county. He has been an extensive operator in oil. March 28, 1860, he married Mary S., daughter of Archibald C. Merrill, of East Randolph. They had an only daughter, Mabel V., who died March 9, 1882.

Ephraim F. Giles was born in Pawlet, Vt., May 18, 1813. He married Maria Jenks, of Schroon, Essex county, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1842. March 27, 1843, he came to Randolph and was "the village blacksmith" thirty-one years. Since then he has not pursued any regular avocation. Mr. Giles has a remarkably retentive memory and is especially prominent for originality and eccentricity. He is an independent thinker. During his forty-eight years' residence here he has visited Jamestown only twice, East Randolph, once and a half miles away, but four times, has never been in Steamburgh, has never seen the Allegheny river, and has never rode on any of the railroads in Cattaraugus county. In his younger days he had the reputation of being a first-class wag, and was never known to be outdone in stories of the Baron Munchausen kind. He has been the author of half a dozen such books that have never been printed. On one of his four visits to East Randolph he purchased a broom of E. McManus, agreeing to pay for it the next time he came to his store. He did not visit that village for years and not until Mr. McManus had left it. Now at nearly four-score years he is a oracle on the events which have transpired in Randolph since he came here. His mind is clear and his health is good. Mrs. Giles died Dec. 8, 1859. Children: Lydia M. (Mrs. C. S. Edwards), of Syracuse; James M.; Delia, widow of Adelbert Gates, who died of disabilities incurred in the Civil war; Agnes (Mrs. W. F. Ingraham), of Jamestown; and Walter F., a popular salesman in Randolph.

Ansell Goodspeed was born in Warsaw, N. Y., April 9, 1828. His father, Oliver Goodspeed, was a farmer. At nineteen years of age Ansell was an apprentice to the trade of tanner and currier. In 1851 he married Phebe Crawford, of Java, N. Y., who was the mother of a son and a daughter. In 1856 he removed to Napoli, where he was a farmer three years. He then removed to East Randolph and resumed his trade as a currier. In 1878 he bought a small farm in Randolph (Mud Creek district), where he has since been a farmer. He served Napoli as assessor. Mrs. Goodspeed died March 24, 1880. Oct. 30, 1883, he married Mrs. Cordelia (Rice) Wait.

Gilbert O. Gorsline, born in New Haven, Vt., in 1810, removed at the age of nine years to Salt Point (now Syracuse), N. Y., and resided with an older brother about a year, when the latter died. He was apprenticed to the trades of tanner and currier and shoemaker and in 1829 came to Randolph and purchased the Latham tannery (the first erected in town), where he carried on all his trades until about 1836. He was then a lumberman in Napoli (now Cold Spring) about three years and ran his lumber down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. He started the first raft from the bridge over the Little Conewango at Randolph village. In 1839 he became a farmer in the Cook neighborhood in Randolph. He subsequently sold that and settled on the farm his son Wallace now occupies. Mr. Gorsline has been highway commissioner, assessor, school commissioner, and constable. Feb. 1, 1829, he married Adaline R., daughter of William Seeley, of Batavia, N. Y. Children: William Wallace, born Feb. 18, 1836; and Gilbert O., Jr., born July 3, 1839. The latter enlisted as a musician in the Civil war in April, 1861, was clerk for Colonel McCunn, was drill-sergeant of the post at Elmira, went to the front with the 35th N. Y. Inf., and after the first battle of Bull Run was on the staff of General Wadsworth as bugle-major. He was transferred to the staff of General Patrick and also served on the staffs of Generals Pope, McDowell, King, and Hooker, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. After his wound had healed he re-enlisted and served as a musician on a gunboat about two years and was discharged at the close of the war. He is now a farmer. Sept. 6, 1868, he married Marguerette Hallenback, who was the mother of all his children—three sons and one daughter. She died May 6, 1883. May 4, 1886, he married Mrs. Eva Dawson, of Cattaraugus.

Philemon Hall, born in Guilford, Conn., about 1772, was a cook in the Revolutionary war. He married in his native town Mary Parmalee and a year or two later removed with an ox-team and sled to Bloomfield, N. Y., and located on his father's claim of 150 acres given to him for service in the Revolutionary war. He was there a farmer and later a hotel keeper in Bloomfield village, where he was burned out. In 1820 he settled in the southwest corner of Napoli. In 1822 he built a saw-mill on the location now occupied by the grist-mill of Enoch Holdridge. About 1824 he built a grist-mill on the same dam and near the saw-mill. He brought the few irons from Bloomfield and the mill-stones were wrought from a pebble rock in Great Valley. Mr. Hall carried on quite a business. He died in 1857 and was succeeded by his sons Joel, Horace, Amos, and Erastus, of whom only Erastus, an octogenarian, is living. He was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., May 24, 1809, and is a natural mechanic. As a millwright he has built numerous mills in western New York and in Canada. He invented and patented a shingle-mill, and is now the senior member of the firm of E. Hall & Co. In Sept., 1827, he married Emeline Rathbone, who has been his helpful companion sixty-four years.

Children: Lyman, Milo, Henry, Philander (a soldier in the Civil war), and Mary (deceased, who married Jefferson, a nephew of Judge Chamberlain.

Amos A. Hall, son of Horace and grandson of Philemon Hall, was born in Napoli, May 24, 1837, one of twelve children. Sept. 4, 1860, he married Frances Jones. In Aug., 1862, with three brothers, he enlisted in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav. Oct. 1, 1863, he received a severe wound from a minie-ball in his right knee joint and amputation of his leg was necessary. He was transferred to the general hospital at Central Park, where he remained until he was discharged Aug. 23, 1864. In 1865 Hon. Enoch Holdridge, postmaster of East Randolph, resigned in favor of Mr. Hall, who held the position until displaced by Grover Cleveland. During this service he became a jeweler and afterward conducted a jewelry store sixteen years. His wife and son Lewis C. succeeded him. He died April 4, 1888. Children: Fred A., of the firm of Hall & Waters, harness makers in East Randolph, Lewis C., Cora L., George W., and Charles P. Hall Brothers (Lewis C. and George W.) are clothing dealers.

John Hammond, son of Jared and Hannah (Bennett) Hammond, was born in Ridgebury, Pa., Nov. 17, 1832. His father, a native of Connecticut, was a farmer. His mother was born in Pennsylvania. John was raised a farmer and enlisted in Co. G, 171st Pa. Vols., in Oct., 1862. He joined his regiment at Suffolk, Va., and was discharged as corporal Aug. 8, 1863. In June, 1864, he settled permanently in Randolph, where he has since been a druggist, tin-smith, and manufacturer and dealer in the Willard & Hammond Champion milk-pan. Since discontinuing the latter business he has been engaged in producing oil in McKean county, Pa. May 5, 1880, he married Harriet Hanson, of Gloversville, N. Y.; they have one son, Rex.

Chauncey C. Helms and his brother, Christopher C. Helms, came from Monroe county, N. Y., to East Randolph and built a saw-mill and grist-mill. They contracted for several hundred acres of wild land and also had a pearl and pot ashery in operation before 1830. Christopher C. died in 1830 and Chauncey C. conducted the business alone. In 1832 he built another dam farther down and put up a double saw-mill. He was a leading merchant many years, an extensive dealer in lumber and cattle, a man of great influence, and was supervisor of Randolph in 1834 and 1835. He died in Nov., 1866. Byron and Christopher C. Helms, sons of Christopher C., early became lumbermen and Byron was a competent river pilot. Later they were manufacturers and dealers in lumber and were partners in lumbering and farming, which they conducted twenty-two years. Byron Helms is now proprietor of the Commercial House. Christopher C. is a farmer, liveryman, and owns the Brooklyn House.

Albert Helms, a native of Otsego county and the oldest of thirteen children, was born June 13, 1796. At the age of sixteen he was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was present at the battle of Sacket's Harbor. He married Asenath, sister of Freedom Jeffords. In 1826 he came from Rush, N. Y., to East Randolph, where he resided until his death Feb. 28, 1889. When he settled here he purchased a tract of wild land and at once began to convert the pine trees into lumber. He was also for years a merchant and a manufacturer of potash and pearlash. Late in life he was a farmer. Mr. Helms had three children by each of his three wives: Mortimer A., Emily A., Romina L., Asenath M., Eunice R., Mary A., Adelbert H., Cordelia, and Gaylord. Adelbert H. Helms was born in East Randolph, where he now lives, Nov. 22, 1842. In 1864 he enlisted in Co. G, 9th N. Y. Cav., and served to the close

of the war. He is a carriage and ornamental painter, grainer, and sign writer. Recently he has done some fine landscape painting. He is a trustee of the village, to which position he was elected in 1888, and is the secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners. May 1, 1865, he married Eliza J., daughter of Chauncey C. Helms. They have one son, Clair A., born July 6, 1877.

T. Frank Hines, born in Evans, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1844, early learned the tin-smith's trade, and served in the Union army three months. He followed his trade as a journeyman eighteen years. In 1880 he opened a general hardware store in East Randolph, which he continued a year and a half, when he sold and came to Randolph. In 1885 he bought the tin shop of his employer, George Mason, and a year later purchased the general hardware store of B. G. Casler, which he conducted alone until Sept., 1888. He then formed a partnership with C. W. Terry under the firm name of Terry & Hines. In May, 1890, he purchased the interest of Mr. Terry. In Feb., 1874, he married Ida Wheeler, and had three children. Mrs. Hines died Sept. 25, 1887.

The Hobart family in America is of English origin and descended from Edmund Hobart, who landed at Charlestown, Mass., in 1633. Abel Bradford Hobart, of the eighth generation from England, and a son of William, was born in Potter, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1798. He married, in East Bloomfield, Feb. 6, 1822, Marana, daughter of Thaddeus and Elizabeth (Doud) Stanley. She was born in Goshen, Conn., July 2, 1796, and died in Randolph, May 3, 1872. Soon after his marriage he removed to Phelps, N. Y., where he carried on the business of tanning leather about five years. He moved thence to Napoli, where he resided twenty years. He lived in Carroll, N. Y., three years and in Randolph twenty-two years. Here he was a deacon of the Congregational church fifteen years, when he resigned. For many years he was employed as colporteur in the distribution of Bibles. He died at Le Roy, N. Y., while on a visit, Sept. 6, 1871. Children: Homer Harrowby, Elizabeth H. (widow of Florentine F. Mighells), Harlton S., Ellen E., Helen Wooster, Huldah M., Harlow D. S., and Howland Bancroft.

Hon. Enoch Holdridge, eldest son of Rev. Price and Lydia (Robinson) Holdridge, was born in Nelson, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1818. His father, a pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, settled in Napoli in 1832. He traveled hundreds of miles through forests, storms, and sunshine. Enoch came to East Randolph in 1838 and worked for Capt. Amos Hall one year at \$12 per month, and continued with him about fifteen years, transacting a large amount of business along the Allegheny, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers. He has been engaged on his own account in lumbering, farming, and merchandizing, and now owns with his son Ernest D. the "upper grist-mill" in East Randolph, located on the site of the first grist-mill of the place erected by Philemon Hall in 1824. Mr. Holdridge also has a half-interest in the Randolph mills in East Randolph village. He married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary May-see. She is the mother of his three children: Josie, born Feb. 22, 1846, wife of Rev. W. W. Woodworth; Gertrude, born April 26, 1849, died Dec. 27, 1852; and Ernest D., born May 20, 1856. The latter was educated in Chamberlain Institute, engaged in teaching, and began the study of law, but was obliged to abandon it on account of ill-health. Enoch Holdridge was first a Whig and joined the Republican party at its organization. He has received many political honors. He has served the town of Conewango as justice of the peace twenty-one years, supervisor eight years, and in 1872 was member of Assembly. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster of East Randolph, and voluntarily



resigned in 1865 in favor of the veteran soldier, A. A. Hall, who lost a leg in battle. He has served as a trustee of Randolph Academy and at the organization of Chamberlain Institute was elected trustee, which position he still holds. He has been an efficient, honorable, and upright man and officer.

George Hubbard, son of William C. and grandson of Dr. H. H. Hubbard, of Springville, N. Y., was born in Randolph, May 6, 1854. His mother was Adaliza, daughter of Daniel Thurston, one of the pioneers of Randolph. Nov. 5, 1879, he married Isabel L., daughter of Orris McCullough, of Evans, N. Y., and settled on a farm. He also manufactures and deals in lumber and wood.

Spencer E. Hubbell, son of Eli and Mary (Huxley) Hubbell, was born on the Hubbell homestead Nov. 7, 1844. His father was a pioneer of Conewango. In the spring of 1863 he removed with his parents to Randolph and was a student in Chamberlain Institute until he was graduated in 1867. He began business as a merchant in Randolph village, but abandoned it about 1870 on account of failing health. In 1867 he married Maryette E., daughter of Abel Merchant, one of the first pioneers of Napoli. When he left his store in Randolph he purchased the Merchant homestead of his father-in-law and added to it fifty-five acres, making a farm of 220 acres, which he still owns. He removed to it and remained there until Dec., 1888, when he purchased a stock of general merchandise of Adams & Co. in East Randolph, where he is now a merchant. Mr. Hubbell was secretary and treasurer of the Axeville cheese factory six years and treasurer and salesman of Spring Valley factory six years. He served Napoli as supervisor in 1887 and 1888, and held several minor town offices. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the M. E. church, superintendent of the Sunday school at Napoli, and is now a steward and trustee of the church of East Randolph.

William B. Hughes, son of Isaac B. and Sarah (Hindman) Hughes, was born in Jefferson county, Pa., Dec. 11, 1847. His father was a farmer. He learned harness making, and manufactured and dealt in harnesses, horse furnishing goods, etc., until the fall of 1890. He enlisted in the Union army in 1864 and was discharged at the close of his term of enlistment. He has always been a Republican and an active worker in that party. He was prominent in East Randolph, where he resided twenty years, and was elected one of the Board of Trustees when the village was incorporated. In the Republican county convention held in Sept., 1891, he was the nominee for sheriff and was elected by a majority of 1,450 votes. Feb. 22, 1872, he married Sarah Davis, of Mansfield, daughter of Robert Davis.

Jonathan C. Hurd, born in Bridport, Vt., March 24, 1824, received a good English education, and began business as a clerk in a general store. In 1845 he came to East Randolph, where he has since resided. He purchased a tract of pine timbered land and engaged in lumbering four years. In 1847 he was elected constable, which kept him employed until 1853. In 1853 he opened the first drug store in East Randolph with his brother-in-law, Dr. A. B. Parsons, and has been a druggist most of the time since. Mr. Hurd was originally an old line Whig and joined the Republican party at its organization. He was deputy sheriff eight years. From 1870 till 1877 he was in the dry goods trade in East Randolph, and thence removed the business to Sawyer City, Pa., where he still continues a general store. He has also bought largely of farmers' live stock, and produce. In 1871 he was one of the organizers of the State Bank of Randolph, and has been most of the time one of its directors. He is a member of the Congregational church of his village.



Hon. Erastus S. Ingersoll, son of Peter and Lois M. (Smith) Ingersoll, was born in Ellington, N. Y., on the 24th of April, 1837. He obtained his education in the common schools and in Ellington Academy and taught district schools from 1856 till 1860. He began merchandizing at Cattaraugus in 1860 and continued until 1865; since then he has been a merchant in Randolph, and since 1880 has had a branch store at Kennedy, N. Y. He has always been a Republican and has several times represented his district as a delegate at State conventions. He has served seven years as supervisor of Randolph, was trustee of Chamberlain Institute twenty years and three years president of its Board of Trustees, and chairman of a committee to erect a building in place of the one burned in 1872. He was the chairman of a committee to erect the buildings for the Western New York Home and has since been one of its trustees; he has been several times president and trustee of the village of Randolph. Mr. Ingersoll was elected to the Assembly of the State Legislature in 1886 and served on the Committees on Claims, Indian Affairs, and Joint Library. He was re-nominated for the position by acclamation and elected by a plurality of 756 votes. He was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, was chairman of the Committee of Roads and Bridges, and a member of the Committees on Public Health and Joint Library. Aug. 22, 1860, he married Lizzie J., daughter of N. Christie, Esq., of Cattaraugus. Children: N. Christie, born May 9, 1868, and Ralph E., born July 19, 1877.

Liberty Jefferds, son of Matthew and Salla (Helms) Jefferds, was born in Rush, N. Y., April 18, 1813. His father died in 1819 and his mother removed to East Randolph during his boyhood. He married, first, a daughter of Robert Helms, who was the mother of his son Lucian, a lumberman in Sheffield, Pa. His second wife was a daughter of Eldred Bentley, of Chautauqua county. Mr. Jefferds settled in East Randolph and was there engaged many years in manufacturing and dealing in pine lumber and hand-made pine shingles, which he rafted down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. Later he was a farmer and lumberman in Randolph and Cold Spring about twenty years. He now resides with his son, Lyman Jefferds, in Tyrone, Pa. Mrs. Jefferds died Nov. 30, 1887. Children: Cordelia (Mrs. Joseph Arnold); Freedom L., born in Randolph, Dec. 23, 1838; Marcus, of Pennsylvania; Delilah (Mrs. Charles Kirkpatrick); Lyman; and Lydia (Mrs. Marion Pickard). Freedom L. Jefferds was raised a farmer and lumberman. Sept. 13, 1863, he married Clarinda, daughter of Samuel Foy, an early settler of Napoli. Mr. Jefferds now owns and conducts the Jefferds steam mills near the east line of this town, where he manufactures annually from two to three million feet of lumber. He also conducts a farm of fifty acres.

Freedom Jefferds was a native of Monroe county, N. Y., and one of a large family of children. His father was a prominent man in that county, being familiarly known as Judge Jefferds. Freedom Jefferds, one of the younger sons, married, in 1848, Lurancy D. Willard, of Attica, N. Y., and soon after settled in East Randolph, where Mr. Jefferds was engaged in the mercantile business in company with Horace H. Holt, the firm name being Holt & Jefferds. In 1848, having been in partnership with Mr. Holt since 1840, Mr. Jefferds sold his interest in the store to Merrick Nutting and soon moved onto a tract of timber land in Cold Spring, where the village of Steam-burgh now stands. Large mills were at once erected. Lumbering was followed as a business for a number of years and the land upon which he had settled in a few years developed into a splendid farm, where he resided until

his death. Mr. Jefferds followed this line more or less during the remainder of his life, farming being looked upon by him as an unremunerative "side issue." The lumber, as fast as sawed, was drawn to the Allegheny river and there rafted and run to Cincinnati for market. Freedom Jefferds was one of the most prominent men in the town of Cold Spring and well known throughout the county; he was an ardent Democrat and never neglected an opportunity to further the interests of his party, though he was in no sense a politician; he was active in educational interests; measures for the material improvement of the town always met with his hearty approval, and if financial aid was needed in the furtherance of any project his name was always found at the top of the subscription list. He gave lands upon which to build a hotel and stores in Steamburg and subscribed liberally toward the erection of suitable buildings. He was one of the original stockholders in the Randolph Academy and Female Seminary, and freely gave a right of way across his farm to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company and materially aided that corporation in the building of their line. J. C. Calhoun, the auditor of the Railroad Company, was a close friend of Mr. Jefferds and a frequent guest at his home. During the war he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause and was largely instrumental in causing resolutions to be passed authorizing money to be raised for volunteers and to provide means for the support of their families; the action of the town authorized bounties of from \$150 to \$600 per man. Mr. Jefferds represented the town of Cold Spring on the Board of Supervisors in 1856, 1857, 1860, and 1863. He was a charter member of Conewango Lodge, No. 340, I. O. O. F., instituted at East Randolph in 1850. In the latter years of his life he was agent for the Devereux Land Company and disposed of large quantities of land held by that company in Cold Spring and surrounding towns. He was a man of many friends, of imperturbable good nature, and a practical joke was one of his chief enjoyments. His old-time friends, to this day, relate many a lively story of his pranks and side-splitting escapades. He was charitable to a fault and many a poor family has cause to bless the liberal heart and hand of Freedom Jefferds. He was not a church member, though he contributed liberally to the church, and was never known to use an oath. He succeeded in obtaining a competency and had about concluded to retire from actual business, but while yet full of plans for the future welfare of his family, and the consideration for his own comfort, he was stricken with an incurable disease, and, suffering much pain, he passed away in the prime of his manhood, leaving a widow and four children surviving him.

Owel M. Jefferds, son of Freedom and Lurancy D. (Willard) Jefferds, was born in Steamburg, Feb. 20, 1854, received his education in Chamberlain Institute, and commenced business as a druggist in East Randolph, where he was engaged five years. He was teller of the State Bank of Randolph five years until Sept., 1887. He was railway postal clerk from Hornellsville to New York from Sept., 1888, until May 1, 1890, when he resigned to accept the position of editor of the *Courant* at Randolph. In Aug., 1877, he married Emma J. Harding, of East Randolph; children: Lamont A. and Wynne I.

Marcus Hamilton Johnson, son of James G. and Sophia (Stone) Johnson and brother of Hon. James G. Johnson, was born in Olean, Oct. 21, 1809, and is credited with being the first white male child born within the limits of the city of Olean. Through his long business career he was a merchant in Ellicottville and Randolph. He was supervisor of Randolph in 1847, was appointed treasurer of Cattaraugus county by the Board of Supervisors in 1841

and again in 1842, was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1843 and re-elected in 1847, and was appointed in 1855 United States Indian agent for the State of New York and held the office four years. Feb. 12, 1833, he married Sophronia Willoughby and has had one son, James G., an attorney in Randolph.

Bela R. Johnson, son of Gile and Millie (Rich) Johnson, was born in Dayton, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1843, was educated in the common schools supplemented with a few terms in the academies, and in 1873 located in East Randolph and opened a general hardware store, which he still continues. He is a staunch Republican and has served Conewango as supervisor two terms, justice of the peace four years, and for over ten years has been a trustee of Chamberlain Institute. He is a member of the M. E. church, its recording secretary, trustee, and class-leader, and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school a longtime. Dec. 30, 1868, he married Bettie Wheeler. They have two sons.

Harvey L. Jones, son of Abner P. and Lydia (Seabury) Jones, was born in Poland, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1832. His father was a native of Vermont and a carpenter and joiner by trade. His mother was born in Rhode Island. Abner P. removed with his family to Cold Spring in 1835, where Harvey L. spent his youth attending the common schools and learning the blacksmith's trade. At the age of eighteen he became a pilot on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, which business he continued for more than twenty-five years. He was also a mason. About 1846 he came to Randolph. In 1854 he was elected constable and continued in office until 1861. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1857 and served about two years. At the first call for troops he enlisted in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols., and went to the front as first lieutenant; owing to the illness of the captain he commanded his company and was commissioned captain in Jan., 1862. Because of the disability of his superior officers he commanded the 64th Regt. after the battle of Fredericksburg until he was discharged Jan. 11, 1863. He escaped with two slight wounds, one received at Fair Oaks, the other at Antietam. He served as constable, policeman, deputy sheriff under Sheriff Welch, and deputy U. S. marshal. In Feb., 1859, he married Cordelia, daughter of Mason Sheldon, who was born in Clear Creek, Chautauqua county. Their children were Addie L. (Mrs. Horace L. Greene), Genevieve S. (Mrs. Charles W. Clapp), Howard H., Ida G., and one deceased.

Nathan Keech, a native of Otsego county, removed with his parents to Augusta, Oncida county, when he was seven years old, where he married Matilda Case. He removed with his bride to Randolph about 1828 and first settled on what is now known as the Nickerson farm. He was quite a dealer in real estate, and frequently sold his improvements. After about three years he returned to Augusta and remained there until 1861, when he returned and bought a farm on the south line of Conewango, now known as the Dix farm. He sold this to his son, Esau P. Keech, and removed to an improved farm on the Jamestown road and finally to the place now owned by his son Esau P., in Randolph, where he died about 1874. He had ten children, six of whom attained maturity. Esau P. Keech, born in Augusta, N. Y., in 1835, married Mary Emogene Marole in 1859. Previous to this he spent three years in gold mines in California. In 1861 he settled on a farm in Conewango and in 1863 became a farmer in Canada. Returning about 1868 to Conewango he settled in 1882 where he now lives. He has been an indomitable worker and has chopped hundreds of cords of fire-wood.

Frederick Larkin, M.D., son of Edmund, was born in Thompson, Conn., Feb. 12, 1814. His father was a skillful physician and surgeon in Thompson. The son was educated in the common schools and studied medicine with his father, but mechanical work being more congenial he abandoned the medical profession and learned the watchmaker's trade. He opened a jewelry store which he conducted about twenty-five years. He came from Chautauqua county to Randolph in 1841. Since coming to Randolph he has been an extensive dealer in real estate and quite a manufacturer and shipper of lumber. Fifteen buildings in the village erected directly or indirectly by him are standing witnesses of his industry and energy. He is a man of fine scientific attainments and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He filled the chair of professor of physiology in the Randolph Eclectic Medical College, which was afterward merged



into the New York Central Eclectic Medical College at Syracuse, which institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. The doctor is an able and eloquent lecturer on scientific subjects, and possesses a special liking for physiology and archæology. He wields an able and racy pen and has written numerous logical articles on science and several on religious questions. He is not considered "orthodox" by the clergy. He is versatile and lucid, and has a happy manner in communicating information to others.

Frederick Larkin, Jr., was born in Randolph, Dec. 25, 1858. He attended the public schools and Chamberlain Institute and was an apprentice at the watchmaker's trade with his father. In 1879 he opened a jewelry store. As a memento of his handicraft he has made from the crude material a watch, constructing all its parts with such tools as are found in an ordinary jeweler's shop. June 2, 1887, he married Kittie M. Hovey, of East Randolph.

Enfield Leach was born in Genesee county, Sept. 12, 1816. In 1822 he came with his parents to Randolph. In the fall of 1836 he taught school in the "red school house" near Joel Scudder's tavern and was next engaged in Livingston county two and a half years. Since returning to Randolph he has led an active business life. He has been a merchant and an extensive dealer in lumber with partners and alone most of the time since the fall of 1839. In the fall of 1842 he married Mary A., daughter of Zebedee Woodworth.

John E. Leach, son of Enfield and Mary A. (Woodworth) Leach, was born in Randolph, Sept. 15, 1849, received his education at Randolph Academy, and commenced business as a clerk at the age of fifteen. He was superintendent of Indian schools for the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations in 1883,



1884, and 1885. In the spring of 1886 he was appointed inspector of postoffices, which position he held until the fall of 1889. In Dec., 1875, he received the appointment of kitchen keeper at Sing Sing prison from Capt. R. R. Crowley, inspector of State prisons, and served until Feb. 22, 1877. In the spring of 1868 he was special agent of the Erie canal with headquarters at Tonawanda, and served one year. He was early town clerk of Randolph several years. In Aug., 1890, he succeeded his father as a general merchant. April 26, 1870, he married Ida, daughter of Buel Scudder, of Randolph. Children: Charles B., born March 2, 1871, and John B., born June 14, 1881.

William Lee, of Scotch-Irish origin, and son of Col. Edward Lee, of the British Army, was born in New Bliss, Ireland, in 1824. He came to America when quite young and began an extensive business as a railroad contractor, early developing great ability as a manager of laboring men. He so organized his men that none excelled him in pushing work to rapid completion. He was a bold contractor and after successfully completing several large railroad jobs he was appointed superintendent of construction of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad. He had resided in Sidney, Ohio, fifteen years and removed thence to Randolph in 1866. He owned a controlling interest in the town of Leetonia, which was named in his honor. Mr. Lee, during his residence of six years in Randolph, endeared himself to the people, and was distinguished for his great energy and force of character and for his social qualities and kind hospitality. He died Feb. 9, 1872. He married Anna Wallace, in Perrysburg, Ohio, June 2, 1856. They have two sons and two daughters: Edward Wallace Lee, a prominent physician in Omaha, Neb.; James B. Lee, a member of the Ogalalla Cattle Company, who resides at Ross, Wyoming; Elva Lee, a student in Bryn-Mawr Female College; and Ellie Lee, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lee, having decided to make Randolph her future home, erected a palatial residence and is interested in all the improvements of the village.

Deacon Alvin Lyman, son of Jabez and Lois (Johnson) Lyman, was born in Royalton, Vt., Oct. 20, 1809. Feb. 12, 1832, he married Eleanor, daughter of Amos and Lydia (Whitcomb) Huntington, of Bethel, Vt., who was born Jan. 7, 1813, and settled on a farm in Bethel. In 1835 they removed to Napoli. About 1841 they settled in East Randolph, where Mr. Lyman had built a good residence. In the fall of 1868 they removed to the farm within the limits of Randolph village now owned by their son, Capt. J. H. Lyman, and now reside on Jamestown street. Mr. Lyman was a millwright and farmer and followed both avocations. Both were members of the Freewill Baptist church of East Randolph, of which he was a deacon twelve or thirteen years. He also served this town as justice of the peace and assessor and was a highway commissioner in Napoli. Four of their seven children died in childhood; those living are Joel H., Mary E., and Helen A. J. H. Lyman, born in Randolph, May 11, 1845, enlisted in Aug., 1861, in the 9th N. Y. Cav., and served with the Army of the Potomac and with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At the battle of Port Republic he was shot through his right leg by a musket ball. He was mustered out as quartermaster-sergeant in Nov., 1864, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Inf. in April, 1866. He served until July, 1866, at Governor's Island as recruiting officer and was then ordered to Florida to join his regiment. He was made adjutant-general on Gen. J. G. Foster's staff in Sept., 1866, and served in that capacity and commanded his company until 1870, and resigned as captain in 1871. Since then he has resided in Elmira, N. Y., and in Randolph.



Major Macapes was born about 1798 and came to Randolph about 1825, locating within the limits of the village on land now owned by A. G. Dow and his son Charles. He reared two sons and two daughters and died on the homestead in May, 1883. Mrs. Macapes died in Feb., 1883. Their oldest child, Emily, the wife of James Turner, is the only one of the family who resides in Randolph.

Harry Marsh, a native of Oblong, Conn., born May 29, 1787, removed with his parents to Bristol, N. Y., in his childhood. He served in the War of 1812, and married, July 13, 1814, Louisa King. They settled in Randolph in 1829 on Sample hill. About 1859 he retired to Randolph village, where he died July 26, 1875. Mrs. Marsh survived until Jan. 14, 1887. Mr. Marsh was a deacon of the Congregational church from its organization until old age, and being a strong advocate of temperance he raised the first frame building in town without the use of intoxicating liquor. Of his eleven children ten grew to maturity and seven are still living. The youngest son, Albert Marsh, was born in Randolph, Feb. 15, 1831, and followed farming until Aug., 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols., and served until May 12, 1864, when, at the battle of the Wilderness, after capturing the flag of the 44th Va. Regt., he received a wound in his back and a severe shell-wound in his right leg, which made amputation necessary at the thigh. For this he was promoted second lieutenant. He has been collector a number of years and postmaster about three years. He and his sister, Delia A. Marsh, have a home in Randolph village. Lieutenant Marsh was voted the best soldier of his company and received the prize of \$100 therefor as pledged by Alexander Sheldon.

George Marsh, oldest son of Deacon Harry, was born in East Bloomfield, N. Y., July 30, 1817. In Jan., 1829, he came to Randolph with his parents. At the age of twenty-two he began business as a lumberman in Cold Spring (now Elko). He was a lumberman for thirty years and in 1862 added a feed-mill to his saw-mill. In 1870 he removed to Kansas, where he was engaged in farming seven years. Since then he has resided in Randolph. He was first an Abolitionist and at one election he cast the only vote of his party in town. He has been a Republican since the organization of that party. Aug. 25, 1840, he married Almira Wadsworth, of Cortland, N. Y. They have had eleven children. Their oldest son, Duane W., enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., July 24, 1862, was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, confined on Belle Island, transferred to the rebel hospital on account of illness, and was paroled and sent to the Union hospital at Annapolis, where he died Aug. 23, 1863. George, their youngest son, resides in Randolph.

Hollis Marsh, son of Hollis and Polly (Scudder) Marsh, was born in Kiantone, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1837. This branch of the Marsh family is of Welsh origin and is descended from three brothers, one of whom settled in Maine, one in New Hampshire, and the other, the great-grandfather of Hollis, second, in Vermont. His grandfather, Joseph Marsh, came from Vermont and settled at the "forks," the confluence of the Little Conewango with Conewango creek, about 1830. He was a farmer. Some time in the forties he removed to Michigan, where he died. His son Hollis married Polly Scudder, taught school, and later engaged in merchandizing in Randolph in company with A. G. Bush. He died of pneumonia in May, 1837. Hollis Marsh, his son, born after his father's death, was reared a farmer, and in Oct., 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav. At Washington he was ill with pneumonia, was sent to the hospital, and was discharged an invalid. Dec. 15, 1858, he married Ellen

M. Coy, of Randolph. The last ten years he has been secretary and superintendent of Randolph Cemetery. They have a son and a daughter.

Otis Marsh, son of Hiram H., was born in Sinclairville, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1838. His father, a miller, went to California by the overland route at the time of the gold excitement and died there. Otis enlisted in Co. C, 9th N. Y. Cav., in Sept., 1861, and served to the close of the war, re-enlisting as a veteran in the same company and regiment. He has three children.

Aaron D. McIntyre was born in Villenova, July 10, 1836. His mother, Sophronia Smith, who married Justin McIntyre, is yet living, and her mother, now ninety-six, is a pensioner of the War of 1812. Aaron D. learned the tanner's trade at Silver Creek and settled in East Randolph about 1865, where he was employed in the tannery. In 1874 he came to Randolph village, where he still resides, and where he is now a beekeeper. Sept. 4, 1862, he married Addie Pike; children: Ida S. (Mrs. Jacob Huntley), George, and Nellie O. (Mrs. Charles Tubbs). Mrs. McIntyre died Nov. 8, 1888.

Edwin McManus was born in Hanover, N. Y., March 29, 1825. His father, Joseph McManus, was a farmer. His grandfather, Christopher McManus, served in the war for our independence and his father served in the War of 1812. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. Edwin McManus was a school teacher for two years and then entered the general store of George Hopkins, of Villenova, as a clerk. Two years later he was sent by Mr. Hopkins to Cherry Creek to take charge of a branch store, which he conducted about two years. In 1865, in company with his brother-in-law, Sidney U. Main, of Batavia, he came to Randolph from East Randolph and opened a drug store. In 1880 Mr. Main retired from the firm and was succeeded by Edwin P. McManus, the firm name being E. McManus & Son. This ceased in 1882 by the death of the junior member. Since then Mr. McManus has conducted the business alone. At the organization of the Episcopal church he was elected its treasurer and one of its wardens, which positions he has since held. He aided in establishing the present system of water works and was influential in erecting the Union School building. First an old line Whig he has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He has served three consecutive terms as justice of the peace and was the trial justice of the town. He married Sophronia Pingrey; children: Edwin P. and Cora Belle.

Isaac Merrill, born in Connecticut, April 14, 1879, came from Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1821, and settled on lot 54 in Cold Spring, where he resided until approaching old age. He died Oct. 18, 1858. He married Rebecca Benedict, Jan. 31, 1804. She was born in Connecticut, March 11, 1781. Children: Isaac Newton, born Sept. 3, 1807; Joseph M., born June 9, 1809; Lucyette, born June 15, 1811; Archibald Crosswell, born Dec. 3, 1812; Albert Nelson, born Dec. 15, 1814; James Henry, Aug. 22, 1817; and Burr Squires and Mary Squires (twins), born Jan. 25, 1819. Archibald Crosswell Merrill came to Cattaraugus county with his parents. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to Daniel Hazeltine, of Jamestown, to the clothier's trade. He supplemented his common school education with a few terms at Allegheny College in Pennsylvania. In 1837 he married Emily C. Goodwin, of Jamestown. In 1838 he came to East Randolph and in 1841 removed to Concord, Ohio, and established business as a cloth-dresser and wool-carder. Eight years later he returned to East Randolph, where he was a merchant, farmer, postmaster, and assessor many years. He was a member of the M. E. church from 1831 and all of the time officiated as class-leader. He was also a steward

and trustee, and for twenty-five years was a trustee of Chamberlain Institute. He died in East Randolph, July 19, 1885. His widow survives and resides with her son, Marcus F. Merrill. Children: Mary S., Marcus F., Lucyette (Mrs. Van M. Benson, deceased), and Clara C. Marcus Fenton Merrill was born in East Randolph, July 7, 1840, was educated in the common schools and Randolph Academy, and enlisted in Co. E, 9th N. Y. Cav., Oct. 7, 1861, being discharged Oct. 27, 1864. He was engaged with his father as a clothier until the spring of 1866, when he went to Chicago, where he was a dealer in flour and feed, an express messenger, and a carpenter and joiner. He married there, in 1868, Mrs. Mary M. (De Lap) Washburn. In 1870 he returned to Randolph, where, with his father, he was a furniture dealer and undertaker. He continues as the successor of the firm and is now postmaster of East Randolph. He is a prominent member of the M. E. church, a trustee, steward, and class-leader. As a soldier he was commissary of his company.

Florentine F. Mighells, a descendant from a Norwegian family, was born in Lima, N. Y., in 1806. He married, at Lancaster, Nov. 3, 1830, Sophronia D. Dopkins, who was born at Hoosick, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1809. Soon afterward he settled in Burford, Canada West, where five of his children were born, and where he was proprietor of a flouring-mill and saw-mill. Between 1838 and 1840 he removed to Ellery, N. Y., where he was a farmer until about 1845, when he located in Randolph village and engaged in general merchandise trade. He also owned a tract of timber land comprising the whole of lot 35 and a part of lot 36, containing 525 acres, and built the first saw-mill in "Bowenville," the one now owned by Charles W. Burley. He spent over four years in California and when he returned he settled on this property where his widow and youngest son now reside, and where he conducted quite a large lumber business. He was a member of the M. E. church and one of its stewards. Mrs. Mighells died in Randolph, March 6, 1851, being the mother of ten children. Dec. 28, 1859, he married Mrs. Elizabeth H. (Hobart) Howe, who survives him; children: Sophronia (Mrs. Morse), Ellen (Mrs. Abbey), Eldora (Mrs. Nelson Dewey), and Elliot C.

Florentine C. Mighells, son of Florentine F., was born in Ellery, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1842. He early became a lumberman and farmer. He enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 17, 1861, and at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, he received a gun-shot wound in his right ankle. He was in the hospital from Sept. 17, 1862, until April 21, 1863. Nov. 15, 1865, he married Rhoda A. Waters, of Conewango, and settled on 100 acres given him by his father.

Wesley Moore, son of Frederick, was born in Kiantone, Chautauqua county, in 1837, and removed with his father to South Valley at the age of seven, where he resided until 1867. In the fall of 1866 he married Abigail Hotchkiss, of South Valley, and the next spring removed to his present location and began the manufacture of lumber, becoming possessor of the entire property in 1873. He is engaged in manufacturing butter and breeding Jersey cows. Mr. Moore resides in Jamestown and has resigned his farm affairs to his only son, Eugene, who married Sylvia Henninger.

Patrick L. Moore was born in Jamestown, N. Y., in 1853. In 1868 he was an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade with Andrew Armstrong in Randolph. About 1875 he opened a shop for himself in Randolph and a few years later added a wagon shop, being now in partnership with Henry Piper. Mr. Moore has been an extensive trader and dealer in horses and early studied their physiology. In 1887 he took a course in the Veterinary College of New York city.

Louis L. Morton, son of Stutley, was born in Poland, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1842, and Dec. 5, 1861, enlisted in Co. B, 12th N. Y. Vols. He was disabled by rheumatism and discharged Jan. 2, 1863. Feb. 8, 1869, he married Adda M. Monroe and in 1873 settled where he now resides in East Randolph, where he manufactures shingles, staves, etc. Children: Robert L. and Harry J.

Chauncey Myers, son of Frederick, was born in Smithfield, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1814. His grandfather, a native of Germany, emigrated to New Jersey, where the father of Chauncey was born. In 1842 Chauncey Myers settled in Conewango and was there a farmer and lumberman about twenty-five years. He served four years as poormaster, and was first a Democrat, then a Free Soil Democrat, and a Republican when that party was organized. About 1867 he removed to Randolph, where he also engaged in farming. About 1873 he sold his farm to his son and retired from active business. In 1838 he married Melissa Chaffee, of Smithfield, who was born on an adjoining farm in the same month and year and attended the same school. They had five children, of whom William C. is the only one who lived to adult age. Mrs. Myers died Jan. 8, 1883. William C. Myers was born in Conewango, Aug. 2, 1845, and finished his education at Randolph Academy. He began business as a farmer and continued that avocation until 1889, when he became a furniture dealer and undertaker. In Nov., 1889, he took a full course in the United States College of Embalming of New York city, from which he was graduated. Sept. 20, 1870, he married Mary E., daughter of L. H. Carter, of Randolph, and has three sons and two daughters.

Isaac L. Ostrom, born in Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1794, early learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one went to Forestville, Chautauqua county, where he married Dorcas Farnham, Dec. 13, 1821. She was born in New Hampshire, Oct. 30, 1799. In 1839 they removed to Villenova and about 1848 settled in East Randolph, where he died Nov. 4, 1870. Mrs. Ostrom died Feb. 23, 1864. Mr. Ostrom was a competent mechanic and jobber and builder. Many buildings now standing in the locations where he resided are examples of his skill and industry. He was one of the charter members of Elm Creek Lodge, F. & A. M., now Randolph Lodge, No. 359. He was a member of the M. E. church and served as class-leader and steward. Children: Irvin F., born Dec. 21, 1822, died in California; Jane, born Sept. 3, 1824 (Mrs. T. H. Searle), of Villenova, N. Y.; William, born Oct. 15, 1826, died in California; Aurelia, born April 17, 1830, widow of Solomon D. Nutting; Thomas L., born Feb. 1, 1837; and Rush H., born Aug. 1, 1839, served in the 37th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged for disability. Thomas L. Ostrom was educated in Chamberlain Institute, began business as a clerk at the age of eighteen with J. C. Hurd, enlisted in Co. D, 14th N. Y. Inf., May 17, 1861, was promoted second lieutenant, and was discharged May 22, 1863, at Utica. In 1875 he and his nephew, W. E. Searle, organized the firm of Ostrom & Searle in East Randolph, for the sale of general merchandise, which continued until 1887. May 7, 1861, he married Helen M., daughter of Dr. Aaron Long, of Long's Corners, now Corfu, N. Y. They have an only daughter, Bertha, born in May, 1863.

The Palmer family in America is descended from Walter and Abraham Palmer, brothers, who landed in Charlestown, Mass., in 1629. Warren Palmer is the seventh generation and is descended from Walter. He was born in Columbus, Chenango county, Aug. 26, 1806. He married Eliza Rhodes, a native of Rhode Island, Sept. 27, 1827, and followed the trade of mason in his native town until 1841, when he was a farmer in Gerry, N. Y. Three or four years



later he was a merchant in Ellington. In 1849 he settled permanently in the west part of Randolph on the farm where his son, Guernsey Palmer, now resides. He was a prominent business man and quite an extensive dealer in wool. He died in Jan., 1886. Children: William, born in 1828; Polly, born in 1833, married Freeman E. Sample in 1853; Charles, born in 1835; Emily, born in 1837, married D. L. Merritt; Maria, born in 1841, married A. D. Sample; and Guernsey, born Jan. 5, 1844. The latter attended the academies at Ellington and Randolph, and Oct. 17, 1876, married Etta J., daughter of R. S. Howe, a native of Gowanda. They settled on the homestead, where he has always been a farmer. Children: Ray H. and Ralph H.

Zebediah Pierce, born in Brattleboro, Vt., Nov. 3, 1795, came in Nov., 1835, to Randolph, and in 1836 settled in the village on Jamestown street, where his son John C. now resides. He was a carpenter and joiner and his first job was in assisting in finishing the joiner work of the old Scudder House, which is still occupied and is known as the Union House. He built several other buildings still standing, including the homestead, which are monuments of his handicraft. He died March 3, 1849. He was a member of the Congregational church and one of its deacons. He married, in Mt. Holly, Martha Crowley, Dec. 4, 1823, who was born July 1, 1804. Mrs. Pierce survived until Aug. 9, 1853. She was an exemplary Christian lady and their house was always open to the clergymen of all denominations. Children: Sally P. (Mrs. C. S. Greene), of Portsmouth, Ohio; Mary Roxana (Mrs. Austin Woodruff), of Randolph, died in 1856; John Crowley, born in Mt. Holly, Vt., June 1, 1829; Addison, born in 1834, married, Oct. 2, 1856, Lucetta Jones, and died May 16, 1890; and W. Duane, born in 1839, married Mary May, and died July 8, 1889. John C. Pierce married Marion A., daughter of Aaron Pingrey, June 16, 1857. She was born in Mt. Holly, March 16, 1835, and came to Randolph with her parents in Dec., 1840. He spent his youth in the employ of his uncles, A. & A. Crowley and A. Crowley & Co. In 1854 with Jerome Champlin, he bought the mercantile property of the Crowleys and together conducted a general store one year. Mr. Pierce then purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business three years longer, when his health failed and he has since dealt in cattle and cultivated his farm. He has been a Republican since the organization of the party. He was town clerk, constable, and collector a number of years, deputy sheriff, and assessor. He has an only daughter, Grace Adele, born June 7, 1858, a poet and writer of marked ability.

Eli B. Pierce, born in Lyons, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1822, married, Nov. 18, 1856, Eliza A. Chamberlain, who was born July 25, 1832. She was the adopted daughter of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, and was graduated from Phipps Union Female Seminary, of Albion, N. Y. Soon after his marriage Mr. Pierce established himself in East Randolph as a merchant tailor and later engaged in the grocery business. He died May 5, 1890. Children: Tibbets C., born Sept. 6, 1857, was graduated from the commercial department of Chamberlain Institute; and Lucy B., born Jan. 16, 1864, was graduated from Chamberlain Institute, and married George W. Roberts.

Henry G. Piper was born in Newfield, N. Y., in 1854. At the age of sixteen he began business on his own account and in the fall of 1874 came to Randolph, where he learned the trade of blacksmith, which has been his avocation. In 1886 he became a partner with P. L. Moore under the firm name of Moore & Piper. Dec. 25, 1880; he married Miss H. E. Weegar. They have one daughter.



Meletiah H. Price, son of Meletiah and Hannah (Grow) Price, was born in Cortland county, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1808. He settled with his father where Steamburg now is about 1827, on a tract of pine land of some 250 acres, which included the entire village. They were lumbermen, and despairing of ever making a farm of the claim M. H. exchanged it for a farm partly cleared in Conewango now owned by A. Pope and R. Deland. He removed to it about 1838 and his father died there about 1850. About 1856 he sold this farm and went to Wisconsin, but returned in the following fall, and eventually bought a farm on lot 17 in Randolph, which he sold finally and removed to South Valley, where he died Feb. 12, 1879. He married Lucinda Potter, of Cold Spring, May 15, 1833, who was born in Connecticut, March 14, 1815. They had nine children. Their oldest son, Alfred B. Price, was born in Conewango, Oct. 7, 1838, and enlisted in the 64th N. Y. Vols. in April, 1861, but the quota being filled he was rejected. In Aug., 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 9th N. Y. Cav., and at Westfield was attacked with typhoid fever, for which he was sent to the hospital and thence discharged. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and participated in all the battles of his regiment, being discharged at Elmira, June 21, 1865. July 27, 1865, he married Ellen, daughter of Zalmon and Mary (Metcalf) Smith, of Napoli. Mr. Price has been a farmer and lumberman in Randolph. Children: Minnie (Mrs. Alfred Drayton), Verie (Mrs. A. B. Cross), Nora (Mrs. T. S. Lane), and Zalmon. The latter married Lillie Abbey, and is a farmer with his father.

James Rathbone, son of Philander and Cynthia (Van Brunt) Rathbone, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1826. He moved with his parents to Abbott's Corners, N. Y., where he remained until he attained his majority. He spent several years as a clerk and began business as a merchant with his father in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county. Later he was there associated with others. In 1875 he removed with his family to Randolph and for two years conducted business in Red House and Forestville. In 1877 he opened a grocery store in Randolph, which he continued until his death, Feb. 14, 1886. Feb. 5, 1856, he married Mary A. Spiking, of Sinclairville. His son, William L. Rathbone, succeeded his father in business.

Charles C. Rich, son of Zalmon and Julia A. (Young) Rich, was born in Persia, July 18, 1851. His father was a farmer. Charles C. began business as a clerk in a general store in Cattaraugus. In 1872 he came to Randolph and opened a hardware store in company with his brother, H. Clarence Rich, the firm being styled Rich Brothers. This continued until Oct., 1880, when the business was divided, C. C. Rich taking the furniture part and H. C. Rich the hardware. Charles C. continued alone until his health failed. In 1883 he purchased the opera block and resumed trade. In 1884 his brother William H. became his partner, which continued until Feb., 1890, when William H. sold his interest to William Myres. Mr. Rich is a stockholder and a director of the Randolph State Bank. In June, 1874, he married Louise, daughter of John Fenton. She died in 1881. In Nov., 1883, he married Eugenia A. Searles. H. C. Rich was supervisor of Randolph in 1882.

William Rogers, born in Salem, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1807, removed with his parents to Cortland county when he was eight years old, and married, in Cincinnati, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1830, Hannah Wiles. He was a farmer there until 1836, when he removed to Randolph, rented a farm four years, and in the spring of 1840 permanently settled on the place he still owns on lot 28. Mrs. Rogers died Dec. 12, 1865, and in 1873 he left the homestead and has since

resided with his oldest son, George Rogers. Children: George, born Feb. 19, 1831; Giles, of Sheridan, N. Y.; Gilbert, a soldier in the Union army; Jane (Mrs. Alfred Sample), of Kennedy, N. Y.; and Jerome, who died at the battle of Malvern Hill. George Rogers began business as a lumberman and manufactured extensively hand-made pine shingles. Oct. 7, 1856, he married Emily, daughter of Davis B. Foskit, and settled where they now reside.

Frederick Sample settled on Sample hill in 1823 and was soon after joined by his brothers Samuel, John, Jackson, and Jacob. The neighborhood of this colony of the Sample family soon became known as Sample hill, which name it still bears. John Sample was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., April 21, 1797. Dec. 5, 1819, he married Betsey Sheffer, who died July 21, 1822, being the mother of his daughter Margery. In 1825 he came to Randolph and located on lot 63. He returned to his home and Nov. 2, 1826, married Mary Hess. Mr. Sample had a good education for his day and taught several terms of common school. He was assessor, supervisor, and magistrate a long term of years. He died March 4, 1873. Mrs. Sample died June 29, 1890.

Freeman E. Sample, oldest son of John, was born on the homestead in 1828. He married Polly Palmer in 1853 and settled on eighty-five acres of land in Poland, where he died July 9, 1889. He was an ambitious scholar, received a good academic education, began teaching when sixteen years old, and taught in winters until he was twenty-five. He became prominently identified with the Patrons of Husbandry and was a worthy member of Union Grange, No. 244, of Jamestown. He was supervisor at the time of his death. Children: Eric H. and Ethel E.

Jacob Sample settled on Sample hill in 1823, where his son Andrew J. now lives. He was born May 13, 1808, and married Clarinda Hoyt, Jan. 8, 1827, who was born Sept. 5, 1804. Mr. Sample died Jan. 7, 1870, and Mrs. Sample Aug. 14, 1870. Of their eleven children five are living. The youngest, Andrew J. Sample, was born on the homestead April 24, 1849, where he has always resided, having succeeded his father by buying the interests of his brothers and sisters. Jan. 5, 1871, he married Laura, daughter of Lucius Dewey. Children: Clayton L., born Nov. 7, 1872; Lelia V., born Aug. 31, 1875; and Viola A., born April 10, 1882.

Ezekiel Scudder, a native of Massachusetts and a Revolutionary soldier, married Cynthia Gould, of that State, where his first child, Marvin, was born. With his family he came to Victor, N. Y., where he was one of the earliest settlers. He remained there a quarter of a century, cleared a farm, built and operated a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a carding and cloth-dressing-mill, and thence removed to Phelps, where he was a farmer. In 1827 he came to Randolph and settled on lot 14, where the widow of John Archer now lives. He died on lot 55. Children: Marvin, Joel, Laura, Calvin, Malana, Betsey, Enos, Roena, Clarissa, and Freeman.

Capt. Marvin Scudder, son of Ezekiel, was born in Albany county, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1791. He married Deborah Boughton in Victor, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1812; she died Dec. 26, 1862. He died Dec. 14, 1871. Mr. Scudder settled on a farm in Victor and was also proprietor of a saw-mill. He was captain of a militia company in the War of 1812. In 1832 he came with his family to Randolph and located where the Park block now stands, and there opened his house to the public. Later he built the hostelry now the Central House and conducted it as Scudder's Hotel. About 1840 he went to Michigan and Ohio. Returning to Randolph he conducted a general store and his farm. He and

his wife died in Oneida, Ill. Buel Scudder, his son, born in Victor, Jan. 22, 1816, married Almira Huntington in Napoli, May 17, 1842, and settled on Cold Spring street about a half-mile south of the village. He has resided on his present farm since 1869. Mrs. Scudder died Sept. 24, 1889.

Joel Scudder, son of Ezekiel, was born in Victor, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1793. He served in the War of 1812, married Hannah Cronk, and engaged in farming. In 1830 they moved to Randolph, where he bought the Benjamin Clark farm, which included the grounds occupied by the railroad depot, and about two years later opened his house as a tavern. About seven years later he removed to Carroll, Chautauqua county, where he resided ten years and kept hotel. Returning to Randolph he followed farming until his death March 3, 1866, his wife dying the same day, both being buried in the same coffin. Of their six sons and four daughters six are living: Polly, widow of Nathan L. Sears; Rumina (Mrs. Henry L. Berray); Joel, of Kiantone, N. Y.; Elizabeth, widow of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Albert; and Lester. John Dempster Scudder, son of Joel, enlisted in the Civil war and was killed in battle in 1865. Lester Scudder, the youngest son of Joel, was born in Randolph, Sept. 21, 1833, and inherited the homestead, which he still owns. Feb. 15, 1866, he married Alida C., youngest daughter of Adam Dockstader, and has one son, Frank L.

Spencer Scudder, son of Marvin, was born in Victor, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1814. Oct. 3, 1836, he married Caroline Salisbury in Randolph. Children: Egbert M., Ogden H., Ambrose S., and Adaline A. He married, second, Ann Loux, of Ellery, N. Y., who was the mother of his son A. Hamilton. Mr. Scudder died in Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 29, 1878. He was a justice of the peace twenty consecutive years and was supervisor in 1852.

Hon. Samuel Scudder, son of Joel, was born in Randolph, April 3, 1830. He received his education in Chamberlain Institute, and was engaged in farming, in the lumber business, and in the production of oil. A staunch Republican he represented his town as supervisor seven years and was elected to the Assembly in 1875. June 28, 1853, he married Amanda M. Gould. Children: James T., born in 1855; Jennie E., died in infancy; Bertie, died aged eighteen; and Genevieve P. Mr. Scudder died Aug. 7, 1883.

Ogden H. Scudder, son of Spencer, was born in Randolph, Nov. 23, 1838, attended the common schools and Randolph Academy, and in 1859 went to Illinois. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 89th Ill. Vols. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, and Resaca, was captured at New Hope Church, May 27, 1864, and sent to Andersonville prison, to Charleston, and to Florence, and was paroled at City Point, March 2, 1865. He was discharged June 2, 1865. On his return he was a conductor on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad until 1876 and on the Bradford & Eldred railroad from 1876 until 1880. Since then he has been a farmer and breeder of registered Holstein cattle. Aug. 20, 1868, he married Antoinette, daughter of Dr. O. Guernsey, and has a son and a daughter.

Alvin L. Scudder, son of Buel, was born in Randolph, Sept. 8, 1843. He was educated in Randolph Academy, has followed farming as an avocation, and has also dealt in cattle. He now resides in Randolph village. May 30, 1864, he married Lodema M., daughter of John Fenton, of South Valley. They had an only daughter, Lizzie Lodema, born in Randolph, June 7, 1868. She married, Feb. 4, 1891, Fletcher Goodwill, of Buffalo. Mrs. Scudder died Sept. 19, 1868. Jan. 6, 1874, he married Addie E. York, of Meadville, Pa.

Hector Seager was born in Simsbury, Conn., March 14, 1793. In 1813\* he emigrated to Phelps, Ontario county. He began business as a school teacher. Nov. 14, 1813, he married Sally, daughter of Captain Woodard. In 1831 he removed to Conewango and settled on the old Chautauqua road, his being one of the two settlements in that town. He died Aug. 16, 1859. Mrs. Seager died Sept. 15, 1857. Mr. Seager was supervisor and often did conveyancing. He was a member of the Methodist church and for years a class-leader. He had eight children, six of whom were born in Phelps and two in Conewango. Their youngest son, George E. Seager, born Feb. 6, 1833, now residing in Randolph, owns the homestead. In 1874 he removed to Randolph to better conduct his large business in butter and cheese, which he began in 1870. In 1884 he was elected village trustee and was influential in establishing the present water works, negotiating the bonds, and being superintendent of construction. In 1886 he was elected president of the village and held the position four years. April 15, 1858, he married Ruth C. Myers, of Conewango; children: Minnie L., a graduate of Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pa., and now the preceptress of the Union Free School of Randolph; and Frank L. Mrs. Seager died in Aug., 1869. In 1871 he married Nettie Bigelow, of Conewango.

William E. Searle, son of Tyler H. and Jane (Ostrom) Searle, was born in Villenova, Chautauqua county, in 1850, was educated in the common schools and in Forestville Academy, and commenced business as a clerk in the general store of Amos Dow & Son. He was also a traveling salesman, and in 1876 he formed a partnership with his uncle, Thomas L. Ostrom, in a general merchandise trade in East Randolph, where they continued until 1877. At the organization of the State Bank of East Randolph Mr. Searle was chosen cashier, which position he now holds. April 19, 1877, he married Lelia W., daughter of H. J. Woodford. They have a son and a daughter.

Thaddeus Spencer Sheldon was born March 3, 1818, in Rupert, Vt. His mother died when he was about nine years old. In 1836 he came to Randolph and soon developed business talents of the highest order. His store was the place of exchange for every kind of commodity produced by the farmers. He was prosperous and accumulated a fair fortune. He was a leader in all public enterprises for the improvement of his town. He was one of the founders of Randolph Academy and next to Judge Chamberlain was the largest contributor to its establishment. He also contributed largely to the erection of the churches and to all benevolent enterprises of the town. He was deeply interested in the construction of the railroad. Mr. Sheldon married, May 4, 1839, B. Rosetta Crowley, who died March 4, 1847. Nov. 16, 1847, he married Agnes E. Calhoun, who is the mother of all his children, and who survives. Mr. Sheldon died July 17, 1868. Their son, Charles C. Sheldon, born in Randolph, Aug. 17, 1848, began business as a salesman for A. & A. Crowley when ten years old and is now a merchant in his native village. Nov. 22, 1870, he married Fanny, daughter of W. A. Eddy; children: James C., born Nov. 10, 1871; and Charles E., born Feb. 16, 1874. Their daughter A. R. married Charles Merrill, secretary of the Home for Homeless Children, president of the village, and station agent. Their other son, Thaddeus S., was born Jan. 9, 1859, served five years in the regular army, and was an ambulance driver two years longer. The past six years he has been a salesman in the store of his brother C. C. In Feb., 1887, he married Abbie L. Rogers, of Salamanca.

Ira Smith came to Randolph about 1830 and removed in 1847 to Cone-



wango, where he died Aug. 7, 1879. His wife, Eliza Wilcox, bore him ten children, of whom Zalmon lives in Napoli and Jeannette (Mrs. D. M. Metcalf), in Cold Spring.

Isaac C. Stanley, born in 1820, came to Randolph with his father from Cortland county, N. Y., about 1831. His father, Joseph Stanley, settled where his grandson, Jefferson Abbey, now lives. Mr. Stanley was a prominent settler and gave each of his seven children a farm. Isaac C. Stanley married, first, Eleanor Kierstead, who was the mother of his sons Luther and Joseph. She died in March, 1850. In May, 1851, he married Julia Mills, of Cherry Creek; children: Ellen S. (Mrs. L. J. Dewey),; and Addison C., born in 1854, a farmer on the homestead. Isaac C. Stanley died in April, 1875. Addison C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a W. M., and in June, 1891, was a delegate to the Grand Lodge held in New York city.

Arthur A. Stewart, son of J. F., was born in Randolph in 1854. Educated in the public schools he began business as proprietor of the mill which he now owns and conducts, the capacity of which he has at least increased three-fold. In Sept., 1890, he married Mrs. A. M. (Reed) Zibble.

Edwin Stone, born in Brownville, N. Y., June 24, 1831, began business as a carpenter at the age of eighteen years. In the fall of 1850 he came to Conewango. Nov. 17, 1851, he married Orlantha Priscilla, daughter of Gaius Wood, and settled as a farmer in Rutledge. Mr. Stone has 37 acres in the village of Randolph, where he has resided since the spring of 1876. He has been a dealer in real estate, has built and renewed several farm buildings, and built and conducted a cheese factory two years. In Sept., 1864, he enlisted in the Rebellion, and was discharged June 23, 1865. While moving a building at the company quarters a roof fell upon his head, which fractured his skull and incapacitated him from further duty. Children: Frank A., who married Emma Hollenbeck, of Leon; and Minnie.

Horace D. Swan came from Madison county, N. Y., to East Randolph as early as 1827, and there built the first iron foundry in town, which he and his partner, James Pease, conducted about a year, trading his interest for a saw-mill in Cold Spring. He conducted a lumber business two or three years, and was a resident and merchant in Randolph, where he was also justice of the peace five or six years from 1832. Returning to Cold Spring he was a farmer and served as supervisor from 1839 to 1842 inclusive, and also kept a country hotel. He finally became a farmer in Napoli, and died at Oil City, Pa., while marketing produce, aged sixty-two. He married, in Madison county, Polly Salisbury, who was born in 1800, and who survived until Dec., 1878. Of their five sons four are living: James A., of Dakota; Daniel S.; and Alonzo F. and Horace D., of Napoli. Daniel S. Swan, born in Villanova, Chautauqua county, June 23, 1829, was a clerk in a country store at the age of seventeen, and six years later opened a store in company with Deacon Allen in Cold Spring, where he was engaged two years. He then removed to East Randolph and opened a general store. In 1867 he removed to Randolph, where he has since resided. He was a merchant about five years, a lumberman four years, and has run a large number of lumber rafts down the river. Since 1877 he has engaged largely in producing oil. A staunch Democrat, he has been supervisor, justice of the peace, and overseer of the poor. In 1864 he married Lizzie M., daughter of Andrew P. White, of Ellington, Chautauqua county. Children: Eva M., Agnes W. (deceased), Lizzie M. (died July 1, 1886), and Arthur W. (born in 1880).



Charles W. Terry, son of William A., was born in Franklinville, March 25, 1846. At the age of eight years his parents removed to Sugar Grove, Pa. At the age of fourteen he was employed by a Mr. Clark in the lower oil field and at fifteen was sent to Blossburg, Pa., to superintend the sinking of a test oil well. In 1861 he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav., but was rejected on account of age and size and not having permission of his parents. In 1862 his parents moved to Conewango, and Charles attended school at what is now called Chamberlain Institute, walking about four miles night and morning. In Aug., 1864, he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Cav., and was with Sheridan on his raid from Winchester to Appomattox. After being discharged he again attended school at Chamberlain Institute, and received a State Regents' certificate as an academic scholar in Nov., 1867. In the winter of 1869 he was one of the teachers in Chamberlain Institute under Professor Post, and had charge of the common English department and advanced classes in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. In 1868 he engaged in the drug business with J. C. Hurd at East Randolph as clerk, and continued in the business as clerk and proprietor till 1876. He married Adelle M., daughter of A. B. Fox, of East Randolph, Feb. 19, 1870. They had one son, Leland B., born July 3, 1874. In Feb., 1875, Mr. Terry was elected justice of the peace in Randolph for four years. In the fall of the same year he moved into Conewango and the next spring was elected town clerk. In Feb., 1877, he was appointed justice of the peace for one year and was elected for four years from Jan. 1, 1878, and in Feb., 1881, was re-elected for four years more. In 1876 he entered the office of M. V. Benson at East Randolph and read law three years. June 1, 1877, he was appointed by the collector of internal revenue at Buffalo deputy collector for the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, and held the position till July 1, 1882. In 1877 he was elected journal clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was re-elected continuously till the fall of 1882, when he was elected county clerk for three years. At the expiration of his term as county clerk he moved to Randolph and in the spring of 1887 was elected supervisor of the town, and has been re-elected each succeeding year, being the present incumbent of that office. He has always taken a lively interest in politics, is an ardent Republican, and has been several years a member and secretary of the Republican County Committee.

Dominicus Thoma was born in Baden, Germany, July 21, 1815. In 1832 he emigrated to America in a sailing vessel. Sept. 1, 1833, he came to East Randolph from Montgomery county, and was engaged in the sale of German clocks, until 1841. In Dec., 1839, he married Mary E. Smith. About a year later he settled on a farm in Randolph, where he resided about three years. In the fall of 1844 he removed to Fredonia, N. Y., where he was engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber until the fall of 1857. He then returned to East Randolph, and with three others purchased the foundry and machine shop then standing on the site now occupied by S. J. Benedict's establishment. Three years later he sold to his partners, and opened a grocery store, which he continued five years. Since then he has been a sawyer. He has served several years as town clerk of Conewango. Children: Marion, widow of C. E. Hall; A. Jennie (Mrs. Frank Barber); Blanche E.; and R. Adaline (Mrs. Manly D. Milks). In Oct., 1840, he received his naturalization papers from Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, and cast his first ballot in November following for Martin Van Buren. In 1856 he joined the Republican party.

D. Hart Thompson, youngest child and only son of Jabez and Clarissa

(Curtis) Thompson, was born in Leon in 1848. His parents were natives of Connecticut and settled in Leon about 1830. Jabez bought cattle and drove them to eastern markets, and owned and conducted a grist-mill, distillery, general store, and a farm of 400 or 500 acres. He subsequently removed to Randolph and retired from business. He died in March, 1891. Mrs. Thompson died in June, 1888. D. Hart Thompson began business as a merchant in Leon. He removed to Sinclairville, where he continued his mercantile career ten years. In 1882 he came to Randolph, where he was a merchant two or three years. Since then he has been engaged with William E. Smith & Co., of New York, in buying cheese. The last two years he has also superintended their combination of cheese factories.

Daniel Thurston was born in Oneida county, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1809. His father died about 1814 and he resided with his mother until twenty years of age, when, in 1829, he came to Randolph and purchased fifty acres of woodland on lot 38. April 7, 1831, he married Lodensy Torrence, who was born Oct. 11, 1810, in Bristol, N. Y., and died May 21, 1891.

The Torrence family in America is of Scotch-Irish origin and descends from Thomas Torrence, who was father of Samuel, whose son Timothy M. was born in Bristol, Conn., Sept. 6, 1786. When young he removed to Henrietta, N. Y., where he married Zervinia Hitchcock, and where he settled as a farmer. In Feb., 1824, he removed to Randolph with a heavy sled and two yoke of oxen, bringing his wife and four children. He lived in a log shanty on lot 46, where his grandson, Joel B. Torrence, now resides. His farm contained 230 acres of solid woodland. He held several town offices. Being one of a committee appointed to name the town he suggested "Randolph" in honor of John Randolph. He was a devoted Christian and for many years was a member of the Baptist church. He died in Aug., 1871. Mrs. Torrence died in September of the same year. They had twelve children, of whom eight attained mature age: Seymour, of Michigan; Lodensy (Mrs. Daniel Thurston), died May 21, 1891; Permelia (Mrs. A. Stedman), died in May, 1891; Garwood M.; Lovisa (Mrs. Philander Phillips); Romeda (Mrs. William Phillips); Olive (Mrs. C. Woodworth); and Fanny (Mrs. William Kent).

Garwood M. Torrence was born in Henrietta, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1814. He married Persis, daughter of Dea. Joel Bassett, of Napoli, who was born April 5, 1817. He settled in life as a farmer and eventually owned the homestead, and died June 16, 1885. Mrs. Torrence died Oct. 2, 1890. Children: Joel B.; Lucy C., born March 7, 1841, married William H. Cross; Emeline L., born Nov. 15, 1843, married Benjamin Boyington; Mitchell T., born July 3, 1845; Carrie P. (Mrs. James H. Foster); Mary M. (Mrs. David Babcock); and Rena V. (Mrs. Anderson Gilbert). Joel B. Torrence, born Oct. 28, 1839, resides on the homestead. He had a few terms at Randolph Academy and Sept. 6, 1862, enlisted in Co. H, 154th N. Y. Vols., being discharged June 11, 1865. Oct. 13, 1869, he married Ella Wallace, of Perrysburg, Ohio, who died May 23, 1873. Sept. 25, 1876, he married Hattie Churchill, of Ellington, N. Y., daughter of Cullen Churchill, a pioneer of that town. Mitchell T. Torrence married Sarah J. Cross, of Randolph. Dec. 11, 1863, he enlisted in Co. H, 14th N. Y. H. A., was confined in the hospital with typhus fever three months in the summer of 1864, and was discharged Aug. 26, 1865. In 1867 he settled on the farm where he now resides, and where he also deals in cattle, fruit, and poultry. He has four sons and two daughters.

Thomas Turner, born in Oxford, England, in 1803, came to America in

March, 1852, and the next June married Elizabeth Jones. He settled in the village of Randolph, where he died in 1878. Mrs. Turner resides in Franklin, Pa. Children: Mary, of Oakland, Pa.; John E., born in 1856, a butcher and dealer in meats; Sarah (Mrs. John Benson, Jr.), of Napoli; Rachel (Mrs. Charles Munson), of Spokane Falls, Wash.; Susan (Mrs. Harry Parmour), of Indianapolis, Ind.; Thomas E., a butcher with his brother John E.; and Joseph, of Jamestown. Thomas was a landscape and market gardener.

Thomas Turner, a native of Ireland, was born Jan. 25, 1829, came to Randolph in 1850, and married, that year, Anna Searle. He was a farmer and died Feb. 19, 1891. Children: Ellen (Mrs. J. Hackett), deceased; Richard (deceased); Anna (Mrs. P. L. Moore); Martha (Mrs. E. Butler); Thomas J.; Joseph C., of Leon; and Melvin, John, Ida V., and Eva K. Thomas J. Turner is a farmer on the Knox place and also deals in horses. He resides in Randolph village, where he has served as street commissioner. Feb. 13, 1890, he married Celia Hodgkiss.

Henry K. Van Rensselaer, son of Dr. D. S. Van Rensselaer (see page 174), was born in Otisco, N. Y., March 12, 1820. He received an academic education and commenced business as a merchant. He has been a farmer and for the last twenty-five years has been engaged in the insurance business. Originally a Democrat he joined the Republican party at its organization, and has been a trustee of Chamberlain Institute continuously since its inception in 1866, serving most of the time as secretary of the board. In 1842 he married Eliza C. Scudder, who was the mother of his daughter, Mrs. L. H. Carter. Mrs. Van Rensselaer died in 1850. April 23, 1857, he married Miss A. A. Owen; children living: Leland D., a partner in the insurance business with his father; Mattie, a teacher; and Henry Herbert, an electrician.

Lieut. George W. Watkins, son of Lyman and Abigail (Jordan) Watkins, was born in Bethany, N. Y., June 27, 1821. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Maine. In 1834 the family came from Titusville, Pa., to Napoli. His father was a blacksmith, and at Napoli Center he opened a shop which he conducted about two years, when he returned to Pleasantville, Pa., where he died. George W. remained in Cattaraugus county. Feb. 8, 1842, he married Alvira, daughter of Nathan Snow, of Conewango. He followed his father's trade until the Rebellion broke out, when he began to fill up Co. B, 64th Regt. N. Y. State Militia. Mr. Watkins went to the front as orderly-sergeant, was promoted first lieutenant, and discharged June 18, 1863, for disability. He was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville. He now resides in the village of East Randolph. Four of his six children are living: Lucelia V. (Mrs. Lafayette Weeden), Deloss, Lucetta (Mrs. Oliver Phillips), and Myrtle.

Davis Williams, son of Solomon and Sally (Olin) Williams, was born Jan. 16, 1800, and died in East Randolph, Oct. 7, 1890. He married Juna, daughter of Jason and Huldah (Wright) Blackmer; she was born June 18, 1803. Jason Blackmer was a son of Samuel, who was a son of Samuel, New Englanders, and died in Bennington, Vt., March 9, 1849. The children of Davis Williams were Sophia B., Huldah J., Aarah A., Norman D., Abigail P., Mary A., Rollin B., and Saraette M. Mr. Williams was a pioneer of Cattaraugus county, and resided in Leon, Otto, and East Randolph villages. His wife survives him.

The Willoughby family in America trace their ancestry back as far as the eleventh or twelfth century. Their record in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, describes them as descendants of Sir John de Willoughby, a Norman knight.

Tracing from him through a lineage of lordships we find George Willoughby, the seventh baron in the line of descent, who was doubtless the father of Joseph Willoughby, who was born in 1691. "Being a young man of great intelligence, master of the fine arts, expert in fencing, a charming musician, and of pleasing address, he was a great favorite of Queen Anne, reigning sovereign of England, and was chosen by her one of her 'Life Guards.'" "The Lord Chamberlain attempting to enter the Queen's bed-chamber dishonorably, he resented the indignity, fought the Lord Chamberlain, and slew him. Instead of being executed for murder he was banished from the Kingdom about 1714, and went to Carthagenia, South America, where he resided about two years. He then emigrated to Norwich, Conn., and settled there. Later he removed to Northville and settled on a farm, where he died in 1751." Bliss Willoughby, his oldest son, was born in 1721, and married, second, Rosanna Cole in 1771 or 1772. He had settled in Shaftsbury, Vt. He preached the gospel and was also a magistrate and government surveyor, and surveyed a large portion of the southern part of Vermont. He was sent to England to ask religious toleration of the Queen and accomplished the object. With a large number of "New Lights," as adherents of his creed were styled, he became a Baptist. He died Sept. 27, 1807. His son Bliss was born and lived on the Shaftsbury homestead, where his son, Rev. Bliss C. Willoughby, was born Jan. 23, 1807. When the latter attained the age of twenty he came to Sheridan Center, N. Y., where he resided three years. In 1830 he settled in Rutledge, where, in 1831, he experienced conversion to Christ and where, in 1832, he married Joanna M. Fitch, who died Dec. 10, 1888, aged eighty-one. Children: one died in childhood; a daughter died Feb. 4, 1886; and Albert F., born in Rutledge in Conewango, Sept. 3, 1833. Rev. Mr. Willoughby, a few years after his conversion, placed himself under the able tutelage of Rev. William Arthur, father of the late President Chester A. Arthur, then pastor of the Baptist church of Perry, N. Y. He afterward attended the academy in Wyoming and soon after was licensed to preach. He was ordained July 27, 1841, and has been pastor of the following churches: Clear Creek, Cherry Creek, Randolph, Kennedy, Fredonia, Rutledge, Eden, Warren (Pa.), Meadville and Pleasantville (Pa.), Sinclairville, and Union City (Pa.). He closed his regular pastoral labors with the church at Randolph. Since then he has supplied the church of Napoli two seasons and still occasionally preaches a sermon. Nov. 8, 1890, he married Mrs. L. D. Barr, of Cranberry, Pa.

Oscar C. Wood, son of Gaius and grandson of Gen. Seth Wood, an early settler of Conewango, was born there April 16, 1844. In Nov., 1863, he married Rosetta L., daughter of William Snow, and settled on a farm of 175 acres, which he sold nine years later and bought in East Randolph the farm he now owns. He was proprietor of five creameries from 1873 until 1885, in which he manufactured both butter and cheese, his sales from one factory in 1873 aggregating \$60,000. Since Sept., 1887, he has conducted a hotel in East Randolph. His hostelry was burned May 14, 1888, and he has since erected a handsome brick structure on the site. In connection he has a livery stable. He has served as constable several years.

Capt. Samuel Woodford, born in Connecticut in 1784, married there Phebe Fillmore, cousin of Millard Fillmore. In 1831 they were farming in Ellicottville and June 10, 1837, they settled on a farm in Napoli a short distance from the corporation of East Randolph. This they sold and came to the village of East Randolph, where he died Jan. 10, 1857. He served in the War of



1812 under Gen. William Henry Harrison and led his company as captain at the battles of Lundy's Lane, Kingston, and others. He served as commissioner of highways in Ellicottville and Napoli. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church. She died May 13, 1867. Of their eleven children five are living: N. S., Cyrus Fillmore, John V., Emily S. (widow of David Woodin), and Henry J. Henry J. Woodford was born in Ellicottville, March 4, 1833. He was proprietor of the Half-way House between Randolph and Little Valley and subsequently of the East Randolph House, which he conducted with a livery about fifteen years. Since then he has been engaged in the hardware business, in oil speculation, and in dealing in real estate. He has also bought and sold many high blooded horses. He owns the famous horse "Barnum," long "king of the turf." Mr. Woodford married Sarah J. Whitaker, a native of Vermont, Aug. 6, 1853. Children: Elva Augusta, Lelia W. (Mrs. W. E. Searle), Bertie (died Feb. 4, 1857), Frank McClellan.

Austin Woodruff, born in Aurora, N. Y., July 6, 1820, was educated in the academy at Aurora. His father, a farmer and lumberman, died Jan. 14, 1838. He was a clerk in a store in Machias a year, and then returned home and managed the farm and saw-mill until 1844, when, with his brother, Henry Seymour Woodruff, he opened a general store in Yorkshire. In 1846 and 1847 he was proprietor of the Globe Hotel in Yorkshire. In 1849 Austin came to Randolph, where he still resides. Here he has been a merchant and a dealer in live stock. Originally a Whig he joined the Republican party at its organization, and has been assistant revenue assessor several years, resigning the position in favor of Capt. F. C. Jones, a veteran of the war; he was also for six months in the Pension Bureau at Washington. He has served a number of years as assessor of this town and was long a trustee of Randolph Cemetery.

Capt. Zebedee Woodworth was born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., May 14, 1779. His father removed with his family to Fenner, N. Y., and in 1825 Zebedee came to Randolph and settled on Sample hill. Later in his life he removed to the village and gave his attention to his lumber business. He filled most of the town offices, being supervisor six years, and in the militia rose to the rank of captain. Captain Woodworth died Nov. 23, 1867, the day of the fifty-second anniversary of his settlement in Randolph. Children: Mary A. (Mrs. E. Leach), George, Sophia W. (Mrs. S. Holbrook), deceased, Charles, Spencer, and Susan (Mrs. Bemis), deceased. George Woodworth was born in Madison county, Jan. 14, 1823. He has principally followed farming, but has also manufactured and dealt in lumber and for forty-five years was a dealer in cattle. Mr. Woodworth now resides in Randolph village and has retired from active business. In Sept., 1846, he married Miss C. Coy. Children: Mina (Mrs. Henry Seymour); Lewis, who married Cora Pierce, and is a farmer and deputy sheriff; and Flora (Mrs. Frank Elliott.)



## CHAPTER XLV.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF RED HOUSE.

RED HOUSE was erected from Salamanca on the 23d of November, 1868, and comprises all of township 1 and about one-half of township 2 in range seven of the Holland survey. It is bounded on the north by Salamanca, on the east by Carrolton, on the south by Pennsylvania, and on the west by Cold Spring and Elko, and contains an area of 36,392 acres. The name is derived from a raftsmen's house which was painted red, and which stood on the bank of the Allegheny at the mouth of Red House creek. In the days of rafting it was quite a celebrated resort, but the name and characteristics of its proprietor have passed into oblivion, and the structure itself has long since disappeared. The name of the color of the building was first applied to the eddy in the creek, then to the stream, and finally to the town.

Lying upon the south border of the county, a little west of the center, the surface of this town is not unlike that of adjacent territory, but its location in the best timbered section of southwestern New York affords to the inhabitants an employment suggestive of earlier times of frontier activity. Broken into a mountainous upland its highest summits reach an altitude of some 800 feet above the Allegheny river, which flows through the northwest corner and has as tributaries Red House creek and Saw-Mill run. The soil of the lowlands is composed of a sandy loam, which gradually becomes admixed with clay towards the elevations. The best farming lands in the town are included within the Allegany Indian reservation, which lies on either side of the river and inhabited almost entirely by Indians. Aside from this Red House contains very little territory devoted to agriculture. Portions of the town are still in a wilderness condition. Lumbering yet forms the chief industry of the people, and in this connection no township in the county exceeds this in quantity or quality.

The first settler in Red House was Darius Frink. He was born in Sterling, Conn., removed to Carroll, Chautauqua county, in 1826, and in 1827 located permanently on the creek near the Allegheny. For a number of years he was the only white resident of the town. His grandson James was supervisor of Red House in 1886. Nelson Frink, the father of James, was a life-long citizen and representative farmer. James Rosenberry, the second settler, came in 1837 and located on lot 31. He had previously lived in Great Valley and Salamanca. Other pioneer settlers were Lysander Whaley, Caleb Owens (who was subsequently murdered in Steamburg), Howard Fuller, Elijah

Pease, Hubbard Clark, Richard Wright, William Coan, Abner Thomas, Richard Burgett, Sylvester Dunbar, Marcus Frisbie, Stephen Carr, Francis Strickland, George Decker, and David and Ezekiel R. Kelley.

The first town meeting was held February 23, 1869, when these officers were chosen: Francis Strickland, supervisor; T. E. Bristol, town clerk; D. A. Scouten, John Sharp, F. F. Deyo, S. D. Woodford, justices of the peace; Abner Brown, commissioner of highways; Nelson Frink, E. R. Kelley, Francis Strickland, assessors; Daniel Carr, collector; J. C. Wright, overseer of the poor; Albert Sheffield, William Critchell, Daniel Carr, William Backus, S. F. Pease, constables. The supervisors have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Francis Strickland, 1869; Howard Fuller, Jr., 1870, 1879-81, 1883-84; Richard Burgett, 1871; Clark W. Bosworth, 1872, 1876; E. R. Kelley, 1873-74; S. D. Woodford, 1875; Elias C. McIntosh, 1877, 1885; Lafayette I. Darling, 1878; B. L. Grover, 1882; James Frink, 1886; Frank A. Burgett, 1887-93.

It was not until 1851 that a school house was built in the town, and in it Caroline Barnes was the first teacher. This building was erected on the Little Red House creek. In 1892 there were six school districts, in each of which a school was maintained; there were 211 scholars, who were under the instruction of six teachers. The value of the school buildings and sites was \$1,560, while the assessed valuation of the districts for school purposes aggregated \$267,765. The amount of money received from the State was \$768.89 and by local tax \$184.26. The population of Red House in 1890 was 1,156 against 487 in 1880.

Anent the subject of facilitating travel the most important matter considered after the organization of the town was the construction of a substantial bridge across the Allegheny. In 1869 the supervisor was authorized to issue bonds not to exceed \$6,000. October 15, 1870, the sum of \$1,000 was voted by the town to build the approaches and during the session of the Legislature that winter Hudson Ansley, Esq., succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$3,000 from the State to aid in constructing the bridge. The structure is over 500 feet long and spans the river near Red House station. The expense to the town was defrayed by a tax of seven cents per acre on the lands of its citizens. A similar bridge was erected on this site in 1860.

The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad crosses the northwest corner of the town, traversing the north bank of the river, and has a station here known as Red House. Along the south side of the Allegheny runs the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, on which is Shongo station, nearly opposite that of Red House, and near it is the northern terminal of the Allegany & Kinzua railroad, which traverses the west edge of the town and runs into Pennsylvania, having a single station, Freck's, in this township. This latter road is operated mainly for the transportation of lumber.

Red House, the principal village or hamlet in the town, is situated wholly on the Indian reservation, on the Allegheny river, and on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (Erie) railroad. It contains two or three hotels, stores,

a postoffice, and a scattered collection of dwellings. The postoffice was established in 1869 with Theodore Bristol as postmaster. Richard Burgett erected a tavern here in 1871.

Freck's is a postoffice on the Allegany & Kinzua railroad, in the southwest part of the town, and was established a couple of years ago to accommodate the lumbermen of that locality. Here were located the immense saw-mills of H. C. Freck & Co., after whom the office was named. These mills were burned May 7, 1893. Their capacity was 20,000,000 feet of lumber per month. The loss was estimated at about \$20,000.

Hall's is a postoffice on lot 14, town 1, and on the highway running from Red House to Limestone. It was established January 20, 1893, with E. J. Hall as postmaster. Mail is received daily from Red House.

The first saw-mill in town was erected on the Little Red House in 1849 by Marsh & Frisbie. In 1853 another was built on the same stream by the Bay State Lumber Company, who owned 20,000 acres of timber land in the south part of the town, and who also opened the first store here. Other large saw-mills, prior to 1875, were put up and operated by James Appleby, John Sharp, Francis Strickland, A. H. Reynolds, Clark W. Bosworth, and J. F. Eighme. Darling & Gibbs built a handle factory in 1873 on lot 18. A few attempts have been made to produce oil, but these can not be regarded as successful.

The first religious society organized in town was formed by the Methodists, December 2, 1860. The United Brethren and the Baptists also held services soon afterward. The principal work in this direction, however, has been of a missionary character, the meetings being convened mainly in school houses.

The Burgett family in Red House have been among the town's most prominent and enterprising citizens. Richard Burgett opened a hotel in the village in 1871 and the same year was elected supervisor. Frank A. Burgett has held the office by re-election since 1887.

Darius Frink, the first permanent settler in Red House, was a native of Sterling, Conn., and for one year was a resident of Carroll, Chautauqua county. In 1828 he came to this town, where for many years he was the only white inhabitant. During the last few years of his life he lived on lot 18 in town 2, where his son James subsequently resided. The latter has served his town in official capacities, being supervisor in 1886. Nelson, his brother, lived and died in town.

Howard Fuller settled first in Randolph, then in Pennsylvania, and in 1839 in Cold Spring, whence he subsequently removed to Red House. He was a prominent pioneer and long carried on an extensive mercantile and lumbering business. He was supervisor of Cold Spring four years and held other local offices. His son Howard, Jr., served as supervisor of Red House in 1870, from 1879 to 1881, in 1883, and in 1884. He came here in 1858.

James Rosenberry was born in Butler county, Pa., and became the second permanent settler in Red House, locating on lot 31 in 1837. He went to Great Valley in 1815 and thence to Salamanca in 1816, where he lived until his removal hither. He died here, the oldest man in town.

## CHAPTER XLVI.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SALAMANCA.

SALAMANCA, including the present town of Red House, was formed from Little Valley on the 19th of November, 1854, with the name of Bucktooth, and embraced all of townships 1 and 2 and about one-fourth of township 3 in the seventh range of the Holland Land Company's survey. The name was changed in 1862 to Salamanca in honor of Señor Salamanca, a Spanish banker and a large owner of stock in the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, who had visited the town a short time before. The territory remained with its boundaries unchanged until the town of Red House was taken off in 1868, from the southern part, which reduced the area of Salamanca to 11,827 acres, leaving it the smallest town in the county.

It is an interior township situated south of the center of the county, and is bounded on the north by Little Valley, on the east by Great Valley, on the south by Red House, and on the west by Cold Spring and Napoli. The surface is very hilly except the valley of the Allegheny river and the valleys of its tributaries. The principal stream is the Allegheny, which enters the town about midway on the east line and flows nearly west about four miles, when it turns south and flows into Red House. Its principal affluents in this town are Newton run, Little Valley creek, and Bucktooth and Saw-Mill runs. When lumbering was a leading business these streams afforded good water-power. Since the timber has been exhausted their mill-sites have been abandoned. The soil in the valleys is very fertile, while the hills, where not too rough for cultivation, produce paying crops of grass, oats, potatoes, and apples.

Owing to the fact that most of the land in town fit for profitable tillage is embraced in the Indian reservation Salamanca was not early settled by white men. A few pioneers located on Little Valley creek. John Parr came about 1830; John Boutell was one of the earliest; and Leicester J. Worth came in 1834. James Rosenberry is credited as the first settler and is said to have come in 1815 and located on lot 9, where he made slight improvements and moved farther up the valley. In 1837 he settled in Red House, the second settler in that town, where he cleared a farm, and where he died. He was born in Butler county, Pa., November 21, 1797. James Green was an early settler, but did not remain long in the town. John L. Boardman came in 1836 and settled on the reservation where the village of West Salamanca has since been built. He was one of the party who navigated the Allegheny river from Pittsburg to Olean Point in a flat-bottom stern-wheel steamer.

Mr. Boardman resided here until 1870, when he removed to Randolph, where he died in 1874. He was supervisor of Little Valley in 1844, 1845, and 1849 and of Salamanca (then Bucktooth) from 1855 to 1858 inclusive. Other early settlers were William P. Crawford, Adam Johnson, R. C. Brainard, and Absalom Smith; Thomas L. Newton, who settled on Newton run; the Wright families who located in the northern part of the town; George Hill, who settled on Saw-Mill run; and George W. Drake, who located on Bucktooth run.

The magnificent pine forest on the reservation was an irresistible attraction to white men and many of the "squatter" order, encouraged by the Indians, who had an insatiable appetite for whisky, in direct violation of the law settled temporarily among them, exchanged "fire-water" and some provisions for their towering pine trees, and cut and floated them to saw-mills down the river. Jesse T. Fosdick states that an annual farce was enacted by the sheriff by removing all white people from the reservation. This the sheriff accomplished by taking a family at a load, by the shortest route, to the line of the reservation, repeating his journeys until he had treated all the squatters to a ride. This usually kept them off the reservation for a half-hour! For several years this was continued, and thus the supremacy of the law was maintained!

The first town meeting was held by authority of an act of the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county erecting the town of Bucktooth, passed November 19, 1854, and convened at the house of John Boardman, February 27, 1855, the following officers being elected: John Boardman, supervisor; G. W. Drake, town clerk; Russel Granger, Willard E. Fellows, Marcus Frisbie, Warren Wright, justices of the peace; William P. Crawford, Lysander Whaley, Richard Jaquish, assessors; Peter S. Monfort, collector; John Parr, town scaler; Christopher Cross, James Rosenberry, Thomas L. Newton, commissioners of highways; Charles W. McMillan, Peter S. Monfort, George Cross, Abner Thomas, constables; John C. Cross, Leicester J. Worth, overseers of the poor; H. V. McKay, superintendent of common schools; William P. Crawford, poundmaster. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—John Boardman, 1856-58; E. P. Parks, 1859-60; David Harrower, 1861, 1863; Warren Wright, 1862; E. C. Tophill, 1864-65; Hudson Ansley, 1866, 1868-70, 1880-81, 1891; Jesse T. Fosdick, 1867; John Hill, 1871-72; H. O. Wait, 1873-75; S. H. Brainard, 1876-77; J. J. O'Donnell, 1878-79; O. S. Vreeland, 1882-86; Fred Stillman, 1887-88; Carey D. Davie, 1889-90; James S. Whipple, 1892-93.

*Town Clerks.*—G. W. Drake, 1856-58, 1861; A. V. Tuller, 1859-60; John Nelson, 1862-65; Hiram L. Thompson, 1866-67; Timothy O'Brien, 1868-72; S. H. Brainard, 1873; James H. Palmer, 1874; R. Hevenor, 1875; Charles Jenks, 1876; Jacob Butterfuss, 1877-81; Park Stevens, 1882-83; George McClary, 1884; J. W. Mulcahy, 1885, 1888-89; Fred Stillman, 1886-87; Samuel McMullin, 1890-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—Josiah P. Wright, Richard Wright, 1856; James Rosenberry, Alphonso Ames, 1857; W. H. Payne, G. W. Drake, 1858; George E. Noble, 1859; H. H. Currier, Luther Cram, Clark Wheeler, Abner Miller, 1860; H. E. Fellows, William Franklin, Samuel Boyer, Luther Cram, 1861; S. Boyer, R. C. Brainard, Nelson Frink, 1862; W. H. Payne, A. A. Pixley, A. B. Rice, 1863; Patrick Shafer, 1864; Willard E. Fellows, David W. Kelley, 1865; John P. Lines, William T. Clark, 1866; S. D. Woodford, Peter Frank, 1867; A. A. Pixley, 1868; H. M. Seymour, Samuel Dunham, 1869; Albert Hosley, 1870; Charles Gallagher, W. B. Evans, Patrick Shafer, 1871; Charles E. Gallagher, 1872; H. M. Seymour, 1873; John J. O'Donnell, 1874; W. B. Evans, 1875; Charles E. Gallagher, 1876; A. Hosley, 1877; A. A. Pixley, A. L. Brainard, 1878; A. A. Pixley, 1879; Samuel Taylor, 1880; James S. Whipple, E. S. Griswold, 1881; A. A. Pixley, 1882; William H. Crandall, 1883; Samuel Taylor, 1884; James O. Spencer, 1885; T. H. Doud, 1886; William H. Crandall, 1887; Silas H. Seymour, 1888; James O. Spencer, 1889; Thomas H. Doud, 1890; William H. Crandall, 1891; Silas H. Seymour, 1892; James O. Spencer, 1893.



A State road was constructed in 1837, which extended through the Indian reservation, following the river near its north bank. This highway was the first thoroughfare in the town. About this time John Boardman established a ferry at Bucktooth Mills, where he also had a store and tavern. His building was built partly of logs and partly of frame, and is now the only landmark left to indicate the location. An appropriation to improve roads and bridges was ordered by the first town meeting in 1855. And since then the town has been liberal in providing for good highways. The first bridge spanning the Allegheny river was constructed in 1860. It stood on the site of the present iron structure at the head of Main street in Salamanca. It was replaced by a second one, of wood, in 1869, at a cost of \$8,000. This was repaired in 1877 at an expense of \$3,200, and was finally superseded by the present beautiful and substantial iron bridge. The iron bridge at West Salamanca was built over the Main branch of the Allegheny in 1876. This contained four spans and aggregated more than 500 feet in length; the remaining 200 feet of the structure was of wood, and the whole cost nearly \$13,000. In the winter of 1893 the wooden portions were replaced by new iron spans, making the bridge 700 feet long, and reaching continuously from the east to the west bank of the river. The new section is 538 feet long and cost \$16,000, which sum included the removal and erection of one of the old spans across Little Valley creek at West Salamanca. The New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, completed in 1851, enters the town from Great Valley and passes down the north side of the Allegheny river to the village of West Salamanca, where it turns northward and follows up Little Valley creek. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad enters Salamanca from Red House and follows up the Allegheny to its terminus at the village, where it connects with and is now a part of the Erie lines. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad makes a detour from Kill Buck to Salamanca village, and leaves the town at the line of Great Valley. The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad enters Salamanca from Great Valley, on the south side of the Allegheny river, and leaves the town at the Red House line.

In 1855 Salamanca had a population of 453; in 1870, 1,881; in 1880, 3,498; in 1890, 4,572. In 1892 the town had five school districts, and maintained a school in each of them. Twenty-five teachers were employed, and 1,158 children attended school. The school houses and sites were valued at \$48,858. The assessed valuation of the districts was \$950,848. The total expense of maintaining the schools was \$17,922.53.

West Salamanca, the oldest village in town, is situated on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Little Valley creek, and is a station on the Erie and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroads. The place was known as Bucktooth until 1862, and gave its name to the town at its erection from Little Valley in 1855. It received the name of Salamanca in 1862 and of West Salamanca in 1873. It was the only railroad station in town until 1863 and

was originally the junction of the Erie and New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroads, which had here turntables, shops, and engine houses. But sufficient grounds for railroad purposes could not be leased except at exorbitant rates, and the whole was removed to an unoccupied site a mile and a half east, which was rented of the Indians, and without their knowledge or intention the village of Salamanca was founded. John Boardman, the first to engage in business in West Salamanca, opened a small store near the river in 1836 and had a trade with the Indians. William P. Crawford had a grocery store near his residence about 1845. In 1860 John Hill opened the first general store. He was succeeded by W. F. Hallock in 1877 and the store was burned in 1878. The "People's store" was occupied by Senear & Nelson in 1864. Other merchants were Hevenor & Buck and Hevenor Brothers. Among the several thrifty merchants now in the village are J. S. Beers, a long-time jeweler, and J. J. McKay, a merchant and his father's successor as manager of the stock-yards. The village of West Salamanca was incorporated in 1884 with Richard J. McKay as the first president. The two villages meet; West Salamanca lies almost entirely within the reservation. Its real estate is legally held by valid leases from the Seneca Nation. Its population is about 500. It contains three churches (Methodist, Baptist, and United Brethren), a Union School, six or eight stores, three or four hotels, and a postoffice established in 1840 with John Boardman as postmaster.

Salamanca village is situated on the Allegheny river, eight miles southeasterly from the county seat, and on four railroad lines, viz.: The Erie, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, the Western New York & Pennsylvania, and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. On account of its superior railroad advantages the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus County, at their annual session in November, 1892, voted to remove the county seat hither, but to legalize the removal the resolution must be ratified by a majority of the voters of the county in November of the present year. The village lies wholly within the Indian reservation and has grown to its present size and importance since the location here of the union depot and railroad shops in 1863. Legal occupancy of the land is vested in and authorized by a system of leases as detailed in Chapter V. of this volume. Under the present system the real estate titles are almost equal to a *fee simple*. The village now has a population of about 4,000. The principal streets have sufficient sewers to afford good drainage, an adequate water system is in operation, and electricity is employed for lighting. It has a Union Free School, several church edifices, a number of commodious brick business blocks and handsome residences, good hotels, etc.

The village of Salamanca was incorporated, by a vote of the inhabitants, at an election held August 30, 1878. Of the two hundred and fifty-six votes cast only twenty-three were against incorporation. At the first election under the charter, held October 5, 1878,\* the following officers were elected: O. S.

Vreeland, president; C. O. Day, E. O'Brien, and William Bartlett, trustees; James McGuire, treasurer; Phineas Stevens, collector; and Carey D. Davie (appointed), clerk. The village has a well-equipped volunteer fire department, the officers of which are: R. H. Carew, chief; F. C. Chesley, first assistant; Frederick Eckhart, second assistant; E. B. Fitzgerald, secretary; H. C. Little, treasurer.

The Salamanca Union Free School was established under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, October 12, 1875, the first trustees being F. B. Mills, E. H. Space, John Keenan, Ira McKibben, C. E. Gallagher, John Nelson, A. Hosley, W. G. Hevenor, and T. A. Heller. The board was organized by electing A. Hosley, president; C. E. Gallagher, clerk; O. B. Senear, collector; J. B. Shaw, treasurer. G. L. Weeks was the first principal of the school. Three buildings are now occupied for school purposes. The one on Maple street, the central school house, erected in 1884, is a large and handsome brick structure, 77 by 110 feet, having two stories and a basement. An extensive circulating and reference library is connected with this building, as are also large zoölogical and geological collections for the use of classes. In the physical and chemical laboratories are found every facility in the way of instruments and apparatus. The building is well lighted, is heated with steam, and has a seating capacity for 800 students. It cost \$35,000. The Newton run division is in a handsome frame structure, 30 by 50 feet, and two stories high. It is surmounted with a belfry, cost \$2,800, has accommodations for 160 pupils, and was first occupied in 1875. The school on the south side of the river is known as the South Side school. This is a building two stories high, of brick, and cost something over \$2,000. It has a seating capacity for 150 pupils. The school registration for 1891-92 was 961, the number of pupils of school age in the village being over 1,000. Of these 60 are at Newton run, 110 at the South Side school, and the remainder are at the central building on Maple street. There is an average daily attendance in all the schools of about 700. The principals of the Union Free School have been G. L. Weeks, E. B. Vreeland, E. L. Blanchard, R. H. Bowles, T. B. Dates, A. B. Davis, A. H. Sage, Henry A. Balcom, H. H. Snell, and J. H. Carfrey. The first Regents' credentials seem to have been awarded during the principalship of E. B. Vreeland. Since that time the attendance has increased with the rapid growth of the village and credentials in large numbers have been awarded of the higher certificates and diplomas. The schools are now under the principalship of J. H. Carfrey, assisted by eighteen teachers, and are supported at a cost of \$11,000. The present officers of the Board of Education are as follows: President, M. W. Frank; clerk, Miss Alice Pickett; treasurer, E. F. Hoy; collector, B. E. Phillips.

Wildwood Cemetery Association was organized in 1881 with Thomas A. Heller, president; O. S. Vreeland, secretary; A. H. Krieger, treasurer. The association purchased a tract of twenty-two acres and gave it the name of

Wildwood Cemetery. It is situated near the north bank of the Allegheny river, about three-fourths of a mile east of the business part of the village.

The First National Bank of Salamanca was organized by the election of the following Board of Directors on April 15, 1880: Edward H. Space, Warren W. Wellman, William T. Fish, Asher W. Miner, J. P. Colgrove, Henry O. Wait, William G. Hevenor, Hudson Ansley, Abijah J. Wellman, Richard J. McKay, and Christian F. Nies. The officers chosen were Edward H. Space, president; J. P. Colgrove, vice-president; and Warren W. Wellman, cashier. Mr. Space resigned as president and H. O. Wait was elected to the position in January, 1881. In July, 1885, Edwin F. Hoy was elected assistant cashier. The capital is \$50,000 and the stockholders receive a semi-annual dividend of from five to six per cent.

The Salamanca National Bank was organized December 26, 1881, by A. G. Dow, of Randolph, the stockholders being Albert G. Dow, Daniel S. Swan, James G. Johnson, Warren Dow, Charles M. Dow, David B. Packer, and Natt W. Davis. The capital stock was \$50,000. The Board of Directors consisted of Albert G. Dow, Warren Dow, Charles M. Dow, Daniel S. Swan, and James G. Johnson, who chose Albert G. Dow, president; Charles M. Dow, vice-president; and Warren Dow, cashier. The bank was opened for business in January, 1882, in a small one-story building on the site now occupied by the Becker-Maney building. March 1, 1882, Warren Dow resigned as cashier and Hiram Fosdick was appointed to the position, which he has since held. April 1, 1882, Mr. Dow individually commenced the erection of the present bank building, which was completed and occupied by the institution in November following. January 9, 1883, the property was purchased for \$5,500. April 1, 1889, A. G. Dow resigned as president and the late Richard J. McKay was elected to the position. In August, 1891, the office of president was again made vacant by the death of Mr. McKay and September 1, 1891, E. B. Vreeland was chosen to the position, which he continues to fill.

The West Salamanca live-stock yards were established in 1872 by W. H. Westinghouse, of Salamanca, and W. D. Talcott, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and operated by them until 1876, when R. J. McKay assumed the management for H. J. Miner, of Dunkirk. June 1, 1882, Mr. McKay acquired the sole charge by lease and August 1, 1883, took in as partner Hon. John B. McPherson, of New Jersey. The yards are extensively patronized as a resting and feeding place between Chicago and New York.

The Salamanca tannery was purchased in November, 1888, by the present proprietors, James Horton & Co., of George Williams. The firm is composed of James Horton, H. H. Crary, Walter Horton, E. G. Davidge, W. G. Garrett, and L. R. Johnson, all practical tanners. F. W. Simmons is the general superintendent. There are eight buildings well equipped and substantially built. The output is 500 sides of Union Crop sole leather per day. The tannery consumes about 12,000 cords of bark yearly and gives employment to eighty-five

men. In 1863 a tannery was first erected on this site and was successively operated by Curtis & Demming, Curtis & Williams, C. H. & G. L. Williams. The present firm removed the old buildings and erected the plant now in operation.

The Salamanca Iron Works are located on the south side of the Allegheny and near the tracks of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. The plant was erected in 1885 by S. H. Lego & Son, who conducted business until May 15, 1891, when it was purchased by T. L. De Nike, H. G. Forbes, and H. F. McCann. Four months later Mr. McCann became sole proprietor. November 1, 1891, E. D. Van Etten purchased an equal interest with Mr. McCann and the business has since been conducted by these men. They manufacture castings, iron columns, mill machinery, etc., making a specialty of a machine for grinding matcher heads in planing-mills. They also do repairing and deal in boilers, oils, belting, and mill supplies.

The "Hemlock Mills," situated on the south bank of the Allegheny, are operated by steam and have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. They belong to the estate of James G. Fitts and occupy the site of a saw-mill erected by John Green. In 1856 the site became the property of the Tuna Lumber Company, composed of S. W. Bradley, David Harrower, Anthony Fay, and a Mr. Barker. They removed the old mill and built another for water-power. This was burned in 1863, was rebuilt by them, and was finally owned by S. W. Bradley. At his death about 1868 the property was transferred to Hall & Whitmore. In 1883 it passed to the firm of Fitts & Kent.

The Weaver Lumber Company, of Rochester, has a lumber manufacturing plant in Salamanca on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The superintendent is H. G. Osborne. This concern succeeded W. J. Osborne Co., who built the mills in 1888.

The Salamanca steam grist-mill was built by George W. Hagadorn and completed in December, 1876. Since December, 1883, the property has been owned by Mrs. G. W. Hagadorn and is now conducted by R. H. Hoag & Co. The motive power is steam and the capacity is sixty bushels of feed per hour. The Sowl Milling Company's City mills were built in 1887 by Sowl, Stevens & Co. The Salamanca Steam Laundry was established by M. D. Chase in 1883, passed through several hands, and finally became the property of Charles Nies and L. J. Parker.

The Salamanca Embroidery Company (limited) erected a brick building, 30x90 feet, near the eastern limits of the incorporation, in 1883. In 1886 the plant was rented by Ferdinand Breuschwyler, who conducted it nearly a year, when he returned to his native country, Switzerland. Jacob Huberlin was manager a year, when Mr. Breuschwyler returned and has since been either manager or proprietor. He does embroidery in chenille, silk, and cotton, and gives employment to thirty-five hands.

The Salamanca Gas Company was organized June 1, 1886, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are Daniel O'Day, president; G. W. Colton,



treasurer ; D. N. Payne, general manager ; Mr. Ryan, superintendent. They supply the village with natural gas for fuel and artificial gas for light through fifteen miles of street mains.

I. M. Crawford and wife, in the spring of 1886, erected a small conservatory for the purpose of growing bulbs and house plants. This ultimately evolved their present business and establishment, known as the South Side Greenhouses.

E. W. Very & Son are proprietors of the Salamanca Marble and Granite Works, one of the largest establishments of the kind in Cattaraugus county. They deal in all of the leading varieties of granite and American and foreign marble, and also contract for building stone and flagging for sidewalks.

The Indian Congregational church, organized by Rev. Charles Potter, erected a house of worship a few miles below Salamanca on the Allegheny in 1858, and for several years enjoyed the labors of Rev. William Hall, the long-time missionary among the Indians. The First Baptist church of Bucktooth was formed among the Indians in 1858 by Rev. N. Smith. May 22, 1860, the body was incorporated and the same year a church edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It was built a few miles below West Salamanca and would seat 200 persons. In 1874 a native Seneca, A. D. Blinkley, was ordained pastor and Peter Sundown was elected deacon.

Episcopal services were held in West Salamanca as early as 1863 by Rev. P. P. Kidder, then rector of St. John's church of Ellicottville, which resulted in the organization of St. Mary's church at West Salamanca in 1865, represented by twenty-five families and a membership of thirty-four. A house of worship was erected and was first occupied November 19, 1865. J. H. Waterbury, its organizer, was the first rector; Jesse T. Fosdick and John Hill, wardens. The society continued to worship in this house until 1875, when the edifice was sold to the Methodists of the place and since then the society has worshiped in Salamanca. They erected the frame church on Wildwood avenue in 1877. The removal of the church was occasioned by the removal of business following the removal of the railroad depot and shops from West Salamanca to Salamanca. The church property, including buildings and grounds, is valued at \$5,500. The membership is 200 with Rex. T. A. Parnell as rector. The Sunday school has sixty-five scholars.

The First Methodist Episcopal church of Salamanca was organized and incorporated February 10, 1873, with H. O. Wait, S. S. Palmer, and George B. Stebbins as trustees, and with twenty-three members. The church edifice was completed and dedicated January 11, 1874. Rev. J. E. Brown had preached to a small audience prior to the organization. The first pastor (1873) was Rev. L. L. Luce. The church now has 171 members with Rev. Azara C. Spencer as pastor. The house of worship cost \$4,000 and with the grounds and other property is now valued at \$5,000. It will seat 450 people. The Sunday school has 150 pupils with Mrs. A. C. Fisher as superintendent.

The West Salamanca Methodist Episcopal church is a part of the parish

of the M. E. church of Salamanca and attended by the same pastor. It was organized in 1875 by Rev. H. H. Moore. April 2, 1875, the edifice erected by the society of St. Mary's Episcopal church was purchased and has since been the church of the Methodist people of the West village. The property is valued at \$1,500. The building has a seating capacity of 200 persons. It has thirty-five members and a Sunday school of 125 scholars. Rev. A. C. Spencer as pastor.

The First Baptist church of Salamanca was organized March 3, 1873, by Rev. G. W. Varnum, with twelve members, and was formally recognized by a council composed of neighboring churches July 24, 1873. On that day the church edifice was dedicated, which cost \$2,300, much of which was contributed by the first deacon of the church, Samuel Learned. Elder D. E. Burt was the first pastor. The present number of members is ninety-five. W. W. Wellman, K. Kelsey, and J. L. Sowl are trustees. The present pastor is J. W. Millard. The church has a seating capacity of 300 people. The property is valued at \$3,000. The Sunday school is attended by 100 pupils under R. C. Hinkley as superintendent.

The First Congregational church of Salamanca was organized March 11, 1875, by Rev. J. D. Stewart, who called a council of neighboring Congregational churches to assist him. The membership then consisted of twenty-seven persons and Rev. Mr. Stewart became their first pastor. The society met for worship in the Baptist church until the church edifice on River street was completed in 1876. This structure is a part of the present edifice. In 1887 a brick front was erected. The church was re-seated and will now seat 300 persons. The property is valued at \$6,200. Rev. C. H. Crawford succeeded Rev. J. D. Stewart and since 1878 the pastors have been Rev. H. M. Higley, Rev. Robert Sharp, Rev. W. D. Henry, Rev. G. E. Soper, Rev. H. M. Altman, Rev. Mrs. Guernsey (wife of Rev. H. E.), and the present one, Rev. M. L. Dalton, who began his pastorate May 1, 1891. The membership is 103. The Sunday school has 230 pupils with an average attendance of 140. A. W. Ferrin has been superintendent since May 1, 1883.

In 1850 a few Catholic families moved into the town of Salamanca and settled on the line of the Erie railroad. Soon after Father McKeevers, from Ellicottville, visited them and attended to their spiritual wants. For some years priests from Ellicottville and later from Jamestown occasionally said mass and administered the sacraments in private houses and in public halls. In 1862 a frame church edifice, 32x50 feet, was erected just beyond the reservation limits at West Salamanca. Rev. Patricio Burns was the first pastor and attended it once a month from Jamestown, where he resided. The parish had grown to a membership of about 300 and the needs of a resident priest were felt. Soon after the erection of the church a parsonage was built and the entire property was valued at \$3,000. Rev. Father McMullen was the first resident pastor, and the Catholic people of Little Valley and Great Valley were

identified as members of his parish. The priests who followed Father McMullen were Fathers Wagner, Bloomer, and Baxter, each remaining but a short time. In 1870 Rev. John Byron was placed in charge and in 1875 leased land on West River street in Salamanca on which, in the following year, he erected St. John's church. A suitable building near the church was purchased for a parsonage. In 1882 the Catholic population of the town had so largely increased that St. John's church was no longer suitable and the present edifice, St. Patrick's church, was erected at a cost of about \$18,000. It is a brick structure and one of the finest church edifices in the county. Under the supervision of Father Byron a frame church was erected in the village of Little Valley and also one at Kill Buck in the town of Great Valley. The church at Little Valley is now attended from Randolph. The one at Kill Buck is no longer used, the people in that vicinity attending service at St. Patrick's in Salamanca. Father Byron worked hard and well in Salamanca. He died May 31, 1889. He was succeeded in the parish by Rev. M. P. Connerly, a priest of the Buffalo diocese. He remained in the charge about eight months, and was succeeded by Rev. P. Berkery, who commenced his charge of the parish May 1, 1890. In 1892 a parochial school building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. The parochial residence was given up to the Sisters of St. Joseph from Buffalo, who have charge of the school, as a convent, and the Space place across the street from the church was purchased as a home for the priest. St. Patrick's Parochial School was opened September 5, 1892, with 200 children and five teachers. It now has about 275 scholars.

The Church of the Holy Cross (Polish Roman Catholic), of Salamanca, was organized August 5, 1893, with about 350 members. The corner-stone of their church edifice on Broad street was laid September 3d with appropriate ceremonies. The priest in charge is Father Besinski, a Polander. It is the intention to found very soon a parochial school, in which the Polish children can be taught in their native language.

The Free Methodist church on Academy street is under the pastorship of Rev. G. S. Chamberlain. It has a flourishing Sunday school.

Cattaraugus Lodge, No. 239, F. & A. M., was instituted at Little Valley under a dispensation granted in 1850 to Benjamin Chamberlain, Staley N. Clarke, Samuel Barrows, Solomon S. Childs, Gaius Wheaton, Luther Peabody, Israel Day, Moses Beecher, Smith Finch, and Ira Gaylord. The first officers were Ira Gaylord, M.; Benjamin Chamberlain, S. W.; and Luther Peabody, J. W. The lodge received its charter in June, 1851. The meetings were held at Little Valley until December, 1873, when the lodge was removed to Salamanca. It is now in a flourishing condition. The officers are George B. Abbott, M.; Edward F. Norton, S. W.; Henry C. Whitlock, J. W.; Andrew H. Krieger, treasurer; Ernest D. Van Etten, secretary.

Salamanca Chapter, No. 266, R. A. M., was instituted under a dispensation granted March 6, 1872, to John B. Shaw, H. P.; E. H. Space, K.; and compan-

ions Chase, Whipple, Krieger, Brainard, Waterman, Griffin, Wait, Elliott, Hevenor, Henderson, O'Donnell, and Farquharson. The chapter was chartered about a year later. The principal officers in 1893 are Thomas A. Heller, H. P.; Otis B. Fullam, K.; Isaac Brown, S.; Andrew H. Krieger, treasurer; William C. Hirschert, secretary.

Salamanca Commandery, No. 62, K. T., was chartered in the spring of 1893. It was organized under a dispensation of the Grand Commandery of this State a year previous. Its principal officers are E. B. Vreeland, C.; Henry O. Wait, G.; William L. Alexander, C. G.; Frank W. Simmons, P.; William G. Hevenor, treasurer; William C. Hirschert, recorder.

Salamanca Lodge, No. 501, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 17, 1882. The first officers were W. C. Palmer, N. G.; S. A. Beckwith, V. G.; A. H. Forman, secretary; Daniel Folts, treasurer. It now has 153 members.

Salamanca Encampment, No. 124, I. O. O. F., has forty-eight members. The officers are W. H. Agnew, C. P.; H. W. Berry, S.; Fred Stillman, treas.

Star Union, No. 336, E. A. U., was organized March 22, 1879. It now has 155 members. Salamanca Lodge, No. 37, A. O. U. W., was instituted September 7, 1876, with thirty-six members.

Sherwood Post, No. 380, G. A. R., was organized September 1, 1891, with about thirty members and the following officers: Jerome Brownell, commander; J. A. Andrews, senior vice-commander; Samuel C. Shirley, junior vice-commander; Rev. M. F. Trippe, chaplain. The present membership numbers ninety-six with the same officers first elected. Connected is a Woman's Relief Corps, of which Mrs. Alice Markell is president, and Krieger Camp, Sons of Veterans, of which George S. Beckwith is commander.

Forest Council, No. 24, Home Circle, was organized in January, 1880, with twenty members. Seneca Council, No. 258, Royal Arcanum, was organized February 17, 1879, with seventeen members. Banner Lodge, No. 314, K. of H., was instituted June 28, 1876, with fifteen members. Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, was organized March 19, 1893, with thirty-five members. Salamanca Union of the W. C. T. U. is offered in 1893 by Mrs. M. Hubbard, president; Mrs. J. Paxton, Mrs. E. Saxton, Mrs. B. M. Dalton, and Mrs. Mary Payne, vice-presidents; Mrs. E. R. Jones, recording secretary; Mrs. Dell Spaulding, treasurer. The union meets every Friday in a hall controlled by the Salamanca Reading Room Association.

Jerome A. Andrews, the second child of Willis M. and Mariette Andrews, was born at East Otto, Jan. 6, 1839, and married Emma Lattin, daughter of Linus Lattin, of Mansfield, Sept. 23, 1868. Their children are Bret, born Feb. 5, 1871, married Fannie, daughter of A. F. Benson, of Cattaraugus, Jan. 28, 1893; Neil, born Dec. 27, 1874, a law student in Buffalo; and Max, born July 4, 1884. Jerome A. remained on the farm till April, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vols., in which he served as private and sergeant through all the hard-fought battles during his term of enlistment, re-enlisting in 1865 as veteran and first lieutenant. Immediately subsequent to the fall

of the Confederacy he engaged in the sale of general merchandise with his brother G. W. at East Otto, continuing until 1869, when he went to New Albion, where he was postmaster, and subsequently removing to Cattaraugus, where he engaged in the same business. Thence he went to Salamanca and engaged in the hardware trade with Hon. S. S. Laing, which business he still follows with his oldest son Bret as J. A. Andrews & Son. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles and has been several times commander of E. A. Andrews Post, No. 287, which was named for his brother, and has also been a delegate to State and National encampments. He is now an aid-de-camp on the staff of the department commander of the State of New York. (See also p. 552.)

James S. Beers's father, Benjamin Beers, and mother, Sarah Osterbank, were natives of Connecticut. He was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1816, and settled in Little Valley in 1850, whence he removed to West Salamanca in the fall of 1864, where he still resides. His leading life occupation has been that of a jeweler.

Stephen A. Beckwith, born in Fredonia, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1837, attended the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began the trade of a carriage painter. May 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., was married in June 7, 1861, and was discharged June 22, 1863. He was at the first battle of Bull Run, served in the Peninsula campaign, and was at Chancellorsville. In Jan., 1862, he was detailed on recruiting service and, spent about three months in New York city. At Fair Oaks he had an attack of typhoid fever and was sent in a delirious condition to the hospital on David's Island. Returning to his regiment he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and at the close of the war returned home with the rank of sergeant. He married, Oct. 19, 1864, Philopene Seil. In the fall of 1875 he removed to Salamanca, where he is engaged in the manufacture, repair, and sale of carriages. He is a member of Sherwood Post, No. 380, and has two sons and two daughters.

Jerome Brownell was born in Perrington, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1843. Aug. 8, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 108th N. Y. Vols., and fought his first battle at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He was also at Chancellorsville and at Gettysburg, where he was struck by bullets five times and received a severe wound in his right shoulder. After recovering he went into the Second Brigade brass band as a musician in the Veteran Reserve Corps and was discharged July 25, 1865. He was then a miller in several places until 1880, when he settled in Salamanca, where he now resides, and where he is an engineer. He is now serving his second term as commander of Sherwood Post, No. 380, G. A. R. March 21, 1866, he married Patience A. Furlow. Children: James C. and Willard J.

Homer E. Crandall, son of Ira C. and Sarah J. (Duncan) Crandall, was born in Mansfield in 1863. About 1873 his father, who had been a farmer in Napoli, removed to the village of Cattaraugus, where he engaged in mercantile business. Homer E. attended the public schools and Chamberlain Institute, and at the age of fourteen began teaching common schools and taught five terms. He then entered a drug store in Randolph. In 1882 he came to Salamanca, where he remained a year with Dr. C. P. Colgrove and the late Dr. Day. In 1883 he entered the New York College of Pharmacy and was graduated therefrom in 1884. For one year he was in New York in charge of the prescription department in Murray Hill pharmacy and then returned to Salamanca as a clerk in the Palace drug store. At the death of Dr. Day he became his successor. April 26, 1888, he married Nellie V. Pickett.

William P. Crawford, son of Judge William and Nancy (Reed) Crawford,



was born in Emlenton, Pa., March 15, 1810. His father was a prominent citizen of Venango county and held the office of judge. William P. came to Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1832, and engaged in cutting and hauling pine timber to the saw-mills. In the spring he ran a raft to Pittsburg and was thenceforward a river pilot until the railroad was completed. About 1839, with Jonathan Thompson, Robert Miles, and John McCullough, he built the Bucktooth mills on the south bank of the Allegheny river, about one mile below West Salamanca. Around these mills sprung up a little hamlet of about twenty families, which was the first within the town of Salamanca. He bought quite extensively of the timber of the Indians on the reservation and of the white settlers. In 1841 he married Catherine S., daughter of Luther Badger, also a pioneer of Bucktooth Mills. In the fall of 1847 he moved his family to the homestead, where he died Feb. 25, 1891. He succeeded John Boardman as postmaster about 1852 and held the position twenty-two years. He held most of the important offices of the town and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican. He was often a delegate to political conventions.

Westbrook L. Davenport, son of Cyrinius and Cornelia (Lownsberry) Davenport, was born in Wawarsing, N. Y., April 3, 1846. He began life as a driver for his father on the Delaware & Hudson canal, his father being proprietor of two canal boats. In Dec., 1863, he enlisted in Co. G, 56th N. Y. Vols., and served until the close of the war. He received a gun-shot wound in his foot at the battle of Honey Hill near Charleston, S. C. In the spring of 1871 he settled in Salamanca and became an employee of the Erie railroad, being now assistant cashier of the freight department. Mr. Davenport is a staunch Republican and has been adjutant of Sherwood Post, No. 380, G. A. R. Oct. 17, 1875, he married M. Etta, daughter of H. V. B. Barker, of Cuba, N. Y. They have two sons and a daughter.

Charles A. Doty was born in Geneseo, N. Y., July 25, 1860. His father, William H. Doty, was a customs house officer in New York city, where the family resided several years. He learned the trade of harness making and in 1882 came to Salamanca, where he still resides. In May, 1885, he purchased a harness business and has since conducted a thriving trade. He married Mary L., daughter of Henry Johnson, of Salamanca, and has one son. His uncle, Lockwood L. Doty, was Governor Morgan's private secretary and the editor of the *Livingston Republican*.

Benjamin F. Eaton, son of Ira and Priscilla (McKeen) Eaton, was born in Colden, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1843. His father was a native of New Hampshire and of English descent. His mother was also born in New Hampshire and was of Scotch ancestry. He supplemented his public school education with a term at Griffith Institute in Springville. He spent fifteen years in the west, principally in Iowa, engaged in stock-raising and farming. Returning to his native State in Feb., 1882, he spent two years in farming in Springville and in 1884 settled in Salamanca, where he is still engaged in merchandizing. In Jan., 1879, he married Anna Maloney, of West Valley. Children: Albert R., Mabel Blanche, Franklin J., and Viva J.

William T. Fish, son of Joseph and Lucia (Fields) Fish, was born in Tioga county, Pa., in 1836, early learned the shoemaker's trade, and entered the store of his brother at Kill Buck as a clerk. When his brother sold to Charles Burnside Mr. Fish was placed in charge of the store and all of Mr. Burnside's book-keeping. Two years later he was admitted to partnership in the store under the firm name of W. T. Fish & Co. Two years afterward they built

the first store in Salamanca and opened it for trade in the spring of 1865. A year later Mr. Fish purchased the interest of Mr. Burnside and has since conducted business alone. In the great fire in 1880 his store and stock were destroyed. He immediately rebuilt his present brick block. In 1880 he was influential in organizing the First National Bank of Salamanca and has since been one of its directors. He is a staunch Republican and has often served as a delegate to conventions. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was six years a member of the Board of Education. In 1862 he married Mary J. Brace, of Dunkirk, N. Y. Children: William J., Charles A., and Minnie C.

James G. Fitts, son of Isaac and Nancy (Bayley) Fitts, natives of Southamptton, Mass., was born in Dorchester, N. H., Nov. 30, 1829. His father, a pioneer farmer, removed to Dorchester in 1812 or 1813. He began business as a carpenter and was engaged near Boston about four years. In 1856 he came to Cattaraugus county and engaged in manufacturing lumber by contract for Blake, Elwell & Co., of Kill Buck, where he remained until 1869, when he settled in Salamanca (then Bucktooth). He assumed the management of the Hemlock mills under contract with Hall & Whitmore to saw all the pine timber on a tract of 7,000 or 8,000 acres. This employed him thirteen years. During this time Mr. Fitts manufactured an aggregate of 50,000,000 feet of pine and a large quantity of hemlock lumber and gave employment to fifty or sixty men. In 1883 he became, with Alonzo M. Kent, proprietor of the Hemlock mills. Mr. Fitts also divided a tract of seventy-five acres into village lots. His brother, Ephraim Fitts, was supervisor of Great Valley in 1885. In Feb., 1861, he married Mary C. Gillies, of Scotch descent, who was born on the Atlantic ocean in 1843. He died April 2, 1893.

Hiram Fosdick, son of Samuel and Caroline (Humphrey) Fosdick, was born in Erie county, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1827, and was reared in Youngstown, Niagara county. He became a tailor and when eighteen went to Michigan, where he remained five years as a journeyman. He also learned of his father the trade of carpenter and in 1849 settled in Randolph, where he resumed his trade as a tailor, which he conducted several years. On account of impaired health he took up the business of carpenter, which he continued until 1860, when he became the book-keeper and salesman for A. G. Dow, then dealing in hardware. In Feb., 1863, he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was citizen clerk in the post quartermaster's department. In December he returned to Randolph and had charge of Hon. A. G. Dow's banking business in his absence as member of Assembly. In the spring of 1864 Mr. Dow bought a hardware business in East Randolph and made Mr. Fosdick his equal partner. In 1865 that business was closed up and consolidated with Warren Dow's stock of hardware in Randolph and the combined store was conducted under the firm name of Dow & Fosdick until 1868, when the business was sold. April 1, 1869, he again entered Mr. Dow's banking office, where he remained until Oct., 1875, when he had a position with the State Bank of Randolph, where he was employed until he resigned March 1, 1882, to accept the position of cashier of the Salamanca National Bank, which position he has since filled. In 1866 Mr. Fosdick married Helen Windsor, of York, N. Y.

Charles E. Gallagher was born of Irish parentage in Little Valley, June 15, 1849, was educated in the common schools and in Randolph Academy, studied law with Hudson Ansley and others, and had charge of the law office of Judge Lamb and C. P. Vedder in Salamanca about two years, but never made application for admission to the bar. His sight became impaired and

for a while he was totally blind. Partially recovering he opened a hardware and grocery store in Salamanca and is now engaged in the sale of hardware, agricultural implements, carriages, and sleighs, and as a contractor and builder.

Frank H. Gardner was born in Salamanca, Feb. 3, 1862. He is the son of C. S. Gardner and received a good business education in Cleveland, Ohio, after which he learned the printer's trade in his native village. He married Annie Coyle, Oct. 27, 1884, and has three children.

C. R. Gibson has resided in Salamanca several years. He built the opera house in 1890, on the site of the one erected by Fitts & Ansley, and has recently metamorphosed it into stores. He is a wholesale dealer in wines and liquors and one of the substantial men of the village.

Noble H. Gillespie, a native of the North of Ireland and of Scotch descent, was born May 3, 1859, emigrated to America in the spring of 1880, and settled in Chicago, where he was engaged in the meat packing establishment of Fowler Brothers, who sent him to Salamanca in 1881 to superintend their refrigerator department. He was their agent alternately in Chicago and Salamanca until 1889, since which time he has been a permanent resident here and is now engaged in the harness business. Oct. 28, 1886, he married Emma, daughter of A. H. Krieger.

Rev. William Hall, son of Ephraim, was born in Dracut, Mass., Sept. 20, 1808. His father settled in Hanover, N. Y., in 1810. At the age of twenty-six he was ordained a minister of the Congregational church. Oct. 22, 1834, he married Emeline Gaylord and the next day came with his bride to the Allegany reservation and located at Bucktooth Mills as an Indian missionary to the Seneca Nation. In May following his house was burned and one Indian boy perished in the flames. He then removed to Old Town in South Valley, where he labored as an Indian missionary, being sustained by the American Board of Foreign Missions, and had very little intercourse with white people for twenty years. Except about ten years which he spent as a home missionary in London, Mich., he labored constantly as a Christian minister with the Seneca Indians. In 1878 he was placed on the retired list, but he has continually preached to his Indian congregation. He resides in West Salamanca. His life work has been one of great hardship and self-denial. Feb. 17, 1882, his wife died; of three sons and three daughters three are living: Silas C., Mrs. Lydia S. Halleck, and Mrs. Clarissa Peabody. Nov. 24, 1891, Mr. Hall married Mrs. Sophia M. (Phillips), widow of Sylvester Cowles, D.D., of Randolph.

Robert H. Hoag, son of Alexander and Margaret (Brown) Hoag, was born in County Entran, North of Ireland, in 1842, of Scotch ancestry, and came to America with his parents, a brother, and three sisters in 1846, spending three years in the city of New York, where Alexander was engaged as a stone mason. The family settled in 1849 in Humphrey, whence, in 1876, he removed to Salamanca, where he still resides. Robert H. Hoag enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, in Co. I, 37th N. Y. Vols., participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, and siege of Richmond, and was discharged for disability. In 1880 he settled in Salamanca and since 1884 has been the business manager of the firm of R. H. Hoag & Co. He is a member of Sherwood Post, G. A. R.

James C. Keating, son of John and Ellen (Carran) Keating, was born in Hanover, N. Y., April 18, 1856. He learned telegraphy and was employed by the Erie Railroad Company from the age of seventeen until 1879. He conducted the Union House in Olean in 1880 and was again a telegraph operator until the fall of 1882. He then settled in Salamanca and conducted a restaur-

ant. In 1890 he erected Hotel Keating and opened it to the public Jan. 1, 1891. He has one of the best hotels in Cattaraugus county.

Truman Kelsey, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Carver) Kelsey, was born in Smyrna, N. Y., June 30, 1801. Jan. 27, 1825, he married Laura Olin, who was born in Vermont, Feb. 25, 1807. In 1825 they settled in Great Valley one mile west of Peth, where Mrs. Kelsey died Oct. 27, 1856. Soon afterward Mr. Kelsey went to Delevan, Wis., where he died. He held most of the town offices and was many years a justice of the peace. He had six sons and seven daughters, of whom one son died in infancy.

Kathalo Kelsey, the third son of Truman, was born on the homestead in Great Valley, Dec. 25, 1830, and was educated in the common schools, in the Ellicottville Union School, and in Olean Academy, and began business as a teamster in the lumber woods. He also taught district schools in winter and with his brother Samuel bought the homestead, which for several years they conducted, having also an extensive nursery of fruit trees, shrubs, etc. From 1868 to 1873 he was a farmer in Kansas. Returning to Cattaraugus county he settled in 1875 in Salamanca, where he has since followed the professions of civil engineering and land surveying. Sept. 2, 1861, he married Agnes Flint, of Great Valley, and has five children. They belong to the Baptist church.

Hon. Solon S. Laing, son of John (see page 557), was born in East Otto in 1847 and was educated in the common schools and in the Buffalo Commercial College. In 1870 he began business as a hardware dealer in his native town, where he carried on trade eighteen years. He is now of the firm of Laing & Andrews, hardware dealers in Salamanca. Mr. Laing is a prominent Democrat and represented East Otto on the Board of Supervisors in 1884, 1885, 1889, and 1890, was sixteen years a member and two years chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and several times represented his district in State conventions. He was postmaster of East Otto several years, cashier of the Bank of Cattaraugus some time, and for five years has been president of that institution. He was elected member of Assembly in 1891 and was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, of Agriculture, and of Indian Affairs. In the spring of 1892 he removed to Salamanca, where he now resides. In the fall of 1870 he married Martha D. Eddy, of Mansfield, and has a son and a daughter.

John D. McDonell, born in Ottawa, Canada, in the year 1826, was educated in the public schools and academies, was a clerk in his uncle's general store and lumber camps, and began business as a merchant in his native city (then Bytown), where he remained until 1856, when he came to this State. In 1859 he became a clerk for the Erie railroad and in 1866 settled in Salamanca. Since 1888 he has conducted a news, book, and stationery business. He is of staunch Highland Scotch descent and inherits many native characteristics.

Richard J. McKay, of Scotch descent, was born in Mansfield, April 23, 1842. His great-great-grandfather, Elkenny McKay, emigrated to America from Edinburgh, Scotland, about 1725. His father was one of the well-known McKay family of nine brothers. Richard J., in Aug., 1863, enlisted in the 13th N. Y. H. A., but was rejected by the examining surgeon. He began business as a butcher and dealer in meat in West Salamanca in 1863. With and without partners he dealt extensively until 1864 in horses, cattle, and sheep, which he shipped to eastern markets and later to the Pennsylvania oil regions, and produced oil near Titusville, where he had a packing and wholesale pork and beef market in 1871. In 1874 he began buying dead and crip-



pled stock in the West Salamanca stock yards and soon made this a very profitable business. In 1876 he was made cashier of the stock yards and a year later became general manager. In 1882 he leased the yards and in 1883 Hon. John R. McPherson associated in business with him, and the yards were enlarged and the business reached huge proportions. Mr. McKay was elected the first president of the village of West Salamanca in 1884 and became a director of the First National Bank of Salamanca in April, 1880, resigning the position in July, 1889. He was elected president of the Salamanca National Bank in April, 1889, and held the position at the time of his death. When Mr. McKay became president of the bank the management of the stock yards was given to his son, John J. McKay, who has since conducted the business. Mr. McKay died in Aug., 1891.

Peter Messinger, born in Baden, Germany, June 3, 1831, was there a drafted soldier at the age of twenty-one and served in the German army until 1855. Without leave of absence he emigrated to America in a sailing vessel, which was six weeks crossing the Atlantic. He arrived in Kill Buck, Sept. 20, 1855, and on the 24th engaged as a laborer in the "Hemlock mills." Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 154th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged June 21, 1865. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville and of Gettysburg, where he was taken prisoner and confined in the southern prisons until March 1, 1865, when he was paroled and taken to the Union hospital, whence he was sent home on a furlough and was finally discharged at Elmira. In Sept., 1871, he entered the employ of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad, and since 1872 has been local car inspector for the Erie railroad. He is a member of Sherwood Post, No. 380, G. A. R. July 9, 1857, he married Catherine Bachmann, of Germany; children: Carl H., born June 4, 1858; Cora M., born May 29, 1866; and Emma, born Sept. 30, 1868.

The Miller Brothers (E. H. and H. J.), dealers in wall papers, window shades, etc., who employ constantly a corps of skilled workman in paper hanging and painting, have been located in Salamanca since 1881. Their enterprise has become one of the leading industries of the town.

Charles Neis, born in Prussia, Germany, in 1848, received a substantial education in the public schools of his native country, and in 1867 emigrated to America and joined his sister, Mrs. Krieger, in Salamanca, where he still resides. He began business as a journeyman cabinet maker and soon established a trade of his own. About 1876 he engaged in dealing in real estate and became also an extensive builder on his own lands, having completed in Salamanca the new Neis block at a cost of about \$25,000. He also erected the brick block on the corner of Main and Maple streets and besides has built numerous hotels and dwelling houses in Salamanca and in Bradford, Pa. He has been trustee and treasurer of the village and was one of the founders and continuously a director of the First National Bank. In the spring of 1878 he married Emma Coast, of Olean, and has five sons and two daughters.

John J. Nichols, son of John and Ann (Seeley) Nichols, was born in Warsaw, N. Y., May 16, 1843, and was reared a farmer. Oct. 29, 1861, he enlisted in Co. D, 64th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged with the rank of sergeant Oct. 29, 1864. He participated in all the battles of his regiment until his discharge, and at the Wilderness was under fire every day from May 6 until July 30, 1864.

E. F. Norton is engaged in the sale of watches, clocks, and jewelry in Salamanca, and is a man of high character and sound business principles.



John O'Brien, born June 22, 1859, in Limestone, attended the schools of Salamanca and his native town, followed railroading for a time, and finally settled permanently in Salamanca, where he conducts a billiard parlor. May 13, 1885, he married Ettie, daughter of M. M. Sullivan.

William C. Palmer, son of Amos N. and Mary (Barber) Palmer, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in 1833. At the age of eighteen he became a clerk in a general store and in 1871 came to East Randolph as a dealer in groceries, where he remained in trade until 1877, when he established the same business in Salamanca, where he still resides. About 1888 he formed a partnership with Thomas P. Jones under the firm name of Palmer & Jones. They also have a large store in Bradford, Pa. In 1856 he married Sarah J. Watson, of South Kingston, R. I., and they have had three sons and five daughters; one of the daughters and all the sons are deceased; those living are Eveline (Mrs. A. P. Sprague), Media (Mrs. Benjamin Watson), Susie, and Ruby.

J. Davis Palmer, born in Lindley, N. Y., May 31, 1850, came to Salamanca in the fall of 1869 and purchased the interest of Robert H. Walker in a grocery business in which Mr. Walker was a partner with James H. Palmer, brother of J. D. He was a merchant with his brother three or four years under the firm name of Palmer Brothers, and was a clerk in the express office under A. M. Chase from 1874 until 1879, when he became express messenger, which position he still holds. His brother formed a partnership with Hevenor Brothers, sold to them, and afterward was a druggist, which business he continued until his death Dec. 6, 1874. J. D. Palmer married Emma, daughter of Daniel Hale, of Olean; children: Arthur D. (who married Anna Smith, of Newark, N. Y., and has one daughter), Ralph H., Estelle, and Alma.

Daniel H. and Otis H. Patterson, oldest and youngest sons of Robert and Charlotte (Howe) Patterson, are natives of Great Valley. They began business as lumbermen, which has always been their avocation. They built their mills in Salamanca village, on the Allegheny river, in the fall of 1880 and began sawing lumber Jan. 6, 1881. They manufacture annually from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 feet. Robert Patterson was born in Center township, Butler county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1800. Their grandfather was a native of Cumberland county, Pa., was a farmer, and died in Butler county, Pa., in 1847. Their great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland at an early day and settled in Cumberland county. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was killed. Robert Patterson settled in Great Valley in 1827, where he was a lumberman, hotel keeper, and farmer. He cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay and after the formation of the Republican party he labored for its success. He was a Presbyterian. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are deceased.

Frank A. Reeves, of West Salamanca, son of George W. (see page 501), was born Nov. 30, 1857. He was a student in Chamberlain Institute five years and commenced teaching public schools before he was seventeen years of age, teaching in all twenty-eight terms. In 1877 he was principal of the Union School of West Salamanca, was principal of the graded school of Columbus, Pa., two years, and then engaged in general merchandizing. He was burned out in Sept., 1889, and is now conducting a grocery store. In June, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of West Salamanca, which position he still holds. He has also served as trustee of the village. March 27, 1879, he married Nellie J. Childs, of West Salamanca.

Elisha Reynolds was born in Savoy, Mass., Dec. 10, 1816, and in 1844 married Maria, sister of Hon. Commodore P. Vedder. For many years he resided

in Franklinville, but latterly lived in Salamanca with his son, Vedder C. Reynolds, where he died May 19, 1893. His wife died in Franklinville, March 4, 1884. All their six children survive them. (See page 400.)

Oscar B. Seneer, son of George W., was born in Milford, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1831, removed with his parents to Ellicottville in 1833, and became a salesman in a general store. In 1857 he was admitted a partner with one of his employers, Francis Green, Jr., in mercantile and lumber business, in which he has alone and with others been engaged to the present time. He is a staunch Republican and in Great Valley and Salamanca has held several town offices. He was deputy sheriff from 1873 to 1876.

James O. Spencer, son of Col. James O. and Triphena (Chamberlain) Spencer, was born in Cuba, N. Y., April 28, 1844. His father was a pioneer of Cuba, where he built a frame house and the first good hotel. He was supervisor for fourteen or fifteen consecutive years and was colonel of the militia. His mother was a sister of Judge Benjamin Chamberlain, in whose family James O. was reared. May 16, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 37th N. Y. Vols., served his term of enlistment, and re-enlisted in Co. D, 179th N. Y. Vols., and served to the close of the war, being discharged July 30, 1865. He was duty-sergeant of Co. H and first sergeant of Co. D, and participated in twenty battles, escaping without a wound. Mr. Spencer was captured in front of Petersburg in July, 1864, and was confined in prison ten months, being released on parole in June, 1865. He studied law at East Randolph with Jenkins & Goodwill several months, removed to Portageville, N. Y., where he pursued his law studies with E. Townsend over a year and served as justice of the peace, and in 1879 removed to Salamanca, where he still resides. He is serving his second term as justice of the peace of Salamanca and is police justice of West Salamanca. He served as justice of sessions in 1890 and was the Democratic nominee for member of Assembly in the fall of 1890. He is president of the Board of Education of West Salamanca. July 4, 1872, he married Arvilla D. Metcalf, of Randolph. Children: John J., born May 4, 1873, entered the law office of Ansley & Davis at the age of fourteen; George B. Mc., born July 12, 1876, a law student with Judge Vreeland since 1880; Armenia T., born in Oct., 1881.

George Shedd, son of John D., was born in Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1836. April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Co. F, 3d Ohio Vols., while on a visit in Hamilton, Ohio, and was discharged at the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment. Sept. 4, 1861, he enlisted as sergeant in Co. F, 69th Ohio Vols., and in the battle of Stone River at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863, he received a severe wound from a six-pound solid shot, which carried away the upper part of his right shoulder. He was discharged for disability Sept. 13, 1863. Nov. 5, 1863, he received the commission of lieutenant-colonel of Ohio State Militia and was assigned to duty on the borders of Ohio and Kentucky, where his regiment did duty, and where he served out his term of five years, being mustered out of service near the close of the year 1867. Colonel Shedd returned to Hamilton and served on the police force until the spring of 1870, when he removed to his native town and resumed the trade of harness making, which he had commenced before he entered the army. Two years later he removed to Randolph, where he prosecuted his trade eight years, serving two years of the time on the police force. Jan. 1, 1882, he settled in Salamanca, where he is engaged in harness manufacturing. Two brothers of Colonel Shedd were soldiers in Co. D, 35th Ohio Vols., and both died of wounds. Sept. 13, 1862, he married Mary E. Carr, of Hamilton, Ohio. Their

only son, Albert, born March 27, 1864, enlisted in the regular army in Sept., 1886, has served a term of five years in the 5th United States Regulars, and ten days after his discharge he re-enlisted for five years more. He is now stationed with his regiment in New Orleans.

Fred Stillman, born in Dunkirk, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1854, received his education in his native village, and being the oldest of the family the support of his mother and a younger brother and sister fell upon him after his father's death. He learned the cabinet maker's trade in Dunkirk, and in Aug., 1876, he began business as a furniture dealer in Salamanca. In 1888 he sold this business and is now the only undertaker in the town. He was supervisor of Salamanca in 1887 and 1888 and is now one of the county coroners and a member of the Board of Education.

Alonzo L. Stratton, only son of Leander and Lucy (Foster) Stratton, was born at Little Valley Center, Feb. 22, 1836, where, until he was thirty-three years of age, he was engaged in farming on the homestead which his grandfather settled about 1824. In 1869 he located on a farm on Saw-Mill run, which he still owns, residing in West Salamanca. He has been a dealer in musical instruments, a fire insurance agent, and is now a salesman in the store of J. J. McKay. Aug. 18, 1862, he married Frances Kilbourn, a native of Hartford, Conn., who was born in 1840. Children: Ella (Mrs. Watson Eddy), Delbert, and Charles.

Bennett E. Tobias, son of Julius and Elizabeth (French) Tobias, was born in Grove, N. Y. His grandfather, Asa Tobias, was one of the first settlers in Geneva, N. Y. His father was a farmer and lumberman. Beginning at the age of fifteen he spent seven years in the oil regions of Titusville, Pa., as a well driller. In 1865 he drilled a test well for a New York company in Steamburgh. He next drilled five wells for the United States Oil Company at Pit-hole. In 1869 he began operating in oil in Little Colorado, Pa. In Dec., 1883, he came to Salamanca, where he still resides, and where he is serving his third year as assessor. In 1869 he married Nellie Clark, of Allegheny city, Pa., who died in Nov., 1879, being the mother of two daughters. In 1882 Mr. Tobias married Mrs. Ely, of Altoona, Pa.

Philip J. Velie, born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1804, was employed by the Green Bay Fur Company and later he settled at Cold Spring, near Bath, N. Y., where he had charge of a paper-mill. In Hammondsport he managed a warehouse and was next in Oramel, Allegany county, a lumberman. About 1858 he went to Olean, where he was a wholesale merchant. In 1863 he came to Salamanca and opened a boarding house and later kept the American House. Mr. Velie was deputy sheriff in Steuben county and held several of the town offices in Salamanca. He died in Dec., 1884. Children: Jacob W., a graduate of the Geneva Medical College, subsequently manager of the Academy of Science in Chicago, and now with his brother Arunah A. proprietor of a museum in St. Joseph, Mich.; Benjamin W., of Elgin, Ill.; Charles, of East Saginaw, Mich.; Elisha W.; James B.; Mrs. T. Bidwell and Mrs. J. Welts, of Salamanca; Mrs. J. D. Pease, of Corning, N. Y.; and Mrs. J. Rogers, of Burlingame, Kan. Elisha W. Velie was born near Bath, N. Y., in 1836 and commenced business in Olean as a boatman on the Genesee Valley canal in company with his brother Charles. They manufactured potash in Wethersfield, Wyoming county, where he married Susan Narmore in 1861. In 1863 he came to Salamanca, where he still resides. Here he has been a sawyer, a carpenter, a car-builder, and the past two years assistant foreman of the rail-

road shops. James B. Velie resides in Salamanca and is first assistant in the express office at the Erie depot.

Edward B. Vreeland, a son of Simon and Jerusha (Butterfield) Vreeland and a brother of Judge Oliver S. Vreeland, is a native of Cuba, N. Y., and was born Dec. 7, 1857. He received his education in the public schools and in Friendship Academy, and moved to Salamanca in 1871. He was a teacher several years, five of which he was principal of Salamanca Union Free School, and by his influence an academic department was instituted under his administration. He studied law while teaching, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, but has never practiced. He commenced the insurance business in 1880, which he has since continued. He was active in the re-organization of the Salamanca National Bank, was one of its directors in 1881, and was elected its president in Sept., 1891, which position he still holds. He was appointed postmaster of Salamanca by President Harrison in April, 1889, and held the position until July 1, 1893. He is an active Republican, a speaker of ability, and takes the stump in presidential campaigns. In 1880 he married Almira, daughter of J. O. Price, of Friendship. They have three children.

Col. Henry O. Wait, son of Christian and Rachel (Briggs) Wait, was born in Owego, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1840. His father was an extensive lumberman on the Susquehanna river and rafted his products of long shingles and staves to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Later he was a farmer. He was a native of Half Moon, N. Y., and went to Owego with his father and family, who located an extensive tract of wild land and gave each of his five sons a farm in the neighborhood of Wait's Settlement, a hamlet so named in their honor. Mrs. Wait died Jan. 16, 1868. Mr. Wait died June 15, 1883, aged eighty-two. Henry O. Wait enlisted April 28, 1861, in Co. K, 26th N. Y. Vols., and served with distinction to the close of his term of enlistment. He immediately re-entered the U. S. service and served until he was again mustered out at the close of the war. He was promoted to colonel, was present at the first and second battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Cedar Mountain, and several others, and was with General Sherman in his march to the sea. In the fall of 1865 he came to Salamanca and was in the ticket department of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western railroads about eighteen years. Colonel Wait was supervisor of Salamanca in 1873, 1874, and 1875, and was elected treasurer of Cattaraugus county in the fall of 1878 and has since continuously held that position. At the organization of the First National Bank of Salamanca, May 15, 1880, he was elected vice-president and in Jan., 1881, was chosen president, which office he still holds. Mr. Wait is a member of the G. A. R. and of all the Masonic organizations to Knight Templar, including the 32d degree. May 6, 1864, he married Belle, only child of David Kirkpatrick, of Cuba, N. Y., a lady of great executive ability and a talented musician.

Warren W. Wellman, son of Jonas, was born in Friendship, N. Y., June 28, 1833. He received an academic education and at the age of twenty commenced a mercantile career in Little Genesee. In June, 1861, he returned to Friendship and engaged in the combined business of banking and merchandizing. In Dec., 1863, he settled in Brockwayville, Pa., where he was a merchant about fifteen years. In 1880 he accepted the office of cashier of the First National Bank of Salamanca, which position he still holds. In Dec., 1860, he married M. Elvira Crandall, of Little Genesee, and has three daughters.

John Wheeler, a native of New Salem, Mass., married Rhoda Osgood, in his native town, where his eight children were born. His father was a soldier



in the Revolutionary war and was detailed with about 800 "picked men" and sharpshooters who captured General Burgoyne's provision train and transferred it to the American camp; he was also present when Burgoyne surrendered. In 1833 John Wheeler removed from Massachusetts to Gainesville, N. Y., and about 1835 came to Little Valley, settling in the south part of that town on the place he bought of James Rosenberry. His house he opened as a temperance tavern and in it the town meetings were frequently held. He later owned 280 acres. He also built a good saw-mill on Little Valley creek on the farm where his youngest son, George Wheeler, now resides. In religion he favored the Presbyterian denomination and in politics was a Whig. He was a farmer and lumberman and died June 1, 1862. Mrs. Wheeler survived until April 18, 1868. George Wheeler, their youngest child, was born in New Salem, Sept. 6, 1827, came with his parents to Cattaraugus county, and when twenty-one became a farm laborer. July 4, 1854, he married Nancy A., daughter of Rufus C. Brainard, and settled on a farm on lot 10 on the line between Salamanca and Little Valley. He now resides on the same lot, but just across the highway from his first purchase, and has always been a farmer. He is also a natural mechanic and the patentee of a bee hive. In politics he is a Republican and is a member of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Children: Clark, Viola H. (Mrs. Erastus Winship), Charles S., and Ida C.

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## CHAPTER XLVII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF SOUTH VALLEY.

**S**OUTH VALLEY was formed from Randolph and Cold Spring, April 2, 1847, and in 1848 another portion of the last named town was annexed.

November 26, 1890, Elko was taken off, leaving South Valley with its present area of 37,749 acres. It is the southwestern town of Cattaraugus county and is bounded on the south by Pennsylvania, on the west by Chautauqua county, on the north by Randolph, and on the east by Elko, and comprises town one of the eighth range and a small portion of town one of the ninth range of the Holland survey. The erection of the town of South Valley was due largely to the exertions of Warren H. Reeves, one of its early settlers and foremost citizens. The surface is broken into high hills amounting almost to mountains, very few of which are susceptible of cultivation. The valleys are deep and narrow, but fertile, producing hay, grain, and fruit abundantly.

The soil on the hills is of a slaty and clayey nature, and recent investigations lead to the belief that some of it could be profitably utilized in the manufacture of mineral paint. In the valleys or lowlands a rich, gravelly loam mixed with some clay prevails. The best land lies along the Allegheny river and within the Indian reservation. Scarcely any of this has been cleared. The township was originally covered with a fine growth of pine and hemlock,



most of which has been cut off and manufactured into lumber, leaving a second growth of deciduous trees. As an evidence of the fine quality of pine which once constituted the dense forests of South Valley it is related that two masts, 110 and 115 feet long respectively, were cut out between 1840 and 1850 to furnish spars for a war vessel building in Pittsburg. The town is drained by the Allegheny river and its tributaries. The river enters the eastern edge near the center and flowing southwesterly passes into the State of Pennsylvania near the southeast corner, traversing the center of the Indian reservation. Its principal accessions on the west side are Pierce, Bone, Saw-Mill, and State Line runs, all having easterly and southeasterly courses. Hotchkiss run, which has its source in Elko, empties into the Allegheny in the eastern part of this town. The Peter Crouse creek, so called from Peter Crouse, an early character among the Indians, is the only tributary on the east side of the river. Nearly all these streams afford good water-power, but most of the mill sites have been abandoned.

The first landowners in town, in 1821, were Alexander Van Horn, George W. Fenton, Reuben Owens, Joseph Russell, William Sprague, and Matthias Bone. There is no evidence, however, that any of these ever became actual settlers. The first settlement was doubtless made by Ephraim Morrison in 1825, on lot 5, where Abel A. Wilcox now lives. Here he kept a tavern, the first one in the town. David Cargill came this same year, but a few months later, and settled on the farm now owned by Warren L. Reeves. He moved to Warren county, Pa., where he died. Their houses were of frame, a story and a half high, and in outward appearance were nearly alike. Other early settlers, the dates of whose coming can not be ascertained, but who lived here in 1832, were Roswell Fenton, Ira Green, Stephen Hadley, Benjamin Marsh, Smith Ott, Samuel Ross, William Springer, and Merritt Hotchkiss. These were all on the west side of the river. On the east side, in this town, John Crooks, from Pennsylvania, and Jonas Genung were the earliest settlers.

The Pierce and Bone families were early comers, settling on the streams to which were applied their respective names. John I. Stryker in 1835 settled on lot 21. He was a native of New Jersey, and prominent here in town affairs. Two sons, Jasper B. and John M., were long-time residents of the neighborhood, the former occupying for many years the homestead. Mr. Stryker built a large and expensive grist-mill,—the first one in South Valley,—the frame of which is still standing. He died here about 1870. Stephen P. Wilcox was also an early settler. Warren H. Reeves came in 1837 and settled on the farm where his son Warren L. now resides. Mr. Reeves was one of the most prominent men the town ever had. He was foremost in developing its resources, giving liberally of both time and money for the advancement of its educational, agricultural, and lumbering interests, and was all his life a representative citizen. David Moore located here in 1835 and Frederick K. Moore in 1840. Others of this family were also early settlers.

Benjamin Mason, still living, settled on lot 37, and David Tucker, also still living, on lot 35. On State Line run a Mr. Grover was the first settler. Besides those already noticed the early comers to Onoville were E. P. Haley, James Akin, and William C. Webber. Mr. Akin built and run the first hotel in Onoville after it became a village. He died in California. Richard L. Stone, now of Buffalo, came from Saratoga county in 1848. He was a well known citizen, taking considerable interest in town affairs. Frederick Aldrich, Jr., who settled in Cold Spring in 1838, came here in 1857. The Wilcox family were early settlers, and have always been prominent and respected citizens. Peter Murphy was doubtless the foremost Catholic resident at an early day. In his house on Saw-Mill run was celebrated the first mass in town. He donated land for the Catholic cemetery, a plat he had long used for private burials.

One of the foremost of the early Indians was John Pierce, who was a good farmer and built a fine frame house, which long commanded attention for its stateliness and excellent finish. His last male descendant, Abel Pierce, was drowned in the Allegheny river in 1891. Peter Crouse, a German, was captured when seven years old, by the Indians, on the Monongahela in Pennsylvania, and adopted into their tribe. He was short in stature, and both energetic and enterprising. He settled at an early day at the mouth of the stream known by his name, where he died. He was the progenitor of a large family, of whom many of his grandchildren and great-grandchildren yet live, and tell with pleasure of their ancestor's remarkable career. He was a farmer, but during a greater part of his life turned his attention to hunting and trapping, in which he became an expert. Governor Blacksnake, "The Nephew," the war chief of the Senecas, a relative of Cornplanter, and a nephew of Red Jacket, lived, it is claimed, in this town some time. This triumvirate were Indian councillors at different periods.

The first town meeting was held May 4, 1847. Warren H. Reeves, being appointed by the act erecting the town of South Valley, presided, and Arad Rich and John F. Fenton acted as moderators. William I. Reeves was chosen clerk of the meeting. These officers were elected: John Crooks, supervisor; Frederick K. Moore, town clerk; Arad Rich, John Covell, and Warren H. Reeves, justices of the peace; Patrick Quinn, Samuel Wilder, and Arad Rich, assessors; Chauncey Carrier, superintendent of common schools; John F. Fenton, John I. Stryker, and Leonard Barton, commissioners of highways; John D. Woodward, collector; Warren H. Reeves and Albert M. Thornton, overseers of the poor; Amos B. Chapman and James Moore, inspectors of election; J. D. Woodward, William D. Johnson, Asher Barton, constables.

In 1876, during the incumbency of Gideon Caskey as supervisor, the town was bonded for \$500 to repair Quaker bridge, then within the limits of South Valley. These bonds as well as all other indebtedness have recently been paid off, leaving the township free from debt. The first game constable, Charles Barton, was elected in 1879. In 1886 a resolution was adopted au-

thorizing the purchase of Frank Townsend's suspension bridge across the Allegheny between Onoville and the switch of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad. This bridge was built by Mr. Townsend and opened for travel in the fall of 1884, tolls being charged until it passed into the possession of the town. It is 508 feet long with a roadway twelve feet wide, and at first was supported by two galvanized wire cables. There are seven spans, and the abutments are on piles, three to each pier. The first winter after the bridge was constructed one of the cables gave way at the anchorage, precipitating a team, driver, and sleigh-load of bark into the river. All were rescued. In the spring of 1891 a cable parted, letting a sleigh-load of ties, the driver, and team into the water, and for this accident the town paid \$112.50 damages. The bridge was repaired at a cost of about \$1,600. The town, on July 5, 1886, authorized the highway commissioners to keep the approaches in good condition and a special meeting on March 29, 1888, appropriated \$350 for repairs. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—John Crooks, 1847-50, 1853-54; Stephen P. Wilcox, 1851-52, 1857; Samuel Phillips, 1855-56; David Tucker, 1858, 1867-70; Leonard Barton, 1859; John F. Fenton, 1860-64; Austin J. Morrison, 1865-66, 1881-85, 1890; E. C. Topliff, 1871; William H. Aldrich, 1872; Warren L. Reeves, 1873, 1891-92; Gideon Caskey, 1874-80; Abel A. Wilcox, 1886-89; Arthur Brooks, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—Frederick K. Moore, 1847-50; John Convers, 1851; Edson Green, 1852 (moved away and E. D. Fenton appointed to fill vacancy); Clark R. White, 1853-55 (moved west in 1855 and Warren L. Reeves was appointed); Warren L. Reeves, 1856-57, 1859-60, 1862, 1865-67, 1869, 1872, 1886-87, 1890; Stephen P. Wilcox, 1858, 1861; William H. Aldrich, 1863; George W. Reeves, 1864 (moved away and his brother Warren L. was appointed *pro tem.*); Albert G. Barton, 1868; Napoleon R. Wilcox, 1870; Frederick Aldrich, 1871; Richard L. Stone, 1873; Ephraim Palmer, 1874-85; David M. Tucker, 1888-89; Abel A. Wilcox, 1891-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1847, Arad Rich, John Covell, Warren H. Reeves; 1848, Rufus C. Brainard, Chester Barton; 1849, R. C. Brainard, J. Covell, Leonard Barton; 1850, W. H. Reeves, J. Covell, J. D. Woodward; 1851, Ariel Wellman; 1852, R. C. Brainard, Wm. C. Webber; 1853, Wm. D. Johnson, L. Barton; 1854, J. Covell, Elzi Flagg, W. H. Reeves; 1855, W. H. Reeves, Asa Phillips; 1856, A. W. Needham, I. Baker; 1857, H. Morrison; 1858, Elzi Flagg; 1859, Jackson Sample; 1860, Corydon Holmes; 1861, W. H. Reeves, Alonzo Norton, Jedediah Hiller; 1862, Stephen P. Wilcox; 1863, Charles Fuller; 1864, R. L. Stone, William L. Marsh; 1865, Alonzo Norton, William L. Marsh; 1866, Robert Johnson; 1867, William L. Marsh; 1868, Asher Bliss, Leonard Barton, John F. Featon; 1869, Asher Bliss, Frederick Aldrich, Corydon Holmes; 1870, Corydon Holmes; 1871, Frederick Aldrich; 1872, Arza O. Stone; 1873, David G. Bliss; 1874, Corydon Holmes, Asher Bliss; 1875, James Freeman; 1876, Frederick Aldrich, L. L. Moore; 1877, Asher Bliss, William W. Moore; 1878, Corydon Holmes, S. M. Bliss; 1879, James Freeman; 1880, Frederick Aldrich, Asa Flagg; 1881, S. M. Bliss, H. D. Johnston; 1882, Charles Fuller; 1883, Ransom Dennison; 1884, Asher Bliss, Elzi Flagg; 1885, J. P. Ferrin, Peter Durning, J. H. Covell; 1886, J. H. Covell; 1887, Peter Durning, Warren L. Reeves; 1888, Peter Durning, A. W. Day; 1889, David Flagg, H. D. Johnston; 1890, Thomas Crisman; 1891, Frederick Aldrich, David Snover; 1892, John P. Ferrin, Thomas Crisman; 1893, Peter Durning, Sullivan Volentine; 1894, Robert Hattenbaugh, Frederick Aldrich, David Flagg; 1895, Henry Earl, Matthew Murphy, Josiah Hotchkiss, Ernest Brown; 1896, George P. Brown, John Laughlin, Jr.\*

With perhaps one or two exceptions there is no town in the county so destitute of even passable roads as was South Valley up to a dozen years ago. The clayey nature of the soil, the few scattering inhabitants, the dense growth of forests, all combined to make good road building a difficult task. Thousands of dollars in time and money have been expended in bridges and grading only to be washed away by the annual freshets. Within the last decade improvements of a substantial character have been the rule, until now the highways compare quite favorably with those of the neighboring towns. The

\* Did not qualify.

first road put through the town is that on the reservation following the west bank of the Allegheny river. It was built and for many years kept in repair by the State. Warren H. Reeves contributed sufficient funds—\$90—to cut a road up Saw-Mill run to Frewsburg, Chautauqua county. In 1848 twelve road districts were formed; 1849 there were thirteen; in 1850, seventeen; in 1855, eighteen; in 1865, nineteen; in 1869, twenty-two; in 1872, twenty-five; in 1877, twenty-six; in 1881, twenty-seven; in 1891, twenty. About 1860 Albert Barton erected a wire ferry across the river a little below the mouth of Saw-Mill run. A flat-boat was rigged to this wire by ropes and pulleys and so manipulated as to employ the current of the stream for motive power. Mr. Barton was succeeded by S. M. Bliss, who operated it until the bridge was constructed in 1884. A ferry of the same character was built about 1882 near the mouth of State Line run, about half a mile above the Pennsylvania line, by Holt & McCabe, who still run it. Gideon Caskey put up a private ferry near the confluence of Bone run with the Allegheny, which was abandoned several years ago.

In 1882 the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was built along the east side of the Allegheny river on the Indian reservation. No depot has been erected. The company put in a siding east of Onoville, where trains stop regularly, and one near the State line, called Quinn's switch.

South Valley, until recent years, has been a great lumber town. Its dense forests of tall pines and hemlocks have long afforded employment to the lumberman, the manufacturer, and the shipper, many of whom accumulated considerable wealth, but the industrious woodman's axe has generally been superseded by the farmer's plow, leaving the territory little else than a sparsely settled agricultural district. A few saw-mills yet remain, remnants of a former activity. Nearly all the inhabitants have at one time or another engaged in lumbering of some kind, many of them having passed through the experience of logging and rafting, floating huge bulks down the river to Pittsburg and the west. The first mill erected in the town was built for the Indians at a very early day on the west bank of the Allegheny a short distance below Saw-Mill run. Evidences of this mill can still be seen.

Ira Green put up a mill on lot 12 on Saw-Mill run. Smith Ott, in 1830, erected another on lot 21, which afterward became the property of the Stryker family. In 1846 Patrick Quinn erected a saw-mill on lot 30, the site on which David Walsh operated one many years later. About 1850 Whitman & Newman built a mill on lot 45, later owned by David Tucker. The same year Stephen P. Wilcox and James Akin erected a saw-mill on lot 46. Quinn & Murphy put up another on lot 28, which later was owned by A. & A. Crowley, and finally by James Murphy. Richard Orr built one on the same lot, which was afterward converted into a steam mill by Baker & Whitney and later operated by J. Brannon. On lot 43 Fenton, Frew & Scowden built a steam mill which was finally removed. On lot 51 were located William Wyman's



saw and shingle-mills and the shingle-mills of Willard Littlefield and Mark Murphy. On this branch was also the steam shingle-mill of Curtis Harding which was changed to water-power with an over-shot wheel. Other mill-owners here were Henry Samson, Kilborn & Whitney, Brannon Brothers, Gideon Caskey, Elijah Akin, Frank Wyman, Marcus Murphy, and Kyle Burch. Arthur Brooks built a steam shingle-mill in 1889 and a planing-mill in 1891, which he still operates. Barnard Laughlin and Oliver Guernsey have steam shingle-mills and John Burch a steam saw and shingle-mill. John Burgett has a steam saw-mill in "Brown hollow" near Onoville. Still another saw-mill is located at the forks of Saw-Mill run.

On Bone run Roswell Fenton erected a saw-mill about 1835 on lot 1, which was rebuilt by A. M. Thornton and later operated by Wheeler & Aldrich. Frederick K. Moore put up another on lot 6 in 1845 and the next year John F. Fenton, on lot 14, built and operated a large saw and shingle-mill until 1873, when Gideon Caskey bought it, converting it into a steam mill and using the water-power to operate a stave factory. Mr. Caskey moved it to the confluence of the Phillips branch with Bone run, where it was enlarged and run until the spring of 1889, when it was abandoned. The building is still standing. This was the largest mill ever erected in the north part of the town. John F. Fenton, in 1837, put up on lot 32 a saw-mill which was later abandoned, and on lot 41 Isaac L. Smith had a steam mill. On lot 15 H. A. Phillips built a saw and shingle-mill, which became the property of A. Colburn, and the Fenton Mill Company operated a shingle-mill near by. Other millowners on Bone run were Patrick Smith, W. H. H. Fenton, Sylvester Covell & Brother, Comfort Hall, George Cowen, and Lorenzo Martin. L. Vollentine has a steam saw-mill on Phillips branch which was formerly a shingle-mill. Amasa Birt in 1892 built a steam factory on for sawing out grape-basket covers and bottoms.

On Pierce run B. Kent & Co. operated a saw-mill on lot 9 for some time. Subsequent owners were a Mr. McNall and Dudley Kenison. It is now owned by Arnold Bentley, who converted it into a steam mill and saws both shingles and boards. Lewis Shrader built a steam saw and shingle-mill in 1889 and still operates it. The largest saw-mill ever erected in South Valley was built on the west side of the Allegheny, three-fourths of a mile above the State line, by Guy C. Irvine in 1841 and operated by him until 1855. He constructed a dam across the river and carried the water through a raceway over half a mile to the mill. He claimed to have built this dam in five days and prided himself on performing such an astonishing feat. At a point under the mill where the water left the race and fell into the river was a convenient fish trap where quantities of fish were captured. The mill was furnished with two drawways, a gang of fourteen saws, and three single saws, giving it an immense capacity. The mill fell into Indian hands after the lease expired and finally rotted away.

John I. Stryker, in 1857, built a grist-mill on lot 21, on Saw-Mill run, which was run by water-power and contained a bolt and three runs of stone. The



raceway is nearly a half-mile in length and was excavated by donation. The mill never paid and the machinery was finally taken to Pennsylvania. Its last owner here was Theron Dailey. The building, though somewhat dilapidated, is still standing, a family landmark and the only grist-mill ever erected in town.

A. J. Hotchkiss has a wagon and blacksmith shop and a cider-mill on Pierce run. Schultz Brothers started a cheese factory in Onoville about 1882. Butter making was later added, the factory being run in all two years, when it was converted into a hotel and finally burned. The Onoville cheese factory was built in the spring of 1891 by O. H., Ira, and Calvin Marsh. The following fall O. H. Marsh disposed of his interest to his brothers, who now operate it. It is of frame, two stories high, and has a capacity of about 150 cows.

Owing to the fact that South Valley is contiguous to the great oil fields of Pennsylvania there has been more or less speculation as to the probability of discovering oil in the town, and as a test five wells were sunk one after another in the last dozen years. In none of them were even evidences of oil ever discovered. The first well was put down on lot 9 on Pierce run. Then two were sunk on Saw-Mill run in 1881, on lots 43 and 34, followed by a third in 1891 on lot 12. The latter produced gas, but it has never been utilized. The last well was sunk in 1892, on Pierce run, to a depth of about 2,600 feet.

The Indians formerly buried their dead in various places along the river and the early white settlers either used private burial grounds or made their interments in Corydon, Pa., or Randolph. Isaac Hotchkiss had a small plat of ground on Pierce run which he devoted to this purpose, the last burial being made there about 1860. It is now a cultivated field. One of the earliest burial places in South Valley was that used by the Stryker family on a portion of what is now the Warren L. Reeves farm. This plat has long since been abandoned, yet the spot, though not cared for, is kept sacred to those who sleep beneath its sod. Peter Murphy early started a private cemetery on his farm on lot 28, on Saw-Mill run, which he and other Catholics used in common till 1867, when he donated it to the Catholic church. About an acre of ground is inclosed, and this is the only regular cemetery in town.

Onoville is the only village in South Valley and was formerly an important point for the lumber trade. It is said that every lumberman carried from here a jug of liquor when he went into the woods to work, and on this account the place was locally known for many years as "Jugville." In 1859, when the postoffice was established, the hamlet received its present name, but not until after considerable casting about for an appropriate term. A meeting was called for this purpose and name after name was proposed, but none could be agreed upon. Each was declined with the remark: "Oh, no, that will not do." Finally the wag of the village, William C. Webber, who had listened to the several names in silence, sarcastically suggested: "Well, call it oh, no, ville, then, and be done with it." This unique term pleased the people and it was immediately adopted with a modified orthography—*Onoville*. The vil-

lage is situated in the southern part of the town, on Saw-Mill run, about a half-mile west of the Allegheny. The first store was opened by John Conners soon after 1840. In the building in which he traded the following have also carried on mercantile business: Warren H. Reeves, Warren L. Reeves, Frederick Aldrich, David Tucker, William Worth, and Fred N. Aldrich. Richard L. Stone was another merchant in a store near by. Daniel Zibble at one time was in trade on the reservation. The present store keepers are Seitz Brothers and B. J. McLindon. Ephraim Morrison was the first inn keeper in South Valley. He had a public house in Onoville about 1830 on land now occupied by the dwelling of Abel A. Wilcox. James Akin built a tavern in 1848, conducted it a few years, and finally went to California, where he died. John P. Ferrin was a later hotel keeper. His hostelry burned about 1883 with the dwelling house of Daniel Zibble. C. M. Phillips still later kept the "Exchange Hotel and Sutherland House." This property was burned November 8, 1892. On this site some years before a blacksmith shop was destroyed by fire and the family of George Champlin, living overhead at the time, had a narrow escape. Onoville now contains one general store, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, a cheese factory, a small hotel, a Catholic church, a graded school, a postoffice, and about fifteen dwellings. The postoffice was established about 1839 with Erasmus D. Fenton as the first postmaster. Since him the postmasters have been William H. Aldrich, Stephen P. Wilcox, David Tucker, Richard L. Stone, B. J. McLindon, and Sullivan W. Vollandine. In the summer of 1891 the office was burned.

The first school district was formed in 1829 and embraced all of what is now South Valley and Elko, but the first record of a school meeting was on March 8, 1838, and this speaks of the district as No. 11, then under the town of Randolph. The first school house, a log one, was erected in Onoville on land now occupied by Benjamin Brown. Of the meeting on March 8th John I. Stryker was chosen moderator and Warren H. Reeves, John I. Stryker, and Ephraim Morrison, trustees. It was decided to buy the school house and lot just mentioned and erect thereon a new frame building. There were twenty-five children, school was kept four months, and the teacher received \$48.50. In 1839 there were twenty-eight scholars under sixteen years of age. A library then was both necessary and obligatory, and the one belonging to this district contained nine volumes. In 1840 there were twenty-four; in 1843, thirty-six. The text books used in 1843, according to the records, were the "Elementary Spelling Book," the "American Preceptor," the "English Reader," "History of the United States," the "New Testament," "Daboll's Arithmetic," and the "History of Columbus." The most prominent individual in pioneer schools here was Warren H. Reeves. Through him the first school of any importance was established; with his own funds he paid and boarded the teacher for some time. In 1886 the Ononville graded school house was erected at a cost of about \$1,600, on a lot previously used for school

purposes. The building committee consisted of Warren L. Reeves, Abel A. Wilcox, and Jasper B. Stryker. It is a handsome frame structure, two stories high, capable of accommodating 130 scholars, or 65 in each room. The town has four school districts, with a school house in each, which were taught in 1892 by five teachers. The value of the buildings and sites is \$3,910 and the assessed valuation of the districts aggregates \$102,438. The amount received from the State was \$571.84 and by local tax \$1,150.67.

It is quite probable that the first religious services held in town were those conducted by the Methodists, though no regular church organization of that denomination has been effected. Members of the Presbyterian denomination worshiped for many years at a mission of that faith at Old Town, where a church edifice was erected. The Methodists still hold services in the school house in Onoville every alternate Sunday, the present pastor being Rev. William Calhoun, of Corydon, Pa. There is a class of 15 members.

For many years Catholic services were held in private houses by Father McKenna, a Franciscan brother from Allegany. His visits occurred every six months. The first mass was celebrated by him in Peter Murphy's dwelling on Saw-Mill run. In 1874 a church edifice was erected in Onoville under Bishop Ryan, the priest in charge being Father J. J. Baxter. The parish then comprised about twenty-eight families. The priests prior to Father Baxter's pastورشip were, besides Father McKenna, Fathers McKeever, Burns, Miller, McMullin, Cahill, and Bloomer. Subsequent to Father Baxter were Fathers Richard R. Coyle, J. J. Roach, Thomas Ledworth, William Morrison, Frank Burns, L. W. Murphy, and John Cunningham, the present priest. During Father Coyle's incumbency the parish, which up to that time had been in the Jamestown charge, was set off to Randolph, where it has since remained and is known as St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. They have the only church edifice in town. The building was originally 24x40 feet in size, but an addition on the rear in 1891 gives it its present dimensions of 24x65 feet. The lot was donated by Napoleon R. Wilcox. The total cost of the building was about \$1,800. It was formally dedicated in 1877. The structure is of frame, with a tower in front sixty-five feet high, and will seat about 200 persons. The trustees are Abel A. Wilcox and B. J. McLendon.

Religious services of a missionary character have been held on the Indian reservation from time to time, but within the limits of South Valley no church edifice was erected until recently. In the fall of 1891 the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church was laid on the east side of the Allegheny a few rods from the bridge. The building is a frame structure and was dedicated September 12, 1893. The missionary in charge is Rev. M. F. Trippe.

A Wesleyan Methodist Society was organized in Onoville in July, 1892, by William A. Backus, a licentiate from Cold Spring, with 20 members.

The Union Veterans' Union was organized about 1889, the first and only commander being Harrison Covell. None but soldiers in actual service three

years or more were eligible to membership, which numbered twenty-eight. It existed about a year and went down, and the Spencer Whipple Post, G. A. R., was instituted in 1891. This has some seventeen members.

Gideon Caskey, for seven years town supervisor, and at one time one of the leading lumber manufacturers of southwestern Cattaraugus, was born in Worcester, O., Nov. 29, 1833, came to South Valley on the 4th of March, 1857, and died at Moreland, Ky., Nov. 1, 1889. He built several saw-mills and manufactured for himself or on contract millions of feet of lumber. He was liberal, kind-hearted, and enterprising. His wife's parents, Leonard and Evelina (Fargo) Barton, emigrated from Carroll, Chautauqua county, to Elko in 1838.

John Convers came to this town about 1840. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, kept the first store in Onoville, and did the work of erecting the first school house. His wife was Charlotte Doane, an early school teacher. Their son Abner T., a millwright and carpenter, died here in 1874. Another son, Henry E., was for many years a pilot on the Allegheny river.

John D. Eddy came to South Valley from Chautauqua county in 1874 and settled on Bone run, where he died in April, 1881. His children were Floyd S. and Lulie (Mrs. Wallace Milks, of Napoli). Floyd S. Eddy, born July 4, 1859, came here with his father and has always been a farmer on Bone run. He has served as collector and school trustee and has held other minor town offices. By his wife, Lyde Fleming, of Reidsburg, Pa., he has four children: Ernest C., Annie, John, and Lillie.

John F. Fenton, son of George W. and Elsie (Owen) Fenton, was born in Carroll, Chautauqua county, Oct. 30, 1816. He was a brother of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, governor and statesman, and was the most conspicuous resident South Valley ever had. Receiving a common school education he embarked quite extensively in lumbering before attaining his majority, investing his profits in timber lands in the county and ultimately acquiring a vast tract near the Allegheny, for which he was once offered \$250,000. He engaged largely in manufacturing and rafting, in which he continued until his death Sept. 10, 1869. His wife died Jan. 22, 1874. A Republican in politics he was supervisor of South Valley from 1860 to 1864 inclusive and held also the offices of assessor and highway commissioner.

Benjamin Mason, the oldest man now living in South Valley, was born Oct. 7, 1801, in Rutland, Vt. He came to Randolph in 1825 and to this town in 1847, following lumbering for many years. He has served as assessor, school trustee, and commissioner of highways. By his first wife, Polly Akin, his children were Olive (deceased); Mary Ann (deceased); Jane A. (Mrs. William Tobey); Reuben (killed in a shingle-mill); Alonzo (deceased); Lorenzo (deceased); Rev. Benjamin, Jr., of Pennsylvania; Melissa, of Kansas; Chauncey, of Chautauqua county; and Annette (deceased). His second wife was Mrs. James Whelpley, of South Valley, and their only child is De Forest, who lives in Onoville, and with whom Mr. Mason now resides. De Forest Mason married a daughter of John Convers.

Warren H. Reeves was born June 26, 1797, came to South Valley (then Randolph) in the spring of 1837, and died at Kent's Corners in April, 1866. He was a farmer and lumberman, and during his entire residence in South Valley was the town's most energetic and exemplary citizen. He was a justice of the peace over thirty years and a class-leader in the M. E. church the greater part of his life. To him belongs the honor of establishing the first school of any importance in what is now South Valley, with his own



funds erecting the school house and hiring and boarding the teacher. He also contributed \$90 (the sole contribution) to cut a road through the forests from Onoville to Frewsburg in Chautauqua county. His first wife, Laura Beecher (born in April, 1797, died in 1854), bore him these children: William I., born July 28, 1820, of Columbus, Pa.; Eliza A. (Mrs. William Johnson), born in Jan., 1826, of Russellville, Pa.; George W. (see page 501); Warren L.; Benjamin, born in Dec., 1832, died in Feb., 1891; Daniel T. (see page 501); Laura (Mrs. Benjamin Marsh), of East Randolph; and Mary J. (Mrs. John Archer), of East Randolph. Mr. Reeves's second wife, Mrs. Mary Crofoot, now living in Leon, bore him two children: Charles W., born in 1855, died in March, 1881, and Ransom, born in July, 1860, now of Pittsburg, Pa.

Warren L. Reeves, born April 7, 1830, has lived in South Valley since seven years of age. He now occupies the homestead and has made it one of the finest places in the town. For fourteen years he has been town clerk and for three years supervisor. He has held every office within the gift of his townsmen. He married Electa T., daughter of Daniel Thurston, a very early settler of Randolph; children: Asa W., of Salamanca; Edwin A., of Joliet, Ill.; Mary E. (Mrs. Dr. R. B. Parks), of East Jamestown, N. Y.; Alden P. (deceased); and L. Belle.

Charles Sample, one of the representative citizens and a leading farmer of South Valley, is connected with the family of Sample, of Sample hill, in Randolph (q. v.).

R. L. Stone, living in the homestead at Onoville, was born on August 22, 1814, at Ballston Spa, N. Y. Losing his parents during his early boyhood he was obliged to make his own way up to manhood. At the age of twenty-seven he located at Frewsburg, N. Y., where he married, two years later, Elizabeth L. Thayer, both being school teachers. In 1849 they moved into South Valley and soon became prominent in the educational interests of the new town. For twenty years Mr. Stone served as school trustee, nearly the entire time being the sole occupant of that office in his school district. For about the same time he was justice of the peace and for one term was justice of sessions for the county. He was an ardent Republican and active in political affairs. For fifteen years he was postmaster of the only postoffice in South Valley. He had five daughters and three sons.

The first of the Wilcox family to come to South Valley was Mrs. Abel Wilcox and her five sons in 1847—Abel, Jr., Napoleon R., Rodney H., Marvin, and Marshall. All were prominent in the history of the town, many of them and their descendants holding offices of trust and responsibility. Abel died June 3, 1850. His only child, Abel A., married a daughter of Barnard Murphy. He was supervisor of South Valley in 1886, 1887, 1888, and 1889 and is now town clerk. (Mr. Murphy settled on Saw-Mill run in 1849 and died there Nov. 11, 1886. His children were Ann, Patrick, Bridget E., Matthew, Michael, Margaret E., and James S.) Napoleon R. Wilcox served his town in various capacities. Rodney H. was constable and collector several years. A daughter of Mrs. Abel Wilcox married James Akin, who settled here in 1844. He died in California. Ransom D. Wilcox, of the third generation from Mrs. Abel Wilcox, is a substantial farmer, residing in the village of Onoville. Stephen P. Wilcox, another member of this family, was an early and prominent settler, serving as supervisor, town clerk, etc. Until recently the name was spelled *Willcox*, but the present representatives of the family have adopted the modern orthography, *Wilcox*.



## CHAPTER XLVIII.

## HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF YORKSHIRE.\*

**Y**ORKSHIRE was formed from Ischua by an act of the State Legislature passed on the 13th of April, 1820, and originally comprised that part of the Holland survey known as towns five and six of range five. Lots 1, 8, 16, and 24, lying south of Cattaraugus creek in town seven, range five, belonged to Sardinia, Erie county, and upon the circumstances of their annexation to Yorkshire hangs an interesting tale. Proctor Williams occupied lot 1 and made a large quantity of maple sugar, which he sold to a Mr. Moffit, of Ischua, who found it badly adulterated with meal. As Williams lived in Erie county it was difficult to reach him by law, so Mr. Moffit, through a member of the Legislature from Cattaraugus county, had an act passed setting off the four lots from Sardinia to Yorkshire, which brought Williams within the jurisdiction of our county courts. Moffit got his damages.

Town five was set off as Machias on the 16th of April, 1827. In 1844 the west tier of lots in Freedom was annexed to Yorkshire and in 1847 the south tier of lots was taken from this town and added to Machias, leaving Yorkshire with its present area of 23,580 acres. It is bounded on the north by Erie and Wyoming counties, on the east by Freedom and Wyoming county, on the south by Machias, and on the west by Ashford and Erie county. The surface is undulating and hilly, but the hills are of easy grade, are largely cultivated, and afford the best of pasturage. The soil is rich and productive. The lowlands are composed of a gravelly loam and the uplands of clay. The hills and valleys were originally covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, basswood, elm, and hemlock, of which maple predominated. The chief industry is the dairy business; the shipments of butter and cheese from this section are large. The drainage is afforded by Cattaraugus creek and its south branch and their small tributaries. The surface slopes northwardly except a small part of the southwest corner, which bears to the west.

The first settlers of Yorkshire compared favorably with all the pioneers of western New York. They were a hardy, honest, and energetic class, who came here prepared to endure fatigue and hunger and cold to subdue the wilderness and build homes for themselves and their children. That they well performed their mission the well-stocked farms and substantial buildings of today furnish ample proof. There were no society lines in their day, and

\* In the preparation of the history of this town we are under obligations for the valuable assistance of E. D. Norton, Esq.—EDITOR.

no man built on his pedigree, but muscle, endurance, and hard knocks counted. They were necessarily unselfish, for they were mutually dependent. If a log house was to be put up the settlers for miles around turned out and gave a day to the business.

The first settlers in the town of Yorkshire were doubtless Benjamin Felch and Bethuel Bishop, who located here in 1810. Felch became a prominent citizen, held several town offices, was supervisor for five years, and removed to Wisconsin in 1840. His son Alson was born in June, 1813, and eventually became a prominent resident of Racine, Wis. Mr. Bishop died here in 1818. William, a brother of Benjamin Felch, came to the town soon after 1810. This year came also Thomas Dow, the first blacksmith, and his son Benjamin; Isaac Williams the first settler on the site of Yorkshire Corners; Isaac, Jr., Albert, and Proctor Williams, sons of Isaac; and John Brown. Isaac Williams, Sr., in 1814 built the first saw-mill and grist-mill on Cattaraugus creek and in 1820 erected the first frame house in town. Two years later this was opened by his son Proctor as a tavern. The settlers between 1810 and 1820, as far as ascertained, were Solomon Clark and son Solomon, David and Chauncey Clark, Luther Thompson, Benjamin Thompson, James Boyce (the first settler on the site of West Yorkshire), John Pierce, James and Ezekiel Smith, Edward Bump, Robert Steele, Samuel G. Sutton, Jacob Cochran, James Haines, David Haynes and sons Daniel B. and James A., Colonel Hibbard, Samuel Silliman, Daniel W. Cheney, Joseph Pierce (who started a primitive distillery), Josiah Hakes, John Ward, John Moffit, Alvah Wilson, George Barnes, Benjamin Thompson, John C. Marston, Warren Worden, Samuel Metcalf, James Marston, Girah Phinney and sons Girah, Jr., and Orrin, John and Henry Smith, Stephen Langmade, and Ezekiel Pingrey. During the next decade (1820-30) came Alfred and Abram Howell, David and Henry I. Paddock, George Graham, Abel Gordon, Mason Smith, William Campbell, Samuel King, Robert Nickless, Samuel Davis, John Harmon, Stephen Hollister, William Wattles, Carpenter Bull, Luther Wheeler, David Putnam, Caleb Turner, Israel Thornton, Elihu Hollister, Obadiah Weeks, James Ray, Richard Thornton, Asa Willard, Dr. Augustus Crary, Benjamin Packard, Lewis Marsh, Rev. Solon Pierce, Lewis M. Fisk, Weaver G. Fisk, Reuben Smith, Henry L. Baker, and Dr. Patterson.

Robert Steele was the first collector, one of the first three justices of the peace, and supervisor five years. At his house, while he was boarding with his tenant, David Haynes, was held the first town meeting in 1821. Samuel G. Sutton, who settled at the forks of the creek, was the first supervisor, surveyor, and postmaster, the first postoffice being established at his house about 1825. Colonel Hibbard had been a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1824 he started mills and a distillery at the Corners, and for some years transacted a large business. Mason Smith was the original owner of most of the site of the village of Yorkshire Center, making the first clearing thereon in

1821. He erected the same year the first frame barn in town. With Abel Gordon he also built the first house, a log structure, at the Center. Benjamin Packard put up the first brick dwelling in 1824; this was used as a hotel for several years. Lewis M. Fisk settled at West Yorkshire, where he established the first carding-mill in town. Henry L. Baker opened the first store in 1822, his goods being displayed in the barroom of Proctor Williams's tavern at the Corners.

The act organizing the town (April 13, 1820) provided for the holding of the first town meeting at the dwelling of Robert Steele on Tuesday, March 6, 1821, when the following officers were elected: Samuel G. Sutton, supervisor; Joshua Daniels, town clerk; Elijah T. Ashcraft, Benjamin Felch, and Jacob Cochran, assessors; Robert Steele, collector; Joseph Kinney and Edward Bump, overseers of the poor; Joseph Kinney, Jr., Robert Steele, and Warren Worden, constables; Benjamin Felch, Elisha Brown, and Joseph Pierce, highway commissioners; Samuel G. Sutton, Benjamin Felch, and Charles H. Biggs, commissioners of common schools; Robert Steele, Samuel Silliman, and William Gowen, school inspectors; Robert Steele, Obadiah Vaughan, Jr., and David Clark, poundmasters; Elijah T. Ashcraft, Robert Steele, and William Warner, justices of the peace. The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Samuel G. Sutton, 1821-22, 1827, 1831; Howard Peck, 1836; Robert Steele, 1828-1830, 1832-33; Solomon Love, 1834; George Graham, 1835, 1841-42, 1849-53, 1860; Lewis Marsh, 1836-40; Seth R. Crittenden, 1843-45, 1847-48; George S. Collins, 1846; Lorenzo D. Cobb, 1854, 1869; Joseph H. Wright, 1855-57, 1864; Erastus Daily, 1858-59; Charles T. Lowden, 1861; Perry Howe, 1862-63; Edwin M. Pierce, 1865-66; Aldis Spring, 1867-68; Dwight J. Woodworth, 1870; Elliott A. Cobb, 1871-72; Solomon Howe, 1873, 1876; Gershon S. Rowley, 1874-75; Charles H. Miller, 1877-78, 1883-89, 1893; Chester C. Pingrey, 1879-80; Walter Graham, 1881-82; Eugene W. Read, 1890-91; David D. Smith, 1892.

*Town Clerks.*—Joshua Daniels, 1821-25; Nathan Follett, 1826; George Graham, 1827-33; Daniel Rich, 1834; Paschal P. Whitney, 1835, 1851; Benjamin Packard, 1836-37, 1841; George W. Thomas, 1838; John Willey, 1839; Lafayette Marsh, 1840, 1842-44; Artemus Spring, 1845; Solomon Love, 1846; Charles T. Lowden, 1847-48; George W. Bailey, 1849-50, 1852-53, 1857; Joseph H. Wright, 1854, 1859, 1862-63, 1867-71; Stephen Holmes, 1855-56; Nathan T. Thomas, 1858; George W. Whiting, 1860-61; Truman Cole, 1864; John B. Foote, 1865-66; H. M. Pomeroy, 1872; William L. Whitman, 1873-74; Walter W. Cheney, 1875; Chester C. Pingrey, 1876-78; Frank A. Howell, 1879; Charles S. Persons, 1880, 1884-88; Nelson Smith, 1881; L. J. Cheney, 1882; A. J. Wiltse, 1883; Deward S. Churchill, 1889-90; Myron E. Fisher, 1891; Dennis E. Arnold, 1892-93 (upon the death of Mr. Arnold in June, 1893, W. G. Woodworth was appointed to fill vacancy).

*Justices of the Peace.*—Elijah T. Ashcraft, William Warner, Robert Steele, 1821; George Graham, 1827; Augustus Cray, 1828; Barnard Wood, 1829; Arunah Hibbard, 1830; George Graham, 1831; Barnard Wood, Reuben Hollister, 1832; Robert Steele, 1833; Arunah Hibbard, 1834; George Graham, 1835; Miles Carter, 1836; Ira Bishop, 1837; Samuel G. Sutton, 1838; George Graham, 1839; Miles Carter, 1840; Joseph Metcalf, 1841; Solomon Love, Samuel G. Sutton, 1842; George Graham, 1843; Rufus Crowley, 1844; Henry Stringham, 1845; Samuel G. Sutton, 1846; George Graham, 1847; Solomon Lincoln, James R. Barnes, 1848; Charles T. Lowden, 1849; Aldis Spring, 1850; Samuel Persons, 1851; Solomon Lincoln, Isaac White, 1852; Charles T. Lowden, 1853; William W. King, 1854; Samuel Crooker, 1855; Lorenzo D. Cobb, Isaac White, 1856; Joseph H. Wright, 1857; Aldis Spring, Hiram Thornton, 1858; Isaac White, 1859; Lorenzo D. Cobb, 1860; Buel G. Smith, 1861; Aldis Spring, 1862; Isaac White, 1863; Lorenzo D. Cobb, 1864; Buel G. Smith, 1865; Aldis Spring, 1866; Stephen Rich, 1867; Lorenzo D. Cobb, 1868; Buel G. Smith, 1869; William W. King, 1870; William B. Stacey, 1871; George Williams, 1872; Stephen Rich, G. W. Tapple, 1873; Earl Silliman, Henry L. Marsh, 1874; Buel J. Smith, Eugene M. Whitney, 1875; Hiram G. Blood, Warren Worden, 1876; William C. Smith, 1877; William W. King, 1878; Buel G. Smith, 1879; Hiram Blood, 1880; William C. Smith, 1881; Fred Silliman, 1882; Buel G. Smith, David D. Smith, William W. King, 1883; Octavious P. Vedder, 1884; William C. Smith, 1885; William W. King, 1886; Buel G. Smith, 1887; Henry L. Marsh, W. F. Persons, 1888; C. S. Persons, 1889; Fred Silliman, 1890; C. S. Persons, 1891; John Wurtenburg, 1892; H. W. Blighton, 1893.

In 1821 Yorkshire had thirteen road districts and since then the highways

have been kept in comparatively good condition. In 1825 the town passed the following resolution: "Aney Person Drawing lumber acrost aney Bridge in the Town of Yorkshire, with a chain, without aney Carriage under it, shall pay the sum of One Dollar for every such offence." The Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad traverses the eastern part of the town and passes through the villages of Yorkshire Center (Delevan postoffice) and Yorkshire Corners. For the construction of this road the town voted \$18,000.

The population of Yorkshire in 1830 was 823; in 1850, 2,010; in 1870, 1,575; in 1880, 1,784; in 1890, 1,723. The first school in town was taught by Daniel Davis in 1815, at the Corners, in a log school house roofed with bark. This primitive institution stood a little east of the village on what is now the Wilber place. Mr. Davis came to Arcade, N. Y., in 1810 and a few years later to this town, where he taught school three years. April 24, 1822, Jacob Cochran, Samuel G. Sutton, and Wiggin M. Farrar, school commissioners, reported one school district (No. 4) in the town entitled to school moneys, which amounted that year to \$12. In 1892 there were nine school districts attended by 403 children and taught by eleven teachers. The assessed valuation of the districts was \$665,945 and the value of the buildings and sites aggregated \$5,025. The amount of money received from the State for school purposes was \$1,593.48 and by local tax \$1,349.65. In 1892 a fine brick school building was erected in Yorkshire Corners, and the district in which it is located was recently organized into the Delevan Union School District with a full Board of Education, the first term opening in September, 1893.

Yorkshire Center (Delevan postoffice), the business center of the town, is situated on the outlet of Lime Lake and on the south branch of Cattaraugus creek. Since the building of the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad it has had a steady, healthy growth and is now a business and shipping point for a large region of country. Its present population is 525. It contains Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Wesleyan Methodist, and Universalist churches, four general stores, two grocery stores, one drug store, two hardware stores, two milliner stores, two photograph galleries, a bakery, one jeweler, one furniture store, a harness shop, two shoe shops, two barber shops, two meat markets, two blacksmith shops, one ladder factory, a wagon shop, a printing office, one dentist, a creamery, one hotel, a union school, and a postoffice. The books of the merchants show a trade of \$114,000 for 1892. The creamery was started here in the spring of 1893. A system of water works was completed and in operation in 1891. The water is brought from a large spring one mile west of the village, at an elevation of 140 feet above Main street level. There is also an efficient fire department. Grounds have been purchased and the work commenced for a lumber yard and planing-mill near the depot. The south branch of Cattaraugus creek affords ample water-power for manufacturing purposes and is now utilized for the operation of one saw-mill, a cheese-box factory, a shingle-mill, a flour and feed-mill, and



the electric light plant now being established for lighting the village. The postoffice, which for years was known as Yorkshire Center, was changed in 1892 to Delevan. It issues money orders.

Yorkshire Corners (Yorkshire postoffice) is beautifully located in the north-east corner of the town, one mile from the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, on the south bank of Cattaraugus creek, and contains two churches, two grocery stores, a saw-mill and grist-mill, a foundry, one harness shop, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, one cheese factory, a tin shop, a cider-mill, hotel, graded school, and about 300 inhabitants.

West Yorkshire is a hamlet and postoffice on Cattaraugus creek near the center of the north border of the town, and contains a saw-mill, cheese factory, blacksmith shop, a store, and about ten dwellings.

From the most authentic data obtainable it appears that the Methodists organized a class as early as 1814 or 1815. Elder Judah Babcock held Free-will Baptist services at the dwellings of Isaac Williams and Benjamin Felch about 1817. The First Baptist church of Yorkshire was organized at the Center on the 13th of May, 1855, by Rev. E. W. Bliss with seventeen members. The right hand of fellowship was extended on June 6th at a council of ministers and churches, and the first deacons were Erastus Wheatley and M. S. Durfee. The church edifice was erected and dedicated December 9, 1856, and cost \$2,000. It has recently been repaired and modernized and will now seat 350 people. The first pastor was Rev. William J. Kernott, a licentiate.

The Universalist church of Yorkshire was formed at the Yorkshire Center school house January 3, 1856, with twenty-two members, by Rev. Gideon S. Gowdy, who became the first pastor. The legal organization of the society was deferred until 1858, with twenty-three members, and in this year, in connection with the Methodists, they built a church edifice. They still maintain an organization, but at present have no church services.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Yorkshire was organized at the Center by Rev. S. G. Hammond in 1857 as a part of the Machias charge and in 1873 as an independent church. It was again placed on the Machias charge in 1877, where it remained until about 1880, when it was once more made an independent church with a membership of thirty-five. The present number of members is seventy. The house of worship was erected in 1858 by the Methodist and Universalist societies as a union edifice. It cost \$2,500 and will seat 350 people.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Yorkshire Center was organized and the church building erected in 1884. The membership is small, but they have supported most of the time a resident minister.

The First Free Methodist church of Yorkshire was organized at Yorkshire Corners, June 8, 1868, by Rev. Henry Hornsby, with fourteen members. The first pastor was Rev. William R. Cusick. The same year the society bought and remodeled the wooden building used by the Odd Fellows, at a cost of



\$1,800, and dedicated it for their use. It will seat 200 persons. The membership is 20. Rev. Norman Martin is pastor. Connected is a Sunday school.

In 1865 Rev. Clinton Colgrove, originally a Baptist, held a series of meetings of the Advent persuasion in the school house at Yorkshire Corners. In 1868, with Revs. William A. Fenn and Jonas Wendell, he organized the Advent church of Yorkshire with sixty-three members, and remained their pastor until 1875. A church edifice was built in 1869 at a cost of \$3,000. It will seat about 300 persons.

Yorkshire Center Lodge, No 616, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 16, 1891, by D. D. G. M. Orson E. Helms, the first officers being Rev. E. B. Olmstead, N. G.; W. F. Persons, V. G.; Dr. F. Krehbiel, secretary; William J. Strong, treas. An I. O. O. F. lodge formerly flourished at Yorkshire Corners.

Ira Bishop, son of John and Dorcas (Hawkins) Bishop, was born in Williamsburg, Mass. In 1797 he settled in Otsego, N. Y., where he lived until 1831, when he moved to Yorkshire with an ox-team, bringing his wife and five children and settling on the farm now owned by his son, Amasa H. Bishop. He took up 160 acres of land, which he cleared. He taught school and was justice of the peace for several years. He married Margaret Babbitt, of Otsego. Children: Maryette, Dorcas, Palmyra, Reuben B., Miranda M., John D., Sarah A., Amasa H., and Romelia E. He died in 1866 and his wife in 1879. Amasa H. Bishop was born March 19, 1837, and has always been a farmer, being also for a brief time a teacher. He married Keturah, daughter of Levi Howell, of Jerseyville, Canada, and settled on the homestead. His son Levi L. married Jennie E., daughter of Morris Jones, of Freedom.

Carpenter Bull, a native of Vermont, came to Yorkshire in 1825 and settled on the farm now owned by his son Abel. He was a veterinary surgeon and traveled over a large area of the country in the practice of his profession. He married Mariah, daughter of Edward Bump, and had fourteen children.

Harley Bump, son of Lail, was born in Vermont in 1801. In 1828 he married a daughter of Alpheus Harmon, of Yorkshire, and in 1830 settled on the farm now owned by David Quackenbush. He always remained a resident of the town and was a farmer. Children: George R., Lewis L., and Sallie S. (Mrs. Lucas Studley). Mrs. Bump died Feb. 8, 1863. Mr. Bump died in 1872. George R. Bump was born March 18, 1834. Aug. 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., was wounded and is a pensioner, and was mustered out in 1864. He married Lucinda E., daughter of Asahel and Mary (Reynolds) Taylor; children: Edward L., George H., Asahel T., Guy A.

Ray Card, a native of Rhode Island, came to Yorkshire in 1837 or 1838 and settled on the farm his son Jerry now owns, where he lived and died. He had ten children.

Daniel W. Cheney, a native of Ashford, Conn., was descended from good old Puritan stock, his ancestors having come from England with the early Pilgrim Fathers. He emigrated from Connecticut to Essex county, N. Y., but after a brief stay he went into Vermont for a time. Thinking that he could better his condition by a return to New York he located in what is now the town of Machias in the year 1808. He resided here a short time, then removed about five miles farther north and took up land on the old "town line" road, in what is now the town of Yorkshire. Here he passed the remainder of his days, dying in 1837. He left the reputation of being an upright, industrious

citizen, enjoying the esteem and confidence of all his acquaintances. His wife survived him but a few years. There were born to him eleven children, nine of whom attained manhood and womanhood. All of these are dead but one, Wells Cheney, who still lives with an only daughter, Nancy, in Delevan, and is an intelligent old gentleman in his 86th year, full of reminiscences of the past.

John Cheney, the second son of Daniel W., was born in 1813 in the limits of the town of Machias. In his early manhood he succeeded in accumulating a sufficient amount of money to purchase and partially pay for the farm already taken up by his father. In 1840 he married Sarah Ann Hodges, who helped him accumulate a large property. For the next few years, until 1856, he passed his time partly in New York State and partly in Pennsylvania, where for a time he run a large lumber mill. Finally returning to New York he settled upon his farm, remaining there till within a few months of his death. He was public spirited, honorable, and highly esteemed. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal church in Delevan, a liberal supporter and member of it, and one of its trustees for nearly a quarter of a century. He died in 1881 at his residence in the village of Delevan. His widow still lives at the same place. Never taking any active part in politics, he was yet greatly interested in public affairs, usually voting with the Republican party. He was for several terms elected one of the assessors of the town. Besides his widow seven children survive him: Clark A., a farmer in York-shire; Walter W., an oil operator of Bradford, Pa.; Irene E. Crooker, living with her husband at Franklinville; Francis J., principal of the State Normal and Training School, Cortland, N. Y.; George H., in business in Boston, Mass.; Lyman J., postal clerk on the W. N. Y. & P. railroad.

Francis J. Cheney was born near Warren, Pa., in June, 1848, third son of John and Sarah Ann Cheney. In 1856 he came with his parents to York-shire. Here he worked on the farm until he was twenty years old, attending the district school winter and summer as far as the farm work would permit. He early manifested a wish to go to college, and in this he was encouraged by his parents. By attending a neighboring academy at Arcade, N. Y., during the fall term, teaching a district school in the winter, and working on the farm through the spring and summer, he finally obtained a part of the necessary means and preparation for college, and entered Syracuse University in 1868, while it was yet Genesee College, graduating in 1872. After graduation he was professor of mathematics in the Northern New York Conference Seminary, Antwerp, N. Y., for two terms. In March, 1873, he was elected principal of Dryden Union School, Dryden, Tompkins county, N. Y. Here he remained seven years, resigning his position in June, 1880. He had studied law, was admitted to practice, and intended, at this time, to enter upon the profession of law, when he received a letter from a member of the Board of Education of Kingston Free Academy, Kingston, N. Y., asking him to consider the proposition of becoming its principal. The result of the correspondence was that he became principal of this school at a salary of \$2,000.

In 1882 he was asked to take a professorship in Syracuse University, but the Kingston Board of Education held out such inducements to retain him as to influence him to stay. In 1888 he was elected superintendent of schools in Olean, N. Y. Again the Board of Education at Kingston so strongly desired him to remain that he declined this attractive position. In June, 1889, he received the degree of Ph.D. from Syracuse University, on examination. In 1890 he was unanimously elected inspector of high schools and academies



*Francis J. Cheney*



of New York by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. This position he accepted, and entered upon his duties in September of the same year. He held this important office one year, when he was appointed principal of the State Normal and Training School, Cortland, N. Y. Having been confirmed as principal by the State superintendent of public instruction he resigned the office of inspector to accept this desirable and useful position, which he still holds, finding in it an agreeable field of activity and usefulness. In July, 1873, he married Lydia H., daughter of Buel G. Smith, of Delevan, N. Y. Not a little of his success is due to the well directed helpfulness of his intelligent and clear headed wife. But 45 years of age, in perfect health, it would seem that many years of usefulness are still before him.

Salmon Clark, son of Salmon, and a native of Vermont, settled in Yorkshire on the farm now owned by Seymour King at an early day. Some years later he moved onto what is now a part of the Isaac Beach estate, where he died. He had seven children. His daughter, Polly C. Clark, married John Hinman, a native of Vermont and a son of James. John Hinman settled in Yorkshire in 1831 and in 1838 removed to Great Valley, where his wife died in 1852. He died in 1866. They had thirteen children.

Capt. Danforth Daggett, son of Ebenezer, was born in Massachusetts, came to Yorkshire in 1830, and engaged in farming. He married Sarah Snow; children: Nelson, Phebe, Mary, and Franklin B.

Hiram Goo came to Ashford from Schuyler, N. Y., about 1821 and carried on the trades of carpenter and millwright. He married Elizabeth Hufstader, of Ashford, where he resided about thirty years. He finally moved to Yorkshire, where he died. His wife lives with her daughter Elvira. Children: Eliza, Mary Ann, Corsand, J. F., Amy, Almira, Elvira, Hiram, Catharine, Charles T.

George Graham was born in Concord, N. H., Oct. 5, 1801, a son of Asa Graham, who, about 1820, came to Yorkshire with his son, but never became a settler here. George located in town and in a few years returned to Concord, N. H., where he married, Jan. 13, 1825, Lucia Thorn, whom he at once brought to his home in Cattaraugus county. She died March 7, 1871, and Feb. 12, 1873, his death occurred. Children: Joseph C., born Oct. 14, 1825; Flora Taylor, deceased; Sarah L., born Sept. 22, 1826; Rozilla A., born June 8, 1828, married J. F. Jackman, Feb. 20, 1851; Rachel M., born Nov. 14, 1830; John C., born Jan. 15, 1833, married Teressa Jacobs, Dec. 15, 1861; George H.; Lucia E., born March 14, 1837, married Solomon Howe, Oct. 7, 1869; Walter A., born April 30, 1839, married Altie E. Nye, Sept. 29, 1866; Mary J., born Feb. 4, 1842, died Jan. 20, 1845; and Mary L., born May 15, 1844. Mr. Graham was first a Whig and later a Republican, and was supervisor of Yorkshire nine terms and justice of the peace twenty-four years. He also held other town offices. George H. Graham, born March 5, 1835, married Ellen M. Morse, March 24, 1861, and is a farmer near Delevan. He was supervisor in 1881-82 and, like his father, is a representative citizen.

Lucius Hall, an early settler in this town, was born March 27, 1807. He had sixteen children, forty grandchildren, and twenty-five great-grandchildren. He enlisted in Co. G, 78th N. Y. Vols., and took three of his boys with him: Harvey C. and Wyman in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., and Alfred in Co. G, 78th N. Y. Vols. He died July 27, 1887. Harvey C. Hall, son of Lucius, was born in Alexander, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1840. When he was eight years of age his father moved to Yorkshire. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, 44th N. Y. Vols., was shot in the left shoulder at the battle of Laurel Hill, and was mus-



tered out in 1864. He married Jane, daughter of Chester and Clarissa (Moon) Ashcraft; children: Lottie M. (Mrs. Sheldon Eastland) and George H.

John Harmon, a native of Rupert, Vt., came to Yorkshire in 1823 with his father, Alpheus, who settled upon the farm now owned by Ethan Harmon. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Luther and Lucy Wheeler, and had seven children, of whom two are now living in this town: Mrs. John Bishop and Ethan (on the homestead). The latter married Sarepta, daughter of Stephen and Angeline Randall, of Machias, and has one child, Howard E.

Solomon Howe was a grandson of Moses Howe, a Revolutionary soldier. His father, Aaron, was born in New Hampshire, and after residing elsewhere in this State he finally settled in Cattaraugus county, where he died in 1836. His wife died March 6, 1870. Solomon was born in Groton, N. Y., May 4, 1818, and came to Yorkshire with his parents in 1830. He married, in 1845, Minerva Gould, who died June 27, 1865. Oct. 7, 1869, he married Lucia E., daughter of George Graham, of this town, who bore him two children: Ormond and Minerva. Mr. Howe was supervisor of Yorkshire in 1873 and again in 1876, and also held other town offices. He was the Democratic nominee to the Assembly in 1869, but was defeated by George N. West; in 1872 he was a candidate on the same ticket for county superintendent of the poor.

Samuel King came from Darien, Genesee county, to Machias in 1823, bringing his wife, Sabra A. Winslow, and six children with an ox-team. He articulated 100 acres of land, built a log house, and set out an orchard, and three years later traded it for 137 acres in Yorkshire, where he reared his family. His wife died in 1864 and he in 1876. Children: B. Franklin, Clarissa, Stephen W., Simeon K., Solomon J., Angeline, Frederick W., Samuel S., Lydia A., Almari, and Betsey. Those living are Solomon J. in Farmersville, Clarissa (Mrs. Lyman Joslin) in Yorkshire, and Almari (Mrs. L. Rogers) in Freedom.

Charles King, son of Reuben, was born in Alexander, N. Y., and in 1838 settled on the farm in Yorkshire now owned by his son Marvin D., where he died. He was a farmer and held several important town offices. He married Clara Sherman, by whom he had four children. His second wife was Betsey Williams, who bore him four children. His son William W., now living at West Yorkshire, came to the town in 1840. He married Harriet P., daughter of Harry House, and has one child living, Mrs. Minnie M. Walpole.

Seymour King, son of Alvah and Hannah (Carney) King, was born in Sardinia, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1830. In 1860 he married Ann Eliza, daughter of Robert and Martha Steele, and settled on the place where he now resides. Children: Frank S., Manley E., Ernest R., and Mertie E. (Mrs. L. Conger). His wife died in 1872 and he married, second, Sarah Silliman. He has been assessor several years and by occupation is a farmer and an apiarist.

The Langmades were among the first settlers in this town. Stephen Langmade settled here as early as 1810 with the Dows. They came from Vermont. Later his brother, Dr. William Langmade, came in. The doctor was in the War of 1812 and reared thirteen children, all of whom attained manhood. Solomon, another brother, was in the War of 1812 and lived to the age of ninety-nine years and eight months, dying in 1892. Dr. Langmade, was the father of A. J. Langmade, who served three years and six months in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols., and in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Vols., spending six months of the time in rebel prisons. Laura A., daughter of Daniel Davis, the first school teacher in Yorkshire, was the wife of Dr. Langmade. She was one of the pupils of the first three years of school taught in town.

Berena Olthof came from Ibergun, Holland, and located in this town in 1850. He was a shoemaker by trade, but the later years of his life were devoted mainly to farming. Six years he spent in Holland in the army. Shortly after his removal to this place he married Elizabeth Vanderlick, also of Holland. Five children were born to them, three of whom are living—one son and two daughters. Mr. Olthof died in 1884. His son Henry B. and widowed mother occupy the homestead two miles south of Yorkshire Center. Mr. Olthof was a good citizen, just and honorable in his dealings, very decided in his opinions, both political and religious, and his mind, once made up, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, was not subject to change.

John Perryman came to Yorkshire about 1834. His son, A. Perryman, came at the same time and settled on the farm now owned by A. Phinney. He died in South Wales, Erie county. He married Elizabeth Holloway and had seven children, of whom only one is living in town: Green Perryman, who married Emeline Bigelow. The latter enlisted in Co. K, 105th N. Y. Vols., and served three years. He was wounded at the battle near Petersburg and was in most all the engagements of the regiment. His children living are Lovina and Adda.

Ezekiel Pierce was born in Penfield, Monroe county, in 1809, and came to Yorkshire in 1825. In 1840 he purchased a farm one mile south of the Center, which he occupied until his death, which occurred in 1892. Mr. Pierce was a fair type of the early settlers: a man of strict integrity, true to his friends, ever ready to reach out a helping hand to the needy, and in his death the community lost a good citizen. Mrs. Pierce's father, Richard Thornton, built the first saw-mill in this town, the one now owned by Goo & Bastion in Delevan.

Alpheus Stone, a native of Mendon, Mass., came to Yorkshire in 1830 and settled on the farm now owned by Fred Silliman, where he lived several years. He afterward moved to Yorkshire Center and resided with his daughter, Mrs. N. T. Thomas, and died Dec. 4, 1878. His wife, Sinda (Carter) Stone, died July 18, 1865. He was a mason by trade and had two sons (both dead) and one daughter (Loretta, now Mrs. N. T. Thomas). He served in the War of 1812 and drew a pension several years.

John Strong was born of Dutch parentage in old Fort Herkimer in 1800 and came from Mohawk, N. Y., in 1850 and settled on a farm now in Yorkshire Center village limits. He was a blacksmith by trade, but devoted a part of his time to farming. He had three sons and two daughters, four of whom reside in the Center and one (a daughter) in Iowa. He died in 1869. Two of the sons, William and Darius, occupy the homestead. This house is said to be the first frame building erected in the village limits. It has been added to in recent years, but the original is still in good condition. It dates back nearly seventy years. There is a story connected with the building of this dwelling which is well worth telling. It was built by a man named Paddock. When partly completed he ran short of funds, and being something of a sport and the owner of a fast horse he got up a scheme to "do up" the sporting men at the races soon to come off at Rochester. His wife was privy to it. They started for Rochester a day or two before the races, and at the outskirts of the town he left his wife to drive in later, while he went to the horsemen's headquarters on foot. Paddock could get drunk on occasion or he could feign drunkenness so perfectly as to deceive the elect, and that is just what he did on this occasion; and steadying himself against the bar he offered to bet \$100 that he could take the first horse that came along the street and beat anything

they had. It did not take long to arrange such a bet as that and Paddock was on the street waiting for a horse which, as pre-arranged, soon came along. The woman was naturally very indignant for being stopped on the street by a drunken man, but the promise of a good dinner and \$5 settled it and the horse was secured. Whether the Rochester sports ever found out the full extent of the joke played on them was never learned, but that sorry looking horse, hitched to an old democrat wagon, was really one of the fleetest racers in western New York, and Paddock returned to Yorkshire with a load of nails and glass to finish his house.

Thomas Thomas, a native of Mendon, Mass., came here in 1836 and settled at West Yorkshire, where he worked at shoemaking for his son George W., who carried on tanning and shoemaking. He died Aug. 2, 1860. His wife, Sabria (Thwing), died Nov. 26, 1835. He had six sons and a daughter.

N. T. Thomas, came to West Yorkshire in 1837 and worked for his brother G. W. at shoemaking. He married Loretta Stone and has one child, Emeline S. (Mrs. B. F. Darte).

George W. Thomas, son of Thomas Thomas, came to West Yorkshire and erected a tannery and carried on that and shoemaking forty years. He married Priscilla C., daughter of John Hinman, and had six children. He died at Yorkshire Corners in 1892.

Joseph G. Thomas, son of Thomas Thomas, settled in Yorkshire in 1836. He was a farmer and married Martha R., daughter of John and Millie Steele. Of his four children three are living: George R., Bertha B., and Lula A. (Mrs. Baxter Sovereign).

Caleb Turner, son of William, was born in Westfield, Mass., Dec. 22, 1808. In 1826 he came to Yorkshire and settled on the farm where he now resides. He is said to be the only one now living in town who articulated the land from the Holland Land Company. He married Polly Paddock, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living: Orson O., George C., and Mary O. He married, second, Mrs. Algera Austin, by whom he has seven children: William D., Edwin O., Harvey R., Waller S., Cory B., Franklin I., and Emma J.

Obadiah Weeks, son of Roland, was born in New Salem, Mass., in 1794. He married Jerusha Herriott, of Great Bend, Pa., and in 1822 moved to Yorkshire and settled on a farm now owned by William Burns. Here he died July 4, 1872. His wife died Nov. 21, 1869. Of their five children two are living: Mary H., of Franklinville, and Riley, of Yorkshire Center. The latter married Clarissa, daughter of Stephen S. Langmade, and has four children: Ina B., Netta E., Grant W., and John A.

Luther Wheeler, a native of Danbury, Conn., came to Yorkshire in 1823 and settled on the farm now owned by J. W. Nourse. He married Lucy Arundel and had nine children, of whom only Mrs. John Harmon is living.

George H. Whiting came to this town in 1840. He was living in Yorkshire in 1860, when, on the 29th of July, one of the most horrible murders ever known in western New York was committed. Ann Wheat, whose maiden name was Ann Dwinell, was murdered by James Wheat, her husband, and Salmon Wheat, her father-in-law.

Isaac Williams came from Vermont and took up 300 acres of land where Yorkshire Corners now stands, where he built the first frame house in town and where his son Proctor kept the first hotel. He also built the first saw and grist-mill on Cattaraugus creek in 1814. He afterward removed to Aurora, N. Y., where he worked at the cooper's trade, and thence returned to Ash-

ford. Albert Williams, son of Isaac, was born in Vermont, came to Yorkshire, married Melinda Sackett, moved to Ashford about 1833, and settled where Richard Williams now lives. Children: Richard, Aurilla, Riley, Isaac, Harvey A., Eliza, and Peter.

## CHAPTER XLIX.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF ISCHUA.

ISCHUA of today and the original town of Ischua in Cattaraugus county never had a territorial connection. The old township of the name embraced lands whose south line forms the north bounds of the present organization, or, more definitely, all that part of the county lying north of the line running east and west between the third and fourth tiers of lots of the Holland Land Company's survey. The present town of Ischua was erected from Hinsdale on the 7th of February, 1846, and until March 27, 1855, was known as *Rice*. Since the latter date its territory has been designated *Ischua*, an Indian name which had previously been applied to the principal stream of eastern Cattaraugus. The township lies upon the east side of the county, in ranges three and four, and comprises the most of towns three in these ranges of the Holland survey. It has an area of 20,540 acres and is bounded on the north by Franklinville and Lyndon, on the east by Allegany county and Hinsdale, on the south by Hinsdale, and on the west by Humphrey.

Its surface is undulating and hilly, the highest elevation reaching a height of 600 feet above the valleys. The soil is mainly clay covered with a thin layer of mold and gravelly loam. Several quarries of good building stone exist. The principal drainage is afforded by Ischua creek, which flows southeasterly through nearly the center of the town, acquiring in its course several small tributaries. In the southwest corner of the town are the headwaters of Five Mile run.

The earliest settlers of Ischua were Abram M. Farwell and Seymour Bouton. The former was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1780, and came to western New York during the War of 1812, on foot, as a peddler, selling such goods as he could carry to defray his expenses. His real business was probably to see the country with a view of locating, for he explored Cattaraugus county. Taking a fancy to the region of Ischua creek he selected lot 45 for a home, to which he brought his wife and seven children in 1815 and became a farmer and the founder of the town. Seymour Bouton, who came from Westchester county, N. Y., is said to have visited this region as early as 1809. He located two miles north of the village of Ischua in 1812, and removed to a point one



mile from Franklinville village in 1814, removing thence in 1816 to what is now Ischua village, of which he was the pioneer settler. He remained in town, only five years, removing to Olean in 1821, where he died the same year, aged thirty-nine years. It thus appears that Mr. Farwell was the first permanent settler. Jonathan Davis, from Boston, Mass., came in 1817 and the same year came William Kimball and Amos Pitcher. Mr. Davis was an early and a consistent temperance man. He had a heavy building to raise, and gave out that no liquor would be furnished. The report was started that it could not be raised without grog, but all the temperance men far and near turned out and put it up without any trouble. The rum drinkers were silenced. George H. Miner, about 1823, was the first settler on Yankee hill; Joel Godfrey was the next and he was followed in 1823 by David Hibner and Horace Guild. These four all came from Lima, Livingston county. Stephen Graves, from Worcester, Mass., came in 1827 and Frederick Carpenter, from Warren, Mass., in 1831. Benjamin Townsend brought his family from Attica, N. Y., in 1829, and was the first brick maker in Ischua.

On Dutch hill Jacob and George Learn and Peter Frantz were the pioneers in 1823, all from Pennsylvania. Elisha Terry, from Cortland county, N. Y., came in 1825; Joseph and David Raub, from New Jersey, and William Corthell, from Tompkins county, N. Y., settled here in 1826; Peter S. Carmer, John Wagner, and George Hollister, all from Tompkins county, came in 1827; Benjamin Osgood, from Washington county, N. Y., located in 1831, and Simon C. Mallory, from Columbia county, N. Y., in 1836. Jacob Howe, Byne Brown, and Joseph Conrad were also early settlers on Dutch hill. Charles, William, and John Raub owned and ran a distillery on Dutch hill which stood near the place where C. T. Washburn now resides. Anthony Caswell, from Rhode Island, settled in 1824 on the farm now the property of his son, Charles J. Caswell. The following record of Mr. Caswell's marriage introduces another early comer who held the county office of justice of the peace—Charles C. Hatch. He came from Chenango county, N. Y., and settled in 1826 on the farm now the home of his son, Hiram F. Hatch:

"Married by the undersigned, Justice of the Peace of Hinsdale, in the county of Cattaraugus, on the third of March, 1829, Mr. Anthony Caswell, aged twenty-four years, to Miss Sally Lockwood, aged eighteen years, both residents of Hinsdale. Anthony a farmer and Sally a spinster.

"Attested by Joseph Lockwood and ——— Lockwood, residents of Hinsdale.

"CHARLES C. HATCH,  
"Justice of the Peace."

The Lockwoods—John, Major, and Joseph—were from Vermont and had all settled near Anthony Caswell's before 1829. Silas P. Otto, from Pennsylvania, came in 1835. Stephen W. Abbott, son of Salmon Abbott, of Susquehanna, Pa., settled on the eastern border of the town at an early day and the locality and postoffice both bear the name of Abbott's. Kniffen Willson, from Chenango county, N. Y., settled a mile and a half west of Abbott in 1831, and gave the land for the school house, and also for the cemetery, in which he was buried in 1862, both of which still bear his name.



The first school in Ischua was kept in A. H. Farwell's barn, in 1825, by Caroline Putnam. A school house was being built at the time and it became necessary to go into it when it was first enclosed. To keep the children comfortable Mr. Farwell took a big cauldron kettle into the school room and filled it with coals. Dr. Trowbridge succeeded Miss Putnam and was the first school master. The first religious services were held in Mr. Farwell's house by Rev. John Spencer in 1825. The imperative need of a grist-mill was supplied by Justin Cook and Josiah Cole in 1829. The first store keepers were Stevens & Lawrence; Jonathan H. Lyon was the next, he being followed by William Richardson, Nelson Chapin, Gideon Searl, Isaac Fuller, and Henry Chamberlin. The latter sold in 1870 to Erastus Chamberlin and he in 1883 to his brother, Wales Chamberlin, who is still in business. Smith & Haynes traded from 1871 to 1874 and R. E. Gardner from 1876 until succeeded by Arthur Moon & Co.

The first town meeting was held at Eleazer Densmore's tavern February 24, 1846, at which Frederick Carpenter was elected supervisor; Isaac N. Fuller, town clerk; Philo Burlingame, superintendent of schools; William S. Pitcher, Simon C. Mallory, and A. L. Barnard, assessors; and Morgan I. Titus, Frederick Carpenter, Charles C. Hatch, and Hiram L. Seavy, justices of the peace. The principal town officers have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Frederick Carpenter, 1846-48, 1850, 1852-55, 1857, 1860, 1865, 1867, 1869-71; Jonathan Davis, 1849; Hazen Chamberlin, 1851, 1874, 1876; C. G. Chamberlin, 1856; Philo Burlingame, 1858, 1869; Benjamin C. Townsend, 1859; Henry Chamberlin, 1861-62, 1864; William Smith, 1863; George Utter, 1866; James A. Haynes, 1872; Henry C. Farwell, 1873, 1875; S. R. Sherlock, 1877; Ransom Terry, 1878; Jason P. Rathbun, 1879; John L. Adams, 1880; Elam T. Seward, 1881, 1891-92; O. W. Chamberlin, 1882-83; Charles C. Baxter, 1884, 1888-90; D. W. Odell, 1885; Fred L. Carpenter, 1886-87; Albert Babcock, 1893.

*Town Clerks.*—Isaac N. Fuller, 1846; S. Botts, 1847; Neri Taylor, 1848, 1853; Abner Smith, 1849-50; William S. Pitcher, 1851; Samuel Conrad, 1852; H. Chamberlin, 1854; Alonzo Guild, 1855; Alonzo F. Smith, 1856-57; William Smith, 1858; Lyman Slocum, 1859; William H. Smith, 1861; Anson Densmore, 1861-62, 1877-79, 1882, 1888; William Densmore, 1863; A. R. Thornton, 1864-65, 1875-76, 1880-81, 1883; Benjamin Bacon, 1866; J. E. Pettingill, 1867-68; D. C. Corthell, 1869-70; B. C. Townsend, 1871-72; Wesley Lewis, 1873; Wallace Sibley, 1874; George W. Lynde, 1884, 1889-90; Wales Chamberlin, 1885-87, 1891-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1846, Morgan I. Titus, C. C. Hatch, Frederick Carpenter, Harvey L. Seavy; 1848, Philo Burlingame; 1849, Samuel Searl; 1850, Frederick Carpenter, Charles C. Hatch; 1851, Frederick Carpenter; 1852, Philo Burlingame; 1853, Neri Taylor, J. Sheldon; 1854, Gardner Sheldon, Benjamin Townsend; 1855, Frederick Carpenter; 1856, Stephen Morris; 1857, B. C. Carpenter, Henry Chamberlin; 1858, Gardner Sheldon; 1859, Frederick Carpenter; 1860, C. C. Hatch; 1861, B. C. Townsend; 1862, S. R. Sherlock; 1863, Philo Burlingame; 1864, Amos S. Bristol; 1865, B. C. Townsend; 1866, Daniel B. Haynes; 1867, S. R. Sherlock; 1868, Amos Bristol; 1869, B. C. Townsend; 1870, N. Pierce; 1871, S. R. Sherlock; 1872, William P. Guild; 1873, B. C. Townsend; 1874, E. Chamberlin; 1875, S. R. Sherlock; 1876, F. Carpenter; 1877, J. L. Adams; 1878, H. C. Farwell; 1879, F. Carpenter; 1880, Nathan Learn; 1881, R. C. Gardner; 1882, T. P. Guild; 1883, C. C. Baxter; 1884, J. L. Adams; 1885, Erastus Chamberlin; 1886, William P. Guild; 1887, Frank Osborne; 1888, B. C. Townsend; 1889, R. E. Gardner; 1890, W. P. Guild; 1891, E. E. Bacon; 1892, E. Chamberlin; 1893, Clement B. Conklin.

The chief industry of the inhabitants of the town is farming, with dairying as the leading branch. The milk from the numerous dairies is principally manufactured into cheese, there being three or four cheese factories, the first of which was built at Abbott's about 1873 by I. N. Sheldon. In 1890 Abbott's union factory was built by the patrons of the old establishment at a cost of \$2,200. In 1892 this manufactured 170,000 pounds of cheese. The officers are John Watson, president; John Mabey, secretary; Timothy O. Regan, Chauncey W. Roat, and Frank Abbott, trustees. Willson factory, No.

1, was built by Kniffen Willson in 1885, on his farm, and Willson factory, No. 2, was erected in 1891 on A. M. Farwell's land by his son, Quincy A. Willson. Each factory is making about 100,000 pounds of cheese per year. The farmers also have a large surplus of hay, which is next to their dairy products in point of revenue. Large crops of potatoes and oats are also produced. The total valuation of real estate in 1892 was \$342,780; value of personal property, \$18,250; value of railroads, \$79,045; value of telegraph lines, etc., \$4,190. The total tax levy was but \$2,454.60. July 3, 1872, the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad was formally opened through the town, and for its construction bonds were issued to the amount of \$10,000, which have all been paid. The road has a station at the village of Ischua.

Ground for the cemetery at Ischua village was given by Benjamin Townsend in 1842. Amos Pitcher had formerly owned it and was buried there in 1832. Maple Grove Cemetery was donated by Jacob Learn. Mary Raub was the first person buried therein. The land for the Abbott burying ground was given by Stephen W. Abbott.

The settlement of Ischua village was begun by Seymour Bouton in 1816. The site was located on a thoroughfare of travel that soon required a public house, which was opened and kept by Mr. Bouton, who left in 1821. He was succeeded by Amos Pitcher. In 1829 the place supported two hotels, Eleazer Densmore keeping the other. At the time of the Dutch Hill war Gideon Searl kept the tavern in the village. He was succeeded by Anson Densmore, who sold the property to John J. LaFever about 1866. He continued it as a public house till his death in 1872, since which time his son, Frank D. LaFever, has occupied the place for a dwelling and a grocery. Some of the early industries in or near Ischua village were a foundry on Luzern Williams's farm, where plows, sleigh-shoes, and other castings were made by Mr. Stoddard from about 1832 till he had to abandon the business on account of the difficulty in getting iron, after which the building was used for a school house; a hat factory belonging to W. S. Pitcher; a tannery operated by Edwin McKee from 1835 to 1855 on land now covered by William Pettingall's place; a brick yard opened by Benjamin Townsend in 1829 on ground now owned by William Osgood, which ran till 1848; an ashery on what is now Henry Farwell's farm, which had to cease for want of water; and another ashery which was built by Nelson Chapin and Jonas M. Brown just south of the present Baptist church about 1834, and operated by the builders till 1844, Isaac Carpenter till 1848, Nathaniel Rowley, James Warring, Seymour Woodruff, William S. Pitcher, and Frederick Carpenter, who had a grocery store in connection with it. Anson Densmore owned it next and in 1865 sold it to Lyman M. Thornton, who run it one year, about which time ashes became too scarce to continue the business. He sold it and engaged at his present location in the grocery trade. A remarkable storm which seemed to be the meeting of three separate cloud gatherings occurred August 13, 1866, at Ischua village. The

rain poured for three and a half hours, and ran from the hills north of the village down Mill street in a torrent that carried Mr. Thornton's store clear into Ischua creek. The first postoffice was established as West Hinsdale, October 2, 1828, changed to Rice, April 28, 1848, and again changed to Ischua, July 31, 1855. The first postmaster at Ischua was Seymour Bouton. Amos Pitcher was the next, and he also carried the mail on horseback each way between Hinsdale and Franklinville. In 1829 John Magee, of Bath, Steuben county, ran a stage route from Bath to Olean, which passed through Hinsdale. William S. Pitcher, son of Amos, was the postmaster and was succeeded by Henry Chamberlin, B. C. Townsend, Eleazer Densmore, William Smith, B. C. Townsend again, Ransom Terry, William Sibley, R. E. Gardner, Lyman Thornton, and the present incumbent, Frank D. La Fever.

Abbott's is a postoffice on the county line and contains the Methodist church, Howard Otto's store, the union cheese factory, and Charles C. Wilbur's blacksmith shop. J. B. Swift has a store across the road in Allegany county, but Mr. Otto was the first store keeper and has been postmaster since 1888. Betsey S. Wilbur was the first postmaster. The office was established January 1, 1883.

In 1880 Ischua had a population of 935 and in 1890 this had decreased to 853. In 1892 the town had eight school districts with a school house in each, taught during the year by eight teachers, and attended by 168 pupils. The value of the school buildings and sites is \$3,320 and the assessed valuation of the property in the town for school purposes aggregates \$391,764. The money received from the State was \$941.87 and that obtained by local tax amounted to \$638.64.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Ischua was organized December 28, 1827, and was the first religious organization in town. The first trustees were William S. Pitcher, Daniel A. Ferris, and Abner Smith. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1861 at a cost of \$1,500; the present value of the church property is \$2,000. The building will seat 300 persons. The society has twenty-five members under the pastoral care of Rev. J. M. Leach. They have a prosperous Sunday school. About 1827 this society secured of the Holland Land Company the gospel lot as a gift to the first church organized in town. They held it until the erection of their edifice in 1861, when it was sold for \$600; the present owners are Burlingame and Farwell.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Abbott's, near the county line, was organized about 1868. Their wooden house of worship was built in 1879, cost \$800, will seat 200 people, and with the site, etc., is valued at \$1,000. The land was leased to the society by Stephen W. Abbott. The present pastor is Rev. H. L. Feathers. A Sunday school is maintained during the summer months. The nucleus of this society originated in the organization at Abbott's of a Wesleyan Methodist class about 1860, of which S. R. Sherlock, of Franklinville, was leader.

The First Baptist church of Ischua was organized August 10, 1878, by Rev. Reuben Cherryman, the first pastor, with twenty-one members. Their house of worship was built of wood in 1886 and will seat 200 persons. It cost \$1,500 and with the grounds, etc., is valued at \$1,860. The society has seventy members under Rev. A. Dewar as pastor. The Sunday school has forty-five pupils. Prior to the organization of this church Baptist meetings were held in the village school house. In 1836, while it was a branch of the Scott's Corners charge, a covenant meeting was held and the room was warmed by an open fireplace. Within an hour after the people had gone the building caught fire and was burned to the ground. There was good evidence that the fire was left in a careless manner and it was plain that the Baptists were responsible for the loss. The school district offered to settle for \$100, but the society refused to pay and the matter was settled by the courts, which gave a judgment of \$200 and costs, which were paid by the Scott's Corners church. Rev. Eliab Going was the minister at this time.

The Free Methodist church of Dutch hill was organized by Rev. O. O. Bacon with four members in 1867. The house of worship was erected of wood in 1871 at a cost of \$800. It will seat 250 persons and with other property is valued at \$600. There are now fifteen members, who have services every two weeks, the pastor being Rev. Mr. Manning, of Hinsdale.

Fair Oaks Post, No. 16, G. A. R., was organized July 6, 1887, with these officers: Robert E. Gardner, commander; Lyman M. Thornton, S. V.; Allen Williams, J. V.; George P. Williams, adjutant; Ransom Terry, M. D., surgeon; Stephen Osgood, chaplain; Walter Chase, Q. M.; William W. Osgood, O. D.; Gideon L. Patterson, O. G.; Samuel W. Hoag, S. M.; Royal Colvin, Q. M.-S. Besides these officers there were nine more charter members. The present membership is twenty. The commander is Joseph Learn.

Lodge No. 179, A. O. U. W., was instituted October 21, 1878, with fourteen members. Dr. Ransom Terry was P. M. W.; B. B. Hinman, M. W.; John Haight, recorder; C. C. Baxter, financier; and Fayette Searls, receiver. The present P. M. W. is F. Kenfield. The membership is twenty-two. During its 15 years of existence the lodge has not lost a single member by death.

Charles C. Baxter is the son of John W. (born in 1792), grandson of John (born in 1760), and great-grandson of Petit Baxter (born in 1732), whose father, John Baxter, born about 1700, lived in Westchester county, N. Y. The ancestor of the Baxter family, Capt. John Baxter, came from England in 1664 in command of a company of Irish volunteers, and received for his services a grant of Throgg's Neck. John, the son of Petit, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of sixteen and was wounded by a tory named Underhill. With twenty-four others he was sent to a hospital in New York city, where the small-pox broke out, and he was one of only six survivors. His son John W. came to Allegany county in 1820, where he was a millwright, and died there in 1862. He married, in 1814, Mary McQueen, in Montgomery county, N. Y.; children: Dorcas, Henry, James, Richard, Mary, Rachel, Sarah, David, John L., Phebe, and Charles C. Charles C. Baxter was born in 1840 in Friendship. He



was reared a lumberman and learned the millwright's trade. Leaving home when twenty-one years old he worked twelve years in Pennsylvania cutting lumber and building mills. In 1874 he came to Ischua and entered the grist and carding-mill which he now owns and operates. In 1862 he married Orenna Sherwood; children: Mary, who married Dennis C. Couell and died in 1889 in Buffalo, leaving children Grace, William, and Ellen; William C.; and Mina (Mrs. William Merrit), of Friendship; they have one child, Percy. Mr. Baxter married, second, in 1872, Mary J. McCormick; children: James, Katie, Florence, John, Lorena, and Robert H. He married his third wife in 1888; children: Jason and Norman. He has always been an active Republican, serving the town as auditor, justice of the peace one term, and as supervisor in 1884 and 1888-90. His son William C. is a railroad conductor in Mexico.

Eben R. Carmer is the son of Peter S. Carmer, who came from Dryden, N. Y., and settled on Dutch hill in Ischua in 1827, where Dr. Hillman now lives. He married Margaret Spriggle, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1802. Children: Jacob, who went west and died there; Cyrus, of Hinsdale; Eben R.; Maranda A., who died when thirteen years old; Eli (deceased); and Peter, of Wisconsin. Eben R. Carmer, born in 1831, has always been a farmer except the period from 1857 to 1869 spent in Minnesota and Wisconsin in lumbering. In 1886 he married Clarissa, daughter of Abram Farwell, of Ischua. Mr. Carmer was elected assessor on the Republican ticket in the spring of 1893. His mother, the oldest person in Ischua, is living in his family aged 91 years.

Frederick Carpenter is the son of Frederick Carpenter, of Rhode Island, who settled in Warren, Mass., where he married Eunice Burroughs. Children: Isaac, Eunice, Lucy, Laura, Calista, Mary, Eliza, Frederick, David, Sidney, Hannah, and Charles. Mr. Carpenter died there aged fifty-six and his wife at the age of ninety-six. Frederick was born in Warren, Nov. 4, 1804, and came to Franklinville in 1821. Isaac, Lucy, Eunice, David, and Laura Carpenter had already settled in Franklinville and Farmersville. Frederick had fifty cents in money left, which he paid Flavel Patridge, who kept a small store at Franklinville, towards a new axe, which cost \$2.50. He began chopping cord-wood at fifty or seventy-five cents per day. He can now count more than 200 acres of woodland in Franklinville, Machias, and Ischua which he has chopped over since that time. In 1831 he bought the first forty acres of his present farm, paying \$4 an acre, and on it he has lived sixty-two years, buying in the meantime 145 acres more. In 1829 he married Elsie, daughter of David Hibner; children: David, who died twenty-one years old; James and Sidney, of Stevens Point, Wis.; Ruth E. (Mrs. Noah Sherwood), of Ischua; Frederick L., who married Delilia, daughter of C. G. Chamberlin, of Ischua; Sarah E. (Mrs. William McStay), of Lyndon; Levi P., who died in 1860; Eunice S. (Mrs. William Wharton), of Nebraska; Spencer R., who died in 1862; Caroline (Mrs. Richard Durham), of Nebraska; and Charles E., who died in 1860. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1882. With the exception of two or three years in the ashery and mercantile business Mr. Carpenter has always been a farmer. In 1835 he was first elected justice of the peace and, although resigning twice, has since served nearly forty years. He served four years as supervisor of Hinsdale and was the first supervisor of Ischua (then Rice), holding the office in all nineteen years. When young he made two trips on the Erie canal between Buffalo and Albany and is one of the few men living who saw the three Thayers hung in Buffalo. Frederick L. Carpenter resides on the homestead in Ischua, which town he has served two terms as supervisor.



Charles Justus Caswell lives on the old farm on which his father, Anthony Caswell, settled in 1824. Anthony was born in Rhode Island, lived a while in Connecticut, went thence to Charleston, S. C., and returned the same year to Schenectady, N. Y., where he worked on the construction of the Erie canal in 1823 and 1824. The first cabin he built caught fire one day, burning his entire outfit, including his highly-prized rifle. This so discouraged him that he decided to leave, but his friend, Tibbetts Chamberlin, of Cuba, N. Y., persuaded him to stay by helping him to whatever he needed to start anew, and he continued to live alone in the woods four years. Then he ran Tibbetts Chamberlin's still in Cuba for a while and in 1829 married Sally, daughter of Justus Lockwood, of Lyndon. Children: Sarah S., who died young; Juliette E. (Mrs. Lewis Snyder), of Lyndon; Rensselaer J., of Franklinville; Horace A., who died aged twenty-one; Calvin T.; George G. and George M., who both died young; Charles J.; Decimal W.; and Mary A. and John S., who both died of diphtheria. Charles J., born in 1846, enlisted in 1864 in Co. D, 13th N. Y. H. A. In 1868 he married Electa A., daughter of James Davis, of Caneadea, N. Y. Children: Eugene, Frankie (deceased), Francis R., Myra A., Dow E.

William and Rebecca Chamberlin both descended from English families. They came to Hinsdale from Barton, Vt., traveling the long, cold route in the winter of 1815-16 with a canvas-covered sleigh drawn by a yoke of oxen. Much of the way they were compelled to hitch one ox ahead of the other in tandem style to pass the deep and drifted snow, arriving in Feb., 1816. Accompanying them were Ira A. and Cornelius G. Chamberlin, who were then nine and seven years of age, who took turns driving the white-faced cow, which supplied them with milk on their journey. Hazen and William were the other and younger members of the family on that trip. Henry and Candace M. were born to them after their arrival. They first settled on what is now the Horace Smith farm. William afterward removed his family within the limits of what is now Ischua, where he was killed in 1824 while raising a bridge over the creek near where E. F. Davis now lives. The eldest sons, Ira A. and Cornelius G., together with their mother, contracted from the land office the farm afterward owned by Cornelius G. Ira A. was born in Barton, Vt., in 1807. He married Susan, daughter of Abram M. Farwell; children: Candace L., Ophelia D., Loren I., Andrew J., Adaline C., Hazen E., Emily C., Caroline G., and L. A. Mr. Chamberlin removed to Hinsdale village, where he died in 1889. Cornelius G. Chamberlin was born in Barton, Vt., in 1809, and married, in 1835, Hulda, daughter of Eleazer Densmore, of Ischua. Children: Rosalie (deceased), William W., Erastus, Franklin H., Wales, Phebe E., and Finace. Mr. Chamberlin died in Ischua in 1892. He was regarded throughout all his mature years as one of the most sagacious, capable, and successful business men in his section of Cattaraugus county. His widow lives in Ischua village. Their son Erastus was born in Ischua, and was raised a farmer with a common school education. From 1859 to 1865 he was a clerk in Henry Chamberlin's store, and then spent five years in the oil regions—at Pithole and other points. In 1870 he bought Henry Chamberlin's store and residence in Ischua village, where he was a merchant till 1883, when he sold to his brother, Wales Chamberlin. Since then he has been a farmer and real estate and agricultural implement dealer. For several years he was justice of the peace and has had almost the experience and practice of a professional lawyer. He married, in 1871, Grace, daughter of Robert Reid, of Franklinville. Children: Gertie, born in 1873; Robert, deceased; and Floyd, born in 1892. Mr. Chamberlin

is a Democrat in politics. Cornelius G., Hazen, and Henry have each represented Ischua on the Board of Supervisors of Cattaraugus county.

Walter Chase is the son of Elias Chase, who lived in Vermont, where he married Rachel Taylor; children: Elzina, Van Buren, Alfred, Walter, Edmund, Asa, and Cynthia. Walter was born in Fletcher, Franklin county, Vt. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. H, 2d Vt. Vols., was mustered into the Army of the Potomac, was at the battles of first Bull Run, Fair Oaks, and Malvern Hill, where he was taken sick and sent to the hospital. In 1863 he re-enlisted and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, was sixteen days under fire at Spotsylvania, and received a shot in his left leg at Cold Harbor. He served also in other battles, including Petersburg, and was discharged in 1865. In 1866 he married Florence Hill and settled in Ischua; children: Alfred, who married Dora Trowbridge and has one child, Florence; Mettie (Mrs. Albert Trowbridge), of Ischua; Luther; Francis; Jesse; and Etta. Soon after the war Mr. Chase's health declined and he has not walked a step in four years.

Frederick Cline is the son of Seymour Cline, who came from Oxford, N. Y., in 1840 and settled on lots 22 and 30. He died in 1856. He married Lovina Bennett; children: Frederick; Edward, who married Minerva Hill and lived and died in Ischua; and Augusta (Mrs. Gilbert Wheeler), of Ischua. At the age of twenty-one Frederick, who was born in 1829, left home and bought a farm on lot 30, adding to it until he had over 400 acres, and lived on it twenty-one years. He married, in 1853, Almira, daughter of Elisha Terry, of Ischua; children: Terry E., born in 1861, and John W., born in 1873, died in 1875. In 1876 Mr. Cline moved to Ischua village, where he has been a dealer in lumber, live stock, and farm produce. He has served three years as assessor, one term as commissioner of highways, and is now a member of the Excise Board.

Milo Cole is a son of Casey and a grandson of Freeman Cole, of Crawford county, Pa. The children of Casey and Nancy Cole were Amanda, Prudentia, Arvilla, Philena, Olive, Parker (a soldier), Alvira, Milo, Amelia, and Bela (also a soldier). Milo was born in Augusta, N. Y., in 1820, and married, in 1843, Eliza Marks, of Perry, N. Y., where his father then lived; children: Mary (Mrs. Herbert Strong), of Friendship, N. Y.; Sidney, of Crawford county, Pa.; Alice; Amanda L. (Mrs. George S. Waldron), of Ischua, who has children George H. and Grace E.; and William, of Bradford, Pa. Mr. Waldron enlisted in the 9th H. A. and fought in twenty-one battles, including the Wilderness, Harper's Ferry, Lookout Mountain, and Gettysburg. He captured a battle flag at Farmerstown, Pa. Milo Cole came to Ischua in 1854 and bought 130 acres of land on which he still lives.

Abram Farwell is a son of Abram M. Farwell, the pioneer, who was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1780, and settled in Ischua in 1815. He married, in 1800, Lydia Jackson, who was born in Brookline, Mass., in 1780. Children: Sarah, born in 1801; Thaddeus, 1803; John H., 1805; James, 1807; Susan, 1809; Abram, 1811; Lydia, 1813; Mary A., 1815; Adeline, 1817 (the first white girl born in Ischua); and Catharine, 1819. Abram M. built the first saw-mill in town, was a lumberman and farmer, and died in 1868; his wife died in 1874. Abram was reared in the pursuits his father followed and in 1835 he married Sarah, daughter of John E. Wright, of German Flats, N. Y., who was born in London, Eng., in 1818. Children: Levi, of Ischua; Abigail, born June 13, 1838, died May 28, 1860; Jonathan, born July 22, 1840, died June 13, 1841; Clarissa A., born April 30, 1843, married Evan Carmer, March 9, 1887; Helen N., born July 15, 1846, married Addison Shafer, March

13, 1874, and has one son, Abram; Jonathan D., born April 1, 1849, married Alice Thrall, Jan. 1, 1872, and has two daughters, Dora and Clara; Edmund M., born March 26, 1851, died Feb. 9, 1857; Ephraim M., born April 13, 1853, died Feb. 9, 1857; Sophia, born March 29, 1855, married Lovinus Karn, March 9, 1882, and has children Sarah, Orrin, Levi, and Helen; Abbie, born Dec. 23, 1865, married Churchill Woolhiser, Nov. 3, 1883, and has two children, Glen and Blanche. All were born on the place where he now lives excepting Levi, who was born on his own farm.

Levi Farwell, son of Abram and grandson of Abram M., was born in Ischua, March 21, 1836, and was reared on and now owns the farm his grandfather settled in 1815. April 29, 1873, Levi married Frances, daughter of Amos G. Hamilton, of Ischua; children: Sadie and Mary. The homestead contains 350 acres and includes the site of the pioneer saw-mill. It is the most historic farm in Ischua.

John A. Frederick is the son of Thomas Frederick, who married Anna Robbins and settled at Port Allegany, Pa. Children: Matilda, Mary, George, John A., William, Adelbert, Clyde, and Kear. John A. was born July 26, 1859, and has followed farming the past four years in Ischua. His father died in 1881 at Bullis Mills, Pa., where his mother now lives.

William P. Guild is a son of Horace Guild, who was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1794, the son of Israel and Rhoda (Graves) Guild. John, the ancestor, was born in England in 1616 and settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1636. Horace Guild came to Goshen, N. Y., where he married, in 1819, Desire Owen; children: Alonzo and Desire. He married, second, in 1823, Rhoda Parker, widow of Lyman Hall, of Lima, N. Y., and in 1825 they came to Ischua. Their children were Charles L.; Sarah A., who was born in 1826 and married William Munger, of Lima, in 1849, who came to Ischua and died in Michigan; Rhoda; Edmund C.; Willis M.; Harriet L.; and William P. Horace and his brothers Joseph, Levi, and George were all mechanics in Ischua and put up many of the first frame buildings in town; they also erected a saw-mill on Ischua creek between the Farwell and Chamberlin bridges. George was one of the builders of Amherst College. Charles L. was sergeant in Co. C, 154th N. Y. Vols., was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and died in the hospital. Willis was killed at Chancellorsville. Edmund, the third soldier brother, escaped serious injury and returned home at the close of the war. In 1850 Horace went to California, where he worked at his trade and in the mines, receiving from \$12 to \$16 per day. In 1864 he returned home and spent the remainder of his life on the farm of 100 acres which cost him \$200 in 1825. He died there in 1885. William P., his son, still owns and lives on the homestead, where he was born in 1839. In 1863 he married Lucy M., daughter of William B. Thomas, of Ashford; children: Grace (Mrs. C. C. Chittenden), of Cadillac, Mich., who has children Ralph and Robert; Charles W., a physician in Harriman, Tenn.; Glen, who died when three years old; William P.; and Bessie, who died when two years of age. Mr. Guild has been town collector, justice of the peace, and justice of sessions.

Major Hackett early settled in Ischua on Yankee hill. Stephen K. Hackett, his son, was born Oct. 23, 1810, and married, June 17, 1841, Mary E. Williams, of Black Creek, Allegany county, who was born March 8, 1822, and died Jan. 10, 1851. He resided in town until about 1856, when he moved to Wisconsin. Children: Eunice L., George S., Stephen L., Mariah L., Hannah S.

Amos G. Hamilton is a son of Benjamin Hamilton and a grandson of Will-

iam Hamilton, a Revolutionary soldier who participated in the battle of the Narrows on the Susquehanna river and at Tioga Point, and whose father, of Scotch descent, was killed by the Indians. Benjamin was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1792. He married Rachel Gardner, and after the birth of their children Charles and Cornelius removed to Tompkins county, N. Y., where William, Phebe, Maria, Amos G., and Laurentine were born. He afterward lived in Cattaraugus county. Amos G. was born in 1824 in Dix, Steuben county, and in 1848 married Elizabeth L. Beverly, of Chemung county. He came in 1850 to Ischua, where he bought 170 acres on Hamilton hill, paying from \$3.50 to \$10 per acre. Children: Frankie D. (Mrs. Levi Farwell); Maria (Mrs. Willard R. Lacey), of New Hudson, N. Y.; Mary I. (Mrs. C. F. Moulton), who has children Louis H. and Karl T.; John G., who married Stella C. Snyder, settled in Cuba, and has children Russell J., Roy G., Louisa L., and Ralph P.; Carrie (Mrs. J. L. Prosser), of Duluth, Minn.; and Lottie, who died young. Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton died in 1889. She and her husband were members of the Baptist church in Cuba. Originally a Republican, and always an anti-slavery and a temperance man, he is now a Prohibitionist.

Charles Hatch is a son of Charles C. Hatch, who was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., in 1798, whence his father, John Hatch, moved in 1812 to Oxford, Chenango county. Charles C. married, in 1822, Anna Knapp, of Norwich, N. Y., whose mother was a Rathbon, of Rhode Island. Children: Charles, born in Oxford, May 26, 1823; Mary A., born in Oxford, Feb. 7, 1825, now Mrs. Edwin A. Hull, of Scott's Corners; John, born in Ischua, March 13, 1827, died in 1829; George, born Feb. 13, 1829, was a Baptist minister, and died in Cherry Valley, Ohio, Oct. 26, 1889; Harriet N., born Feb. 25, 1831, died July 13, 1863; John R., born March 25, 1833, a blacksmith in Ashtabula county, Ohio; Hiram F., born Feb. 24, 1835; Eliza, born Feb. 18, 1837, now Mrs. W. Phillips, of Fredonia, N. Y.; Washington, born March 11, 1839, of Salamanca; Sarah E., born Oct. 12, 1841, a trained nurse in New York city; and Arvilla, born June 27, 1845, now Mrs. Eli Rockwell, of Scott's Corners. Charles Hatch was reared a farmer and lumberman and bought, in 1846, 100 acres of pine timber, now part of Levi Farwell's farm, from which he cut in four years 1,000,000 feet of lumber, which was sawed at Farwell's mill. In 1857 he bought fifty acres of his present farm. April 29, 1858, he married Candace L. Chamberlin; children: Judson W., of Franklinville; Orpha J. (Mrs. Burdett Parker), of Hinsdale, who has children Judson, Roy, Earl and Pearl (twins), and Bert; Addie O. (Mrs. Arthur E. Loder), of Ischua, who has one child, Ethel; and Nellie, a school teacher in Colorado. Mrs. Hatch died Oct. 16, 1869, and Charles married, second, Mary A. Mosman, Oct. 18, 1870; children: Charles C., Grace (a school teacher), and Ray. Mr. Hatch was highway commissioner when the most important iron bridges in town were built. Originally a Republican he has taken the *New York Tribune* over thirty years, but is now a pronounced advocate of Farmers' Alliance views.

David Hibner, father of Michael Hibner, was born in Germany and settled in Peekskill, N. Y. David studied medicine, learned carving and gilding in New York city, and settled in Lima, N. Y., where he married Susanna Parker, of Bloomfield, N. Y. Children: Michael, Joseph, David, Philip, William, George, Elsie (Mrs. Frederick Carpenter), and Betsey. Joseph Hibner, born in Penfield, N. Y., in 1814, came to Ischua with his father in 1825, the latter being one of the first settlers on Yankee hill. The son still lives on the homestead. In 1840 he married Aseneth Fitch. Amelia, the eldest of their



two children, married Elam T. Seward, of Ischua. Dayton M., born in 1854, married Eliza, daughter of David Hibner, and remains with his father, a farmer. Mrs. Joseph Hibner died in 1865 and his second wife was Angeline French; children: Dayton and Angie (Mrs. A. Lowe).

Samuel W. Hoag is a son of Elisha Hoag, who was born in Lansing, N. Y., in 1807, and who came to Lyndon in 1831, where he married Anna Wood the same year. Children: Elijah, of Lyndon; Phebe A. (Mrs. Uriah C. Aynes), of Dakota; Samuel W.; Israel, of Ischua; and John O., who married Margaret Vincent, and lives in Cuba, N. Y. Elisha Hoag was active in military affairs, holding a lieutenant's commission, and was an assessor nine years. He died in 1892 and his wife in 1864. Samuel W. Hoag was born in Lyndon in 1836, left home in 1856, and worked by the month at farming six years. In 1864 he enlisted in the 13th N. Y. H. A. and served six months in Virginia, six months in North Carolina, and three at Portsmouth, Va. His brother John O. was in the same regiment. Returning home he married, in 1867, Mary L., daughter of Simon C. Mallory, of Ischua. They first settled in Rushford, N. Y., removing to Ischua in 1871, and purchasing his present farm of 219 acres in 1883.

William Henry Isamon is a son of George and a grandson of John Isamon, of Allegany county, N. Y. George Isamon married Catharine Gross, by whom he had ten children. His son William Henry came to Ischua in 1869, and in 1877 married Fannie Lavarney. Children: Maud C., Emmet M., and Charles H. W. Mr. Isamon is a farmer on Dutch hill and has belonged to the Farmers' Alliance since its organization; before that he was a Greenbacker.

Deforest E. Johnson, born in Lapier, N. Y., in 1860, came with his father to Ischua in 1871, where he married Mamie, daughter of George P. Williams, in 1884. They have two children: Lloyd and Ralph. In 1886 he settled in Hinsdale and kept a meat market two years, when he built his present store and added a stock of general merchandize. Mr. Johnson is also town clerk. His father, Harris Johnson, resides in Ischua. Harris's grandfather was Harris Johnson, of Burlington, N. Y., where his father, also named Harris, was born in 1802 and married Lucy C. Dauchy in 1824; children: Lodusky G., Thomas D., Lucy E., Walter R., and Harris. The latter was born in 1835 and married Emily Roat, of Broome county, N. Y., in 1857. They settled in Lapier, N. Y., and came to Lyndon in 1865 and to Ischua in 1871, buying their present farm of 512 acres in 1880. They now keep a dairy of 80 cows. The winter Mr. Johnson was married he chopped in the town of Virgil 200 cords of wood for thirty-one cents a cord—cutting ten cords of hemlock wood in two days. In 1877 he went to Bradford, Pa., and run a store for a while. Harris and Emily Johnson have three children: Deforest E., Flora M. (Mrs. Berdell Burlingame, whose children are Harris and Ina F.), and Fannie E.

Solomon Kenfield, son of John, was born in Massachusetts, Nov. 4, 1822. His father moved to Camden, N. Y., and thence to Naples, N. Y., where he married Ruth Streeter in 1844. In Nov., 1845, he moved to Ischua and settled on the farm now owned by M. A. Kenfield, his son. Children: Felton, a farmer adjoining the homestead; Lucina R. L. (Mrs. William Allen), of Farmersville; and M. A. The latter was born Aug. 20, 1847. Sept. 1, 1868, he married Lydia J., daughter of S. R. and Prudenda A. (Morgan) Williams, and settled on the homestead, which he now owns. Children: Lucy L. (Mrs. J. Deeley), Emma O., John S., and Harriet L.

Frank D. La Fever is a son of John J., whose father was Deacon L. F.



La Fever, of Dundee, N. Y. John J. La Fever came to Cattaraugus county about 1820 and settled at Haskel flats. He married Maria Cowdry, of Geneva, N. Y. Children: Samuel, Frank D., George, Mortimer, Sarah, and Louisa. He was a farmer and for several years opened his house for a hotel. About the close of the war he came to Ischua and bought Anson Densmore's hotel, which he kept till his death in 1872. It is now the property of his son Frank D. Frank D. La Fever was born in Hinsdale in 1836 and was reared on a farm. In 1864 he went on the road selling door bells, which he followed till the death of his father, when he closed the hotel and opened the grocery and store business which he has followed for twenty-five years. He is serving his second year as postmaster. He married, in 1873, Susie, daughter of L. Badger, of Allegany: children: Bertha, Josephine (deceased), and Frances.

Thomas Learn is a son of Jacob and the grandson of John Learn, who was born in Northampton county, Pa., and lived near the Pocono mountains, twenty miles from Easton, where his father and an uncle were killed by the Indians during the Revolutionary war. Jacob Learn, who was born in 1793 and served in the War of 1812, married Catharine Moyer; children: Thomas, Lavina, John, Peter, Margaret, Jacob, Reuben, Alburus, and Morris. All were born in Ischua except Thomas and Lavina. Jacob and his brother George came to Ischua in 1823 and were the first settlers on Dutch hill. Thomas Learn was born in 1819, and was reared a farmer and lumberman. In 1844 he married Rachel, daughter of James Shafer, of Cuba, N. Y., and has settled in Hinsdale. Children: Joseph L., who married Sarah Babcock and has children Ernest E. and Rosa A.; John R., who married Esther Sherlock; Edwin A.; Walter L., who married Elizabeth Osgood and has children Daisy, Lulu M., Robert, and Harrison; Florence (Mrs. Thomas Shafer), who has one child, Guy C.; and William C., who married Hattie Wilber, lives in Humphrey, and has children Glen W., Calvin T., Clyde, Nellie, Lena, and Florence M. Thomas Learn enlisted in the Civil war in 1861, served under McClellan, and lost his right arm in the battle of Seven Pines. He was discharged in 1862. His son Joseph L. went to the front after his father was disabled and served through the war, receiving a gun-shot wound in his neck in a cavalry charge. Thomas Learn also had three brothers in the war—Jacob (who died in New Orleans), Morris, and John. Mr. Learn lived in Olean and peddled glassware, clothing, dry goods, and silks twenty years. One day near Keating, Pa., himself and his son John R., each with a wagon of valuable goods, were attacked in a piece of woods by three robbers. Thomas knocked two of them down with a stone and the third ran into the woods. Mr. Learn has a farm of 300 acres, has been town collector, and sold plows over ten years.

Nathan B. Learn is a son of George Learn, one of the pioneers who cut the first road from Ischua to Dutch hill in 1823, having only one dollar in money and his team when he settled there on the farm his son now owns. George Learn married Fanny Spriggle; children: Samuel, Evan, Nathan B., Joseph, Mary A., Fanny, and Lydia. Nathan B. was born in 1830. In 1855 he married Orvilla, daughter of David Cooper, of Hinsdale, and settled in Humphrey. Children: Orlando C., who married Rosalia Morris; Edna A. (Mrs. Leander Yates), of Ischua, who has children Mabel and Lewis; Emmett G., who married Lou Quinby and has one child, Maud; Clara (Mrs. C. G. Smiley), of Olean, whose children are Glessner A. and Granger M.; and Edgar E., who married Rosa A., daughter of Joseph Learn. Mr. Learn has a couple of old-time relics of

rare interest: one is a powerful steel bear trap still in working order, the other a well preserved anvil which weighs 236 pounds and has the date 1749 on its side. Both were brought by his father from Pennsylvania. While in Humphrey Mr. Learn, a Democrat in politics, served four years as collector and four years as assessor, and since his removal to Ischua in 1860 has been highway commissioner, justice of the peace, and assessor.

Alonzo Linderman is the son of Nicholas Linderman, who came about 1833 from Tompkins county, N. Y., to Humphrey, and settled on Bozard hill, where he died in 1887, aged eighty-four. He married Rebecca Whitlock, of Ithaca, N. Y.; children: John, Ezekiel, Orson, Alonzo, Mary, Lester, and Emma and Addie (twins). Alonzo was born in 1838 and married, in 1865, Lucinda, daughter of Jacob Searl, of Franklinville, when he bought the farm and settled where he now lives, on the Five Mile tract. Lewelon, their oldest child, married Nancy Conrad, and is now in Oswego, N. Y. The four younger children, Ora A., Edgar, Frank, and Merton, are at home. In 1891 Mr. Linderman built on his farm a steam saw-mill of thirty-five horse-power, in which are three circular saws and a shingle-mill. This is the only saw-mill in Ischua and cuts 200,000 feet of lumber per year.

Charles L. Mallory is a son of Simon C. Mallory, who was born in Hillsdale, N. Y., in 1804, and came to Franklinville in 1815 with his father, who was a lumberman, and who died in Cincinnati, where he had gone with a raft. Simon C. married, in 1828, Sophronia McNall; children: Melissa, John O., Sarah A., Sanford S., Edwin W., Charles L., Mary L., Candis, and Lydia M. He came to Ischua in 1836 and in 1846 belonged to the first board of town assessors. He bought a farm on Yankee hill, which now belongs to his son, Charles L. Mallory. The latter was born in 1840 and became a carpenter as well as a farmer, and has been a contractor and builder in this and adjoining towns till within the past three years. In 1889 he bought his present farm of 139 acres in the village. His house was burned in 1890, when he immediately built his present dwelling. Mr. Mallory married, in 1883, Anna, daughter of John Taylor, of Ischua. Children: Charlie L., Ira S., Lloyd, Bert E., Cecil E., and Hazel G. He was highway commissioner in 1884.

Andrew J. Morris is the son of Thomas Morris, who was born in Franklinville in 1812, whose father, Thomas Morris, then a merchant, was appointed judge by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins about 1814, and was supervisor in 1881 and 1819. Thomas, Jr., was reared a farmer, and settled in Ischua on the place now owned by Eldridge Morris in 1833. He married Fanny, daughter of John Learn; children: John, Louisa, Andrew J., and Eldridge. Andrew J. was born in Ischua in 1849 and in 1872 built a steam saw and shingle-mill on the homestead and run it six years. In 1882 he exchanged the works for those of greater capacity and built, in company with Frank Fitch, a new saw and grist-mill at Humphrey's switch, buying his partner's interest the next year and adding planing and matching machinery. In 1889 he exchanged with Frank Fitch the mill property for his present farm of 197 acres in Franklinville. In 1874 Andrew J. Morris married C. Emma, daughter of Asaph Fitch, of Franklinville. They have one child, Mabel A. Besides his farming interests Mr. Morris deals in lumber and live stock.

William M. Morris, who lives at the head of the Five Mile tract, is a son of Neely Morris, whose father, Thomas Morris, settled as a merchant in Franklinville about 1810, and whose children were John, born in 1802; Esther, 1804; Neely, 1807; Eli, 1809; Thomas, 1812; and Sarah, 1814. Judge Morris moved

to Ischua in 1825 and settled on land now the property and home of his grandson William M. Neely Morris married Elizabeth Raub, who was born in New Jersey in 1799, and settled on the home farm. Children: Cordelia, born in 1830, married Miles J. Learn; John, born in 1831, died young; Eli, born in 1833; William M., born in 1835; Mary, born in 1839, married James Barnard; and Melvin, deceased. William M. Morris married, in 1855, Emeline, daughter of Peter Miller, of Hinsdale. They have one child, Rosalia, born in 1856, who married Orlando C. Learn in 1888 and has children Clifford and Baby.

Eldridge Morris is the grandson of Judge Thomas Morris, the pioneer. His father, Thomas Morris, settled on the farm Eldridge now owns. The latter was born in Ischua in 1851. In 1880 he married Hannah, daughter of Julius A. McClune; children: George E., Arthur J., Ada M., Mamie V., and Sarah. His mother died in 1889 and his father in 1890. Julius A. McClune, Mrs. Morris's father, was a soldier under General Banks in the Rebellion.

Richmond S. Nichols is a son of James Nichols, who came from Vermont to Chenango county, N. Y., and married Mary Ireland. Richmond S., their fifth child, was born in 1834, came to Ischua in 1867, and was a farmer. He married Eliza Pike, his first wife, in 1861, and Sarah E. Wickwire, his second, in 1871. Children: Charles B., Grace, and Robert R. In 1885 he married, third, Flora Gilbert. He opened a hotel in Ischua in 1876 and in 1878 built the hotel he has since occupied.

Howard Otto is a son of Silas P. Otto and a grandson of Joseph Otto, of Farmer's Valley, Pa. Silas P., a general wood worker and painter, came to Ischua in 1835 and married Hannah Stickland, of Lyndon; children: Sartwell, Joseph, Emma, Amelia, and Howard. The latter was born in 1847 and when sixteen enlisted in Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cav., serving in the Shenandoah valley. He was in the battles from Winchester to Cedar Creek, was on the left of the turnpike helping to stop stragglers when General Sheridan arrived there the day of his famous ride, was in the fight at Waynesborough, when the Second Brigade captured 1,300 rebels, and saw General Sheridan throw his arms around Custer in admiration of his splendid work. He was discharged in Aug., 1865. In 1870 he married Rose, daughter of Daniel Emery, of Belfast, N. Y. Children: Burna and Jessie. Mr. Otto came to Abbott's in 1877, where he has been a merchant since 1880 and postmaster since 1888.

Gideon L. Patterson is a son of Porter and a grandson of Joseph Patterson, a soldier in the War of 1812, who came from Whitehall, Washington county, to Lyndon in 1816, where his son Porter was born that year. Porter married Abigail Lewis; children: Joseph (a soldier, who died at Elmira, N. Y.); Isaac A. (who died in Andersonville prison); Gideon L., Jephtha D., Bethiah, Phebe L., Abigail (Mrs. George Williams), Laura, John W., Justus G., and Aaron A. Gideon L. Patterson was born in 1844 and enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 136th N. Y. Vols. He was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and then fought in seventeen engagements under General Thomas. Since the war he has been a painter.

Peter Raub, living in the town of Hinsdale, near the south line of Ischua, is the son of Joseph Raub, who came from New Jersey to Cattaraugus county about 1826 and settled near the Free Methodist church in Ischua. He married Anna Swartz; children: Peter, George W., Mary E. (Mrs. Stephen A. Mott), of Olean, and George W. The latter married Catharine Grimes and lives in Greenville, Mich. Peter was reared a farmer and married Fanny S.,

daughter of George Learn; children: Olive C., who died aged five years, and Lillie, who lived to be twenty-two years old.

Elam T. Seward, son of Alpheus and grandson of Elam Seward, of Orange county, N. Y., was born in Indian Town, Ill., in 1843, where his father, who was born in 1810, died in 1846. His mother, born in Salem, Mass., who was Allie Townsend before her marriage in 1832, came with her two sons, Tilly G. and Elam T., to Ischua soon after her husband's death, where she married Abram Lewis in 1854. They had one child, Frank. Tilly G. died at the age of twenty-six. Elam T. followed farming till 1876, when he opened his present blacksmith shop. He married, in 1865, Aurelia, daughter of David Hibner, of Ischua. Children: Neola, Lena H. (Mrs. Claude F. Townsend), Emma A., and Tilly A. The latter has learned the blacksmith's trade and works with his father. Mr. Seward as a Democrat was elected highway commissioner in 1877 and held that office five years. He was excise commissioner three years and was elected supervisor in 1881, 1891, and 1892.

William Riley Terry is a son of Elisha and a grandson of Freeman Terry, of Terryville, Conn., whose father was a minister and lost his life as a soldier in the Revolutionary war when Freeman was eight years old. Freeman came to Homer, N. Y., where Elisha was born in 1802. In 1825 Elisha Terry came to Ischua and settled on Dutch hill. His wife was Amy Hawley, of Homer; children: Jane, Caroline, Elmira, Ransom, and Zell. William R. was born in 1829, in Franklinville, and in 1859 married Rebecca A. Adams; children: Willie, Elisha, and Ella (Mrs. J. C. Ticnor). He married, second, in 1881, Mrs. Belle (Morris) Lewis. They have one child, Annie Belle. Mr. Terry's farm of 380 acres cost him \$25 per acre in 1868.

Lyman W. Thornton is a son of Alonzo R. Thornton, who came from Waterloo, N. Y., and married Phebe Stewart, of Yorkshire. Phebe, their only child, married Stephen Osgood, of Ischua. Mr. Thornton's second wife, Adeline, was a sister of his first; children: Lucy, Melinda, Lyman M., Zylpha A., and John. Alonzo was a shoemaker in Ischua many years and died here in 1886. Lyman M. was born in Yorkshire in 1846. He enlisted in 1862 in the 154th N. Y. Vols. and was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Lookout Mountain. Soon after the latter he was taken sick. At the close of the war he bought the ashery of Anson Densmore, run it a year, and sold it. In 1865 he married Delina A., daughter of James Chase, of Lyndon; children: Frank C., of Ischua; Mildred (Mrs. Morris D. Williams), of Salamanca; and Fred G. Mrs. Thornton died in 1874 and he married, second, Mrs. Ann E. Moon, whose son Archie D. has been his partner in general mercantile business for several years under the firm name of A. D. Moon & Co.

Benjamin C. Townsend is a son of Benjamin and a grandson of Isaac Townsend, who came from Massachusetts to Attica, N. Y., in 1796, where he was a tanner, merchant, miller, and brickmaker. He died in 1843. His son Benjamin was born in New Salem, Mass., in 1777, and married there Ada Page. They came to Attica in 1826 and thence to Ischua in 1829. Here he was the first brickmaker in town. He died in 1856 and his wife in 1868. Children: Zebina, Philo, Sally, Chester P., Sophia, Marilla, and Benjamin C. The latter was born in New Salem, Mass., in 1821, and was reared a farmer and brickmaker. He was a trader from 1866 to 1872. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace and served twenty-four consecutive years, and one term since; he has been town clerk, supervisor, and postmaster several terms—twenty years in all. In 1852 B. C. Townsend married Hestyr, daughter of



Benjamin Bacon, of Friendship; children: Annie (Mrs. Frank Brown), who has one child, Clara; Clara and Chester, who died young; Cora (Mrs. Fred D. Sherwin); and Claude F., who was born in 1863. Claude F. became a telegraph operator, which he followed twelve years at various offices on the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, the last seven years at Chaffee, where he was also agent. In 1872 he bought G. L. Patterson's hardware business in Ischua and still conducts it. In 1886 he married Lena H., daughter of E. T. Seward, of Ischua. They have one child, Ethel.

Alpheus M. Trowbridge is a son of Dr. James Trowbridge (see page 137), who was born in Worcester, Mass., in 1795, and whose father's name was William. Dr. Trowbridge came to Franklinville in 1817 and later to Ischua, being the first physician and the first school master in town. He married Olive Sackett, of Connecticut; children: Clarissa, Achsah, James, William, Charles, Alpheus M., Eliza, Edwin, and Adner. He moved from Ischua to Hinsdale and from there in 1829 to Ohio, thence to Spring Prairie, Wis., where he died in 1849. Alpheus M. was born in Little Valley, N. Y., in 1828. In 1853 he married Elizabeth Whitlock and settled in Ischua. Children: Francelia (Mrs. William Shipman), of Humphrey; Alice (Mrs. Edwin Shipman); Edwin, who married Rosa Mathewson; Charles, who died when twenty-seven years old; and Albert, who married, in 1886, Nettie Chase; children: Guy A. and Walter C. Mrs. Trowbridge died in 1890, and Mr. Trowbridge married, second, Mrs. Caroline Myrick, daughter of Caleb Barber, of Ischua.

Calvin T. Washburn is a son of Ira Washburn, whose father lived in Vermont and served in the Revolutionary war. Ira Washburn settled in Vandalia in this county as a lumberman. He married an adopted daughter of Benjamin Chamberlain, the father of Judge Chamberlain; children: Lucy (Mrs. Wing), of Hinsdale; Calvin T.; Sarah; George; and Eunice—all born in Vandalia. Calvin T., who was born in 1834, married Carrie A. Bennett in 1860, and settled in Cuba, N. Y. George Wallace, their eldest child, is now a miner of large experience in British Columbia, and Charles O., the next, is a miner in the State of Washington. The two younger children, Calvin T. and John, are at home. Mr. Washburn came to Ischua in 1876 and bought his present farm of 180 acres. Two years later he was elected on the Republican ticket as assessor and served by re-elections fifteen consecutive years.

William H. Wilbur is a son of Abner and Abigail (Benton) Wilbur and a grandson of Joseph Wilbur, who came from Connecticut (where he was born in 1781) to Cortland county, N. Y., and thence to Ischua in 1850, where he died in 1865. Abner Wilbur was born in 1802 and married Miss Allen, of Cortland county. His second wife was Mrs. Abigail B. Munsell; children: Isaac, deceased; Clarissa (Mrs. Charles Wagner); William H.; Thomas C., a veteran soldier and now a blacksmith at Abbott's; Chauncey C., a soldier who died in 1865; Mary M. (Mrs. William Sherlock); and Arthur L. The latter, born in Willet, Cortland county, in 1847, married, in 1865, Hannah J., daughter of Samuel D. Wood, of Ischua; children: George H. and Willie H. William H. Wilbur was born in Willet, N. Y., in 1836, and is now a farmer on the homestead in Ischua. He married, in 1893, Mrs. Ruth E. Sherwood, daughter of Frederick Carpenter, of Ischua.

Mrs. A. E. Willson is the widow of Adelbert Willson, whose father, Kniffen Willson, was born in 1785 and came in 1831 from New Berlin, N. Y., to Ischua. He bought here a half section of land and another half section in Hinsdale. Kniffen was a pioneer in that part of the town. He gave the land for the



Willson cemetery, in which his remains were interred, and the lot for the school house just west of it, known as the Willson district. Kniffen married, first, when about twenty years old. His first child, Nehemiah, was born in 1806; his other children were Caroline, Mary, Narcissa E., Benjamin, David, Marinda, Susanna, Nelson, and Ruth M. His second wife was Hannah Fitch; children: Charlotte, Durand F., Urben, Adelbert, Urben K., Ambrosia H., and Le Grand D. Adelbert was born in Ischua in 1841 and married, in 1867, Anna E., daughter of John C. Adams, of Cuba, N. Y. John C. Adams was a son of Prosper Adams, of Portage, N. Y., whose father, Jesse Adams, of Pawlet, Vt., was a Revolutionary soldier. Mrs. Willson's mother, Eunice F. Robinson, was the granddaughter of Capt. Ephraim Robinson, also of the Revolutionary army. The children of Adelbert and Anna E. Willson were: Quincy A., born in 1872, now manager of the farm and the Willson cheese factories; Urben J., born in 1872, died young; and Lucy A., born in 1885, died when one year old. Adelbert Willson died in 1885.

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## CHAPTER L.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LYNDON.

LYNDON was originally included within the old town of Ischua, which was erected from Olean in 1812. By subsequent divisions this extensive territory was reduced, and March 3, 1824, the remainder of the town was officially designated Franklinville, which then comprised the present towns of Franklinville and Lyndon. The township of Lyndon was set off January 24, 1829, and is described in the Holland survey as all of town four, range three, and the east part of town four, range four. It covers an area of 21,107 acres and is bounded on the north by Farmersville, on the east by Allegany county, on the south by Ischua, and on the west by Franklinville. April 7, 1857, the name of the town was changed to Elgin, but the next year, on April 16th, the original name Lyndon was restored.

The surface is broken into hills and uplands, some of the former reaching a height of 500 feet above the Allegheny river. The principal elevation lies near the center of the town and extends north and south. On the east are the headwaters of Oil creek, while on the west are those of tributaries of Ischua creek. These small branches form the drainage of the town. The soil is mainly clay, covered with a light vegetable mold upon the hills and a gravelly loam in the valleys. The inhabitants of Lyndon are mainly engaged in farming and dairying. Abundant crops of all kinds of farm produce are grown. There are a number of factories, which manufacture large quantities of milk into cheese and butter, bringing to the husbandman his chief revenue.

The first settlement in Lyndon was made in 1808 by Solomon Rawson and

his brother William. They came with their wives from Pennsylvania and located near the head of Oil creek on lots 6 and 7 in this town, cutting their road up from Cuba and settling on what afterward became the Olean road. The site of their location has long been known by their family name. To Solomon Rawson in August, 1809, was born a daughter, Natilla, the first white birth in town. A little later came Seth Markham and his brothers David and Jeptha with their father, James, from Connecticut. In 1811 James Markham died, his being the first death in Lyndon. Thenceforward for several years no settlements appear to have been made, and for some time the dwellings of these two families sheltered travelers and emigrants to the west. Solomon Rawson and Seth Markham had a deer lick at which they caught a bear in one of their traps. One night Mr. Rawson went into the woods to find his cow. Instead he found a bear that chased him up a tree, where he remained till long after dark before he dared venture down. Rawson was a prosperous man, became deacon in the church, and was supervisor in 1830 and 1835. He accumulated money and indulged in a silver service for table use, which a thief one night carried off together with some surplus cash. Solomon Rawson and the Markhams were preceded in contracting for land in the town by James Brooks, to whom the Holland Land Company issued a contract in 1806.

Paul Crandall was an early settler. Ezra Brockway came from Connecticut in 1818. It thus appears that the pioneers of Lyndon settled in the eastern part. Nicholas Melrose, from Scotland, settled in the western part of the town about 1820. Of course there were others, but of their names and records little is known. Cyrus Porter and Edmund Stone were early comers, the latter coming from Madison county in 1821. Joshua Frary came about 1820. In 1824 Elijah Lake, Eben Lake, and Michael Vincent settled in the south part of the town. They came from Cayuga county. In 1825 William Little and Abel Hicks came in; Isaac Newton and Benjamin Newton came in the year 1825 or 1826. Linnus French and brother settled in the south part of the town in 1826. Orrin Upson, Thomas Ashton and cousin, and Arby Morris and family were also early comers. Dr. Hayden and three other families settled in the north part of the town the same year (1826). About 1826 or 1827 William Petit and family settled near the Haydens and were the cause of a sad affair. A young man from Canada, deaf and dumb, named Franklin, came to Ischua to see a young couple, both mutes, by the name of Coonrad. Returning home he lost his way and called at Petit's house for information. He rapped at the door and they asked what was wanted, but he kept rapping. Petit was of a nervous temperament and it is said that some family troubles had made him apprehensive and suspicious of night visitors. Fearing danger he took his gun and fired, killing Franklin. Petit was tried and acquitted. He lived where Daniel Goss now resides. Dr. Fell, who had a son Benjamin, also a physician, lived where James Scott now is. Deacon Hammond and the De La Martyrs came in 1839. Judge Elias Hop-

kins came from Bath, Steuben county, in 1824, and settled on a part of the present William Little farm. His son Elias came in 1846 and in 1849 sold seventy-five acres to William Little at \$18 per acre. Henry Morris, born in Rockville, Conn., came from Baldwinsville, N. Y., and settled on the farm still the home of his widow and her son, John W. Spofford. Mr. Morris was a prominent citizen of Lyndon. He was the first supervisor of the town and filled that office seven years, the last time in 1859. His brother, Arby Morris, came a little later and was chosen supervisor in 1845 and 1851. Mrs. Thomas Spofford was Henry Morris's third wife. His first wife and two young children were buried north of the house.

The first tavern was kept by William Rawson between 1820 and 1830, when he was succeeded by Elkany Bates, who came to Rawson before 1830 and continued the hotel until about 1850. Jacob S. Nottingham, a native of Kingston, N. Y., who first settled in Allegany county, brought his wife and children Simcon, William H., Elmina, Seth, Phineas, and Diana to Lyndon in 1828. William Little, from Scotland, settled at the Center in 1830. Stephen Graves, from Jefferson county, N. Y., came the same year to the western part of the town. Elisha Hoag came in 1831 from Washington county, N. Y., and Henry Goss, from England, in 1832, as did also Aaron Bissell, from Vermont, who settled at Elgin, where his son William now lives. He was supervisor in 1849 and 1850. In 1833 Richard Little came from England and settled where his son John now resides. He was a contractor and builder and was supervisor of Lyndon from 1867 to 1871 inclusive. The same year Josiah Kent came from England, Andrew Currie from Scotland, and Matthew Straight from Madison county, N. Y. Selah Clark, from Madison county, came in 1834; Robert Camp from Otsego county; Thomas Day from England; and William Maxwell, from Scotland, in 1835. The latter still lives where he first located. Nelson Metcalf came from Herkimer county and Joseph S. Allen from Ireland and his son John from Steuben county in 1836; Andrew Carter and his son William, William Dunn, and Colin McLennan, all from Scotland, came in 1837; Phineas Case and his son Luke, from Tioga county, and James R. Thompson, from Greene county, in 1839; Joseph Gene from Massachusetts, Edmund Stone from Oneida county, Samuel Wood from Tompkins county, and Joseph Johnson from Liverpool, N. Y., in 1841; George Davidson from Scotland, Hawley Pratt and his son Charles from Rutland county, Vt., and William Morton, in 1842; Mrs. Thomas Spofford and her sons James P. and John W. from Herkimer county, N. Y., Matthew Mitchell from Scotland, and Sylvanus Bennett from Massachusetts in 1843; Elias, son of Judge Hopkins, and Allen Myward, from Warsaw, N. Y., in 1846; James Scott from Scotland in 1847, still living on the farm he bought in 1848; and Chauncey Adams, from Yates county, in 1848. Duncan Campbell, a teacher from Washington county, was store keeper and postmaster at Elgin till his death in 1881; his daughter Bella M. is now postmaster there.

John Livingston came from Caledonia, N. Y., in 1851 and William McStay from Ireland in 1854.

The first marriage occurred March 1, 1815, being that of William Markham and Rachel Phillips. The first school was taught in 1815 by Sally Osborne near Rawson. The first saw-mill was built in 1843. It stood on land now owned by Edwin Case and belonged to Jason Sherman. Another saw-mill, erected by Willard Gould about 1860, stood on the land now owned by John Straight. Charles Gillman opened the first store in 1827. The first religious services were conducted by a Presbyterian at the house of Seth Markham in 1810. About 1830 a remarkable cake of maple sugar was made in this neighborhood by Myron Sumner, near where William McStay's barn now stands. It filled a big potash kettle and weighed 1,000 pounds. Sumner took it to Buffalo, where it created much curiosity. John Frary, who lived where his grandson, Arden M. Frary, now resides, and Seth Markham, who lived where James Spencer now does, gave in 1835 the land for the burying ground at Rawson.

The first town meeting was held at the dwelling of Samuel Gleason, March 3, 1829, when these officers were chosen: Supervisor, Henry Morris; town clerk, Hezekiah Lippitt; assessors, Peter C. Lane, Orrin Upson, and Ezra Brockway; collector, Charles Gillman; overseers of the poor, Solomon Rawson and John Warren; commissioners of highways, John Lippitt, John Frary, and Thomas Ashton; constables, Charles Gillman and James Clark; commissioners of common schools, Russell D. Jones, John Warren, and Augustus N. Hayden; inspectors of common schools, Hezekiah Lippitt, Orrin Upson, and Henry Morris; justices of the peace (elected in November, 1829), Hezekiah Lippitt, Peter C. Lane, Ezra Brockway, and Orrin Upson. The supervisors of Lyndon have been as follows:

*Supervisors.*—Henry Morris, 1829, 1837-38, 1840-41, 1853, 1859; Solomon Rawson, 1830, 1835; Ezra Brockway, 1831-34, 1836; William Frary, 1839; Henry Stringham, 1842; John Warren, 1843-44; Arby Morris, 1845, 1851; Orrin Upson, 1846-48; Aaron Bissell, 1849-50; Edmund Stone, 1852; Josiah Q. Perry, 1854-58, 1872; Charles Thompson, 1860-61; James R. Thompson, 1862-63; Willard Gould, 1864-66; Richard Little, 1867-71; Thomas Davis, 1873-74; A. L. Turnbull, 1875-80; Arden M. Frary, 1881-83, 1886; James J. Maxwell, 1884-85; Robert Maxwell, 1887-90; Milo D. Farwell, 1891; George W. Hogg, 1892-93.

In 1880 Lyndon had a population of 831, which in 1890 was 677. In 1892 the town had six school districts and the same number of school houses, attended during the year by 157 children, who were taught by six teachers. The buildings and sites are valued at \$2,795, while the districts are assessed for school purposes at \$315,202. The money received from the State was \$730.80 and from local taxation \$563.07.

Elgin is a postoffice and hamlet in the center of the town whose name in 1857 was officially given to the township for a brief period. The place now contains a church, school house, a store, one blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, and a small cluster of houses. The postoffice was established here in 1826 with a Mr. Hopkins as postmaster, and apparently the office was long known

as *Hopkins*.<sup>\*</sup> The first mail was carried through Lyndon that year by a Mr. Shaw, his route running from Angelica to Franklinville. The settlement at Elgin and vicinity is often referred to as Lyndon Center.

Rawson is a postal hamlet near the northeast corner of the town, lying partly in Allegany county. It derives its name from Lyndon's pioneer, Solomon Rawson. It contains a few business establishments, a postoffice, and a small group of dwellings. Anent this settlement the "Pioneer History of Western New York," in 1850, says: "The traveler who passes over the road from Rushford to Cuba will have his attention arrested soon after he first strikes the headwaters of Oil creek by a cluster of neat farm buildings in the center of a highly-cultivated farm, the whole nestling in rural quiet amid the surrounding hills. It is where the venerable pioneer of Lyndon first broke into the wilderness, and he still lives to enjoy the rewards of his early toils and privations."

The Elgin cheese factory, located one-half mile north of the Center, was started over twenty years ago by Richard Little. The present owners are John Little, Thomas Day, and Joseph Mitchell. The output is about 100,000 pounds of cheese annually. The Abbott cheese factory, No. 2, was moved from Ischua in 1892 to the south part of this town. It is owned by Mrs. I. N. Sheldon, of Cuba, N. Y., and during the season of 1892 manufactured 135,000 pounds of cheese.

The first religious services in Lyndon were held in 1810, at the house of Seth Markham, by Rev. Robert Hubbard, a Presbyterian missionary. At the same dwelling was organized in 1816 the first religious society in town. This was the Freewill Baptist church of Lyndon and the organizers were Revs. Abraham and Jeremiah Folsom, missionaries. One of the first deacons was Solomon Rawson and the first pastor was Rev. Thomas Pratt. Their house of worship was erected in 1839 and cost \$1,200. The society now has 35 members, but no pastor. The church edifice, with a seating capacity of 280, is valued, with the grounds, etc., at \$1,400. A Sunday school is maintained during the summer months.

The United Presbyterian church in Lyndon had its inception in a series of meetings held in a log school house at London Center in 1835 by Rev. John White, an Associate Reformed minister from Seneca county. Rev. Mr. Irvin also preached the same year and in 1836 Rev. William Howden was appointed to labor in the charge then embracing Franklinville, Ellicottville, Lyndon, Freedom, and Cuba. He remained until 1848, preaching one year for the New-School Presbyterians at Franklinville. A small frame church edifice was erected at Elgin in 1838, and February 29, 1840, Rev. Mr. Howden organized a church society with thirty members. Rev. D. C. McVean, then a licentiate, succeeded Mr. Howden, preaching his first sermon in Lyndon the first Sunday

<sup>\*</sup><sup>\*</sup>Lyndon, taken from Franklinville in 1829; from Albany 277 and from Ellicottville, east, 20 miles. *Hopkins* is a postoffice. Pop. 628."—*Historical Collections of the State of New York, 1846.*



in July, 1849, and being ordained pastor January 29, 1850: This congregation was then under the care of the Associate Reformed Presbytery of Caledonia. Mr. McVean remained its pastor until September 6, 1865. In 1852 their present edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,800. The union of the "Associate" and "Associate Reformed" churches occurred at Pittsburg, Pa., May 25, 1858, the united body being styled the United Presbyterian church of North America, and since then the Lyndon church has been under the United Presbytery of Caledonia. In 1867 several members of this church were dismissed to form a similar body in Franklinville (page 642). The minister succeeding Mr. McVean was Rev. Robert Gregg Campbell, who was ordained and installed pastor of the church September 1, 1870, and administered to their spiritual wants until 1880, his successor being Rev. James Dugeon Lyttle, who was installed June 2, 1881, and remained until 1886, when he resigned and was succeeded in 1887 by Rev. J. L. Thompson. The church lot was purchased of Richard Little for \$25. Their edifice will seat 275 people and with other property is valued at \$2,000. The society has seventy-five members and a flourishing Sunday school.

John Allen is the son of Joseph S. Allen, who was born in Ireland in 1792, and who was the son of John Allen. Joseph S. came to America as a soldier in the British army during the War of 1812, from which he deserted near the Canada line. He first settled in Washington county, N. Y., and married Nancy Heist in 1818; children: John; Henry H., born in 1821 was drafted and paid \$300, went to Virginia, and died there; Mary H., born in 1823, married George W. Matthews, of Reading, N. Y., who went to Richmond county, Wis., and had children Charles A., George W., John W.; Joseph, born in 1825; Nancy, born in 1828, who married Jephtha Scott and had children Charles and Myra; Sarah, born in 1831, who married Matthew Swift; and Daniel, who married Grace Grover and had one child, Alice. John Allen was born in Reading, N. Y., in the year 1819, and came with his father to Tyrone, N. Y., and thence in 1836 to Lyndon, and settled on the farm now owned by Robert Maxwell. About 1840 John Allen bought the farm of 180 acres now the property of his nephew, John W. Matthews, where he lived till 1893. Mr. Allen has never married and with a handsome competence spends his time with his relatives. John W. Matthews came to Lyndon in 1891, married Eugenie Carpenter, of Waukesha, Wis., in 1892, and settled on the John Allen farm. His mother died in 1889.

Aaron Bissell was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1805. He early came to Tyrone, N. Y., where he resided three or four years, and where he married Delilah Pullin. As early as 1830 he removed with his wife to Lyndon and settled on a wood lot of about 100 acres, the farm upon which his son William now resides. He was a good financier and was noted as a breeder of good cattle, horses, and sheep. In early life he was interested in military affairs and rose to the position of captain. He was supervisor several terms and magistrate for many years. He died in Dec., 1878. Mrs. Bissell died on the homestead Oct. 28, 1883. They had ten children, of whom five are living.

Ezra M. Brockway is the grandson of Ezra Brockway, of Connecticut, who married Lydia Jones in 1817 and came to Lyndon in 1818. He bought 174 acres of land at \$2.50 per acre. Children: Ezra, Horace, Laura, Martha, Ru-

fus, Herman, and Leonard. Ezra, born in 1820, married, in 1841, Amy Straight, who was born in Smithfield, N. Y., in 1818; children: Tacy A., who married Samuel Howard, of Franklinville, and Ezra M., who was born in 1848. In 1869 Ezra M. married Ellen Thrall; children: Bertie, who married James Spencer, of Lyndon; Hermon; Phronie B.; and Bulia E. Ezra Brockway died in 1848. He was a member of the Free Baptist church and prominent in town affairs. Ezra M. is a farmer on the homestead, deals in live stock, has been constable five years, collector two years, and highway commissioner.

Chester F. Camp is the son of Robert Camp, of Otsego county, N. Y., and the grandson of Benjamin Camp, who lived to be 103 years old. Robert Camp married Harriet Tiffany; children: George (who went into the army and was killed at Pittsburg Landing), Mary, Eliza Ann, Chester F., Welcome, and Harriet. Robert Camp brought his family to Centerville, N. Y., and about 1835 bought of Amos Pettit, for \$3.50 per acre, the farm Chester F. now owns. The latter married, in 1850, Cordelia A., daughter of John Miller, of New Hudson. Their eldest child, De Los, is a traveling agent for the Buckeye Mower and Reaper Company. He married Emma Elwood; children: Mary, Flora, Maggie, and Cora. Flora, the youngest of their two children, married William Salisbury, of Buffalo; children: Willie and Sadie. Mr. Camp spends a portion of his time traveling for a fertilizer company. He is quite a collector of Indian relics, finding a good many on his own and neighboring farms.

Edward N. Case, son of Thomas and Betsey (Melrose) Case, of Franklinville, was born in Lyndon, Dec. 9, 1849. He was reared on the farm and attended Franklinville Academy. In 1875 he married Lizzie E., daughter of William McStay. They have one child, Ralph E. Mr. Case is a large dairy farmer on the homestead of 233 acres, where he was born. He built in 1887 the finest barn in Lyndon and one of the best in Cattaraugus county.

Decimal W. Caswell is the son of Anthony Caswell, the early settler, whose father, Allen, was of German extraction. Their experiences as pioneers frequently furnished material for thrilling stories. When out hunting the nights were often so dark in the woods that they could not find their way home and would camp out. The morning light often disclosed the fact that they were less than a half-mile from home. It was a frequent experience that the straw in their beds had to be fed to the cow or oxen to get through the long cold spring. Decimal W. Caswell was born in 1847 and has always been a farmer. In 1872 he married Orlanda Roach; children: Archie T., Medie M., Merl A., Darwin W., Lora, Mary A., and John.

George P. Clark is the son of Selah Clark, of Onondaga county, N. Y., who married Mary McDonald and was the father of three children: Harriet M., Sophia R., and George P. (who was born in 1823). Selah Clark came to Lyndon in 1834 and paid \$151.25 for the farm of 110 acres which George P. now owns. The latter, in 1853, married Electa Burr; children: Charles, who married Martha Marble and died aged thirty, leaving one child, Ellie; Effgene (Mrs. Harlow Goss); Ruth; Essel; Homer, of Farmersville; Addie; and Courtland. Mr. Clark's father died in 1878 and his mother in 1883. He has always been a farmer and now keeps a dairy of sixteen cows.

Anson Clement is the son of Sewell and the grandson of Timothy Clement, of Montreal, Canada. Sewell Clement went to Vermont and came thence in 1843 to Pike, N. Y., where he settled and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer. He married Aseneth Dean, from Connecticut; children: Stillman, who married Adeline Fuller, of Rutland county, Vt., settled in Franklinville,

and has nine children; Sewell, of Pike, who married Relief Brown and has seven children; Louisa (Mrs. Porter Miller), of Pike, who died in 1887; Almira (Mrs. Thomas Eckenson), of Pike, who died in 1888; Timothy, who married Mary Waite, of Lyndon, and died there; Anson; Jesse, who married Mrs. Timothy Clement and lives in Farmersville; and Susan, who married Washington Whitney, of Pike, and has three children. Anson Clement was born in 1827 and has always been a farmer. He enlisted in 1861 and entered the Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness, and was discharged in 1865. He settled the next year on the farm he now owns.

George H. Davidson is the son of George and Gene Davidson, who were born in Scotland, came to America in 1842, and settled on the farm now the home of their son. Of their six children Jessie, John, and Alexander were born in Scotland and George H., Mary A., and Margaret J. in Lyndon. George H., born in 1843, became a soldier in 1862 and was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. Of his army experiences he says: "I was taken to Belle Isle prison, where 9,000 men were confined on four acres of ground. We got so poor as we drew nearer and nearer to death by starvation and exposure that we had to dig a little trench in the ground when we lay down at night for our hip bones to rest in. It was winter and we lay close together, spoon fashion, to keep warm. One night Loren Phillips sang out 'right-face,' which was an order to turn over, for when one turned all the rest of that squad had to turn also. One of us asked what was the matter. 'I can't stand these lice any longer; I am willing they should have a square meal, but when they get full and bite off chunks and throw them at each other it's beyond endurance,' was the reply. His humor was hardly an exaggeration. Many a time we walked most of the night to keep from freezing. I actually lost 100 pounds of flesh—from 190 to ninety—and then went one day and lay down with the sick ones and smuggled myself into the hospital, whence I had the good luck to be exchanged. I was the only one out of fifty in one ward of the hospital who lived." After recuperating Mr. Davidson returned to Chattanooga and was at the battle of Nashville. Since the war he has been a farmer, except a year in a foundry in Cuba and keeping a store at Rawson from 1886 to 1893. In 1870 he married Mary A. Whiteright; children: John A., Genie, and Jessie. Mr. Davidson was elected assessor in 1889 and is now president of the Rawson Farmers' Alliance.

Thomas Day, son of Robert, of Lincolnshire, England, was born in Minting, Eng., May 12, 1805. At the age of twenty-three he came to this country and settled in Pittsford, Monroe county, where he remained about seven years. In 1835 he came to Lyndon. In 1834 he married Dorothy Smart, of Dean, England. Children: Justina E.; Brice, who died in the army; Mary Jane (Mrs. Allan Williams), of Ischua; Lucy Ann (Mrs. Ira Westbrook), of Missouri; Elisha, of Michigan; Thomas Benjamin, of Port Allegany, Pa.; Carolina C. (Mrs. Charles Wesley Persons), of Jamestown, N. Y.; Julia A. (Mrs. Alfred Smith), who died in 1879; and Eupheme (Mrs. Gustavus Lane), of Centerville, Allegany county. Mr. Day died in March, 1893.

Arden M. Frary is the grandson of John Frary, who came with his family from Madison county, N. Y., in 1817, bringing all their goods on an ox-cart, and settled on 145 acres of land, on which his son Joshua was born in 1820, and which is now the property of Arden M. Joshua Frary married, in 1846, Mary A., daughter of David Higbee, of Onondaga county, N. Y.; children:

Lovina J., who died young, and Arden M., who was born in 1847. He attended the common schools and Rushford Academy, and finally became an expert in cheese making. He made cheese in Rawson in 1873-74, at Elgin four years, and was running a factory in Allegany in 1879, when cheese ran down to five cents a pound. Besides farming, to which he returned in 1881, he still gives his attention to marketing cheese. A Republican in politics he served as supervisor in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1886. He married, in 1876, Bridget Nolan; children: Irvin M., Mary, Hattie, and Ruth (who died when five years old). Joshua Frary was active and prominent in military affairs and was captain and lieutenant-colonel. He died in 1849.

John Gillman and Isabella Randolph, his wife, emigrated from New Jersey to Cambridge, N. Y., where their son Charles was born Feb. 9, 1803. The family removed thence to Otisco, Onondaga county, in 1811, and May 1, 1824, started for Cattaraugus county. They arrived at Angelica a few days after Howe was executed, and after crossing the Genesee river they came to Rawson settlement and thence to the center of what is now Lyndon. A few days before Elias Hopkins and Charles Howell had arrived and claimed to be agents for the Holland Land Company. Charles Gillman and Henry Morris examined every lot in town. Morris selected a lot in the east part, purchased 300 acres, and Gillman took 200 acres adjoining him on the west, the latter paying \$150 towards the deed the two agents were to procure. But this agreement Hopkins and Howell never fulfilled. About a year after the family's arrival Mrs. Gillman died and her husband followed her in Feb., 1835, at Otisco, N. Y. In 1832 Charles Gillman began a mercantile business in Rushford, Allegany county, and Oct. 11, 1832, he married Julia Elmer, of Hume, N. Y. He removed to Rochester in 1864, to Washington, D. C., in 1869, to New York in 1876, and to Olean in 1887, where he still resides.

Daniel Goss is the son of Henry Goss, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1796, who married Mary Wood, and who came to America in 1832, settling in Lyndon on the farm now owned by his son Daniel, which cost him \$250 for 100 acres. Children: John, Charles, Joseph, George, David, and Daniel. The latter was born at Little Linford, England, in 1827. Daniel learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he married Savannah Nichols; children: James, a miller in Franklinville, who married Sarah Reese, and has one child, Nellie; Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander McCall), of Franklinville; Harlow, who married Effie Clark and has children Earl, Bessie, Ruth, and Ethel; Mary (Mrs. William Currie), whose children are Afton, Alexander, Frank D., Gerald, and Mary; and Haydon, who married Jennie Gould and lives in Franklinville. Mr. and Mrs. Goss at the time of their marriage settled on the homestead, which now contains 185 acres. Since 1860 he has done considerable blacksmithing and wagon repairing.

Elijah Hoag is the grandson of Elijah Hoag, of Vermont, who came to Lansing, N. Y., where his son Elisha was born in 1807. Elisha married Anna Wood, of Enfield, N. Y., in 1831. The same year he came to Lyndon and settled on the farm now owned by Charles Lockwood, where he lived sixty-one years and died in 1892. Children: Elijah, Phebe A., Samuel W., Israel (who married Amelia Ingalls, of Cuba, settled in Ischua in 1865, and has children Alice M. and Lizzie), and John O. Elisha Hoag held the offices of assessor and highway commissioner several terms each. His son Elijah was born in Lyndon in 1831 and has always been a farmer. In 1855 he married Sarah E., daughter of David Hedding, of Ischua, who was born in Germany. After



four years' residence in Wisconsin they returned and bought their present farm on the county line, paying \$20 per acre for it. They have one child, Orson A., who was born in Wisconsin in 1856. He has taught school several terms and in 1890 served as poormaster.

William Little is a son of Richard and a grandson of William Little, of Castle Douglas, Scotland, who was a contractor and engineer, and who went to England, where he married Elizabeth Stedman. Children: William, Richard, Jane, James G., Mary, Elizabeth, and Isabel. Richard was born in Whitby, England, in 1795, and removed to Castle Douglas, Scotland, where he became a house joiner. He married Agnes McConnochie; children: Isabel, Elizabeth, William, John, Richard, and James. The latter died at sea during the passage of the family to America in 1833. Richard Little brought his family to Lyndon in August of that year and settled on the farm his son John now owns. His brother William had come to Philadelphia about 1820 and to Lyndon some ten years later. William had also learned his father's trade and become a contractor and builder, and the two soon became widely known, doing work singly or together in Buffalo, Rochester, Olean, Rushford, Cuba, Arcade, Franklinville, and many other places. Richard Little died in 1858. His son has been an active builder until within a few years. William Little married, in 1869, Mrs. Eunice L. Fox, daughter of Horatio N. Waldo, of Arcade, N. Y. Children: Agnes (who died when one year old), Richard W., Rachel E., Agnes E., and James R. Richard Little was supervisor of Lyndon from 1867 to 1871 inclusive. William Little was originally a Republican, but is now a staunch Farmers' Alliance supporter.

James J. Maxwell, son of James, was born in 1852. James married Jane Tait, of Kirkpatrick, Dunham, Scotland, in 1841; children: John and James J. The latter married, in 1881, Mary M. Scott and has children Alfred, Frank S., and Ella Jane. Mr. Maxwell was supervisor of Lyndon in 1884 and 1885, assessor one term, and census enumerator in 1890.

William Maxwell, son of John, was born near Dumfries, Scotland, May 13, 1814. When nineteen he came to America, settling in Lyndon about 1835. Dec. 29, 1846, he married Margaret Johnson, of Franklinville, and had two sons: Robert, a farmer in Lyndon, and John William, a civil engineer and president and general manager of the Lima Steel Company, of Lima, Ohio. Mr. Maxwell was commissioner of highways three terms. His son Robert has been supervisor. Robert Maxwell married, in 1872, Isabella A. Mitchell. Children: Margaret, John, and Anna G.

Colin McLennan, son of Roderick, of Scotland, was born June 11, 1811. Coming to America in 1835 he lived in various places in New England and New Jersey and about 1837 came to Lyndon, where he purchased the farm he still occupies. June 15, 1849, he married Ann Frazer, of Scotland; children: Anna (Mrs. William Johnson); Hon. Peter B., of Syracuse, N. Y., justice of the Supreme Court; Christina; John, a lawyer of Syracuse, N. Y.; Roderick C., a physician in Syracuse; and Donald T., a lawyer in Syracuse. This is one of the most prominent families the town ever claimed as citizens.

William McStay, son of John McStay, was born in Ireland in 1826. In 1847 he came alone to Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1851 married Mary McCreedy. He came in 1854 to Lyndon. Children: Lizzie (Mrs. Edward Case), who has one child, Ralph; Mary (Mrs. Eben Wildrick), whose children are Ethel and Georgie; Emma (Mrs. John Maybee), whose children are Ray and Paul; John, of Tioga, Pa.; James, of Franklinville; and Jennie.



Mr. McStay married, second, in 1881, Mrs. Samuel Scott, daughter of Fred Carpenter, of Ischua. In 1865 he was drafted and went to the front in Co. D, 96th N. Y. Vols., serving on the James river and in Tennessee.

Gilbert Metcalf is the son of Nelson, the grandson of Levi, and the great-grandson of Nathan Metcalf, who moved from Vermont to Salisbury, N. Y., where his son Levi was born in 1792. Levi married Diana Van Steinberg, by whom he had one child, Nelson, born in 1814. Nelson Metcalf came to Lyndon in 1836 and married, in 1837, Sophronia Porter; children: Nelson, born in 1843, married Orsevilla Hall, and has children Sophronia, Anna, Fred, and George; Gilbert; and Frank, who, in 1870, married Maggie McGeorge, lives in Erie county, and has five children. Gilbert Metcalf was born in 1848 and was reared a farmer. In 1868 he married Maria, daughter of Gilbert Wood, of Lyndon; children: Viola, Phebe, and Luella. Besides managing his farm he has given considerable attention to the oil business. He owns six wells in Little Genesee and leases new territory. He is also an agent for wind-mills.

Mansel Newman, son of Thomas Newman, an old resident of Vermont, was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., March 19, 1816. He came to Cuba, Allegany county, in 1824, where he remained about thirty years. He married Fanny Winchel, of Lyndon, who died about 1838; children: Alzina and Mary Ann, both deceased. About 1840 he married Dealy Jenks, also of Lyndon, who died in 1872; children: Sarah Jane, widow of Emory Bozworth, of Allegany county; James Otis, of Cuba; Mary L., who died in 1889; Thomas M., of Randolph; William L.; and George W. In 1856 he married, third, Adeline Munger, who lived in Cuba, and who died in 1872; children: Newell, Eunice J. (Mrs. De Lancy Ford), Emma A. (Mrs. Alonzo Warner), and Nancy, who died in 1878. March 5, 1876, he married Anna Baker, of Allegany county, who died in 1892. Mr. Newman died in 1891.

Josiah Q. Perry, son of Ebenezer, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1812. In 1840 he married Emily M. Knickerbocker, of Rushford, N. Y.; children: Egbert F., of Lyndon, and Addice E., of Belfast, N. Y. In 1845 Mr. Perry brought his family hither and bought his present farm of 200 acres of Lorentis Salisbury, of Franklinville, for \$6 per acre. It had been held for a higher price by men in New York city, who expected the Erie railway would pass through Rawson. Mr. Perry was one of the builders of the first cheese factory in Cuba in 1865 and made cheese there two or three years. This was the second in this section, the Rushford factory being the first. He was first elected supervisor of Lyndon in 1854 and served five consecutive years, and again in 1872, and was several terms assessor and justice of the peace. His son, Egbert F. Perry, born in 1844, remains on the farm with his father. He married, in 1875, Jennie B. Dunn, of Lyndon; children: Lelia B., Lottie M., Bessie G., Hortense, Leslie, and Josephine. Mr. Perry has been collector and assessor.

Jeremiah Pratt, Jr., son of Jeremiah, was born in Burlington, N. Y., and came with his family to Lyndon in 1843, settling on the farm where Chester Camp now resides. He died in 1853. Children: William H., T. C., E. O., E. F., Harriet A. (Mrs. R. L. Thompson), and Albert A. Edward F. was killed Sept. 4, 1864, near Berryville, Va.

Chancy W. Roat is a son of Hiram W. Roat, who was born in Orange county, N. Y., and came to Lyndon in 1865, paying \$2,000 for the 85-acre farm which Chancy W. now occupies. Hiram W. married Fannie Luce, of Tompkins county; children: Theodore, Sarah A., Emily, Chancy W.,

Orlando, Orlanda, and Leetta. Chancy W. was born in 1853 in Ithaca, N. Y., and married, in 1872, Adeline Snyder, of Lyndon. Children: Ella and Nora. Mr. Roat has always been a farmer, residing on the homestead since 1882. He has been constable and collector in Lyndon, and is a trustee in the Abbott cheese factory. His mother died in 1892.

James Scott is a son of John and Mary (McKenzie) Scott, of Dumfries, Scotland. Of their six children—Agnes, John, Robert, James, Margaret, and William T.—all but John and Robert came to Lyndon. Agnes came about 1844; her husband, William Morton, had come a year or two earlier. James came in 1847 and bought, in 1848, 100 acres of his present 200-acre farm at \$6 an acre. He learned the ship carpenter's trade in England and has been a house carpenter here in addition to farming. He married Mary Nelson in 1852; children: Jennet (Mrs. Robert Stinson), of Ohio; John, who died aged twenty-three; Robert, who married Elizabeth Snyder and has children Ruth and Mabel; Mary (Mrs. James Maxwell), who has children Alfred, Frank, and Ella J.; and Nelson, of Wyoming, who married Lydia Hood. In 1870 Mr. Scott married, second, Mary Henderson; children: William H., George B., and Richard L. The springs which supply the water for the village of Franklinville are on Mr. Scott's farm; the works were built in 1891. Mr. Scott has served as highway commissioner, seven years as town clerk, and is now an excise commissioner. In 1864 he enlisted and served under Admiral Porter on the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. He belongs to Alanson Crosby Post, G. A. R., and since 1882 has been an elder in the United Presbyterian church in Lyndon. His father, John Scott, who came here in 1854, died in 1866.

John W. Spofford is a son of Thomas and a grandson of John B. Spofford, of Brocket's Bridge, N. Y. Thomas married Julia McKinney, from Connecticut; children: James P., who married Susan McVeigh, of Franklinville, and now lives in Jersey City; and John W., born in 1837. Thomas Spofford died in 1839, and his widow and her two sons came to Rushford, N. Y., the same year. In 1843 she married Henry Morris, of Lyndon, who had settled in 1824 on the farm now her home and the home of her son John W. Henry Morris, from Connecticut, married, first, Sarah Northrup and second Isabella Gillman, by whom he had two children: Orra (Mrs. Cyrus Gordon), of Rushford, N. Y., and Lucy (Mrs. Walter De La Martyr), deceased. Mr. Morris was elected in 1829 the first supervisor of Lyndon, and again in 1837, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1853, and in 1859. Near a spring on his farm the Indians had a favorite camping ground, where they gathered as late as 1835.

Dewitt C. Stone is a son of Edmund Stone, of Madison county, N. Y., who was born in 1800 and came to Farmersville in 1821. His wife was Sally Pierce; children: Jennett, Jonathan O., Maranda O., Dewitt C., Sarah A., and William F. Mrs. Stone died and he married, second, Rebecca Worthington; children: Priscilla, James M., Lucy, Mary, and Edmund. James M. enlisted in the army and received a bullet wound in his leg at Winchester. Edmund enlisted in the 64th Regt. and was killed at Gettysburg. Dewitt C. was born in 1830. He became a carpenter and builder, at which trade he has worked most of the time for the past thirty years. In 1853 he married Harriet R., daughter of John B. Smith, of Herkimer county; children: Frank, who married Nancy Newcomb and has one child, Floyd; and Fred L., who married Cora Dye and has one child, Clayton. Edmund Stone was justice of the peace several years and in 1852 was elected supervisor of Lyndon. Dewitt C. Stone has been highway commissioner, assessor, and justice of the peace.

James R. Thompson is a son of John and grandson of Robert Thompson, of Genesee county, N. Y. John married Sarah Deyo; children: James R., Nathan, Caroline, Rebecca E., Marlin D., John S., Andrew J., Sarah M., Catharine, and George W. James R. was born in 1817, came to Lyndon in 1839, and married Sally A. Fargo in 1842; children: Addison S.; John E., born in 1845, enlisted in the Civil war, and died in service; David, of Rushford; and Frank E., who died aged three years. Addison S. was born in 1843, enlisted in the army in 1861, re-enlisted in the field in Co. E, 5th N. Y. Cav., and had three horses shot from under him. He married Eunice McKaigue; children: Robert E., John, and Mary. He is an expert cheese maker. Always a Republican he served his Assembly district in the Legislatures of 1890 and 1891. Mrs. Sally (Fargo) Thompson died in 1853, and he married, second, Mrs. Sarah A. Frary in 1856; children: Estella, Frank, Charles, Adella, and Dennella. James R. Thompson was supervisor of Lyndon in 1862 and 1863.

Milton F. Thompson, son of Hiram, was born April 29, 1844, in Utica, N. Y. Aug. 5, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K, 117th N. Y. Vols., and was with the regiment till his discharge June 8, 1865. Jan. 6, 1866, he came to Franklinsville. In 1867 he married Emma M., daughter of John and Eliza A. (Morehouse) Stevenson. In 1868 he moved to Farmersville, where he resided till 1869, when he removed to Sardinia, N. Y., where he resided eight years. He came to Lyndon in 1877.

## CHAPTER LI.

### APPENDIX—ADDITIONS, ETC.

**I**N THE seventeenth line from the bottom of page 66: Chester Howe was elected county judge in November, 1850, instead of "1851," as printed.

On page 199, in second line of "Note," read Hon. George A. S. Crooker instead of "Crocker."

On page 254, in the seventh line from the bottom, read 1683, etc., instead of "1685."

On page 259, in the fourth line after the first paragraph, read: The act took effect but for two years, etc., instead of "ten years."

On page 309, tenth line from bottom, read William B. Rochester instead of "William A."

On page 439, third paragraph from the top, read McMahon instead of "McMahan."

### FARMERSVILLE.

William Henry (page 614).—Mrs. Henry died July 22, 1893; Mr. Henry's death occurred about two weeks afterward.

## GREAT VALLEY.

*Town Clerks.*—Marcus Leonard, 1841; Daniel Farrington, 1842-44, 1846-47; James Nelson, 1845; William J. Nelson, 1848-50; 1852; Henry Heath, 1851, 1854, 1856-57; John Palmer, 1853; John Montgomery, 1855; Andrews L. Norton, 1858; George J. Witherell, 1859, 1875-76, 1878, 1880-81; Oscar B. Seneare, 1860-61; C. M. Barker, 1862; David Leslie, 1863; Jeremiah Frank, 1864-65; Henry D. Diddcock, 1866-67; Myron W. Hicks, 1868, 1882; Walter E. Phelps, 1869-70; S. M. Blood, 1871; Michael H. Cullinan, 1872-74; Frank Quiler, 1877; C. T. Jenks, 1879; George J. Witherell, Jr., 1883-85; William S. Morton, 1886-90; M. T. Ryan, 1891-93.

*Justices of the Peace.*—1841, John Green, Jeremy Wooster; 1842, Daniel Farrington; 1843, Truman Kelsey; 1844, Charles Ward; 1845, George T. Barkley; 1846, Daniel Farrington, Alexander Chambers; 1847, Horace Fox; 1848, Arza Searl; 1849, Joseph H. Mudgett; 1850, William Scooby, Andrews L. Norton; 1851, Joseph Miller, John Palmer; 1852, Arunah Ward; 1853, Daniel Farrington, Henry Heath; 1854, Alexander Chambers, Le Roy Chamberlain, Colby Chamberlain; 1855, Charles Pierce, John Montgomery; 1856, William Barker, Henry Heath; 1857, Le Roy Chamberlain, Sherman Sibley; 1858, William C. Hubbard; 1859, Jeremiah Frank, Henry Heath; 1860, Arunah Ward; 1861, William J. Nelson, William Barker; 1862, Jeremiah Frank; 1863, Henry Heath; 1864, A. J. Chamberlain, Sherman Sibley; 1865, William Barker, A. W. Rasey; 1866, Jeremiah Frank; 1867, Sherman Sibley, Elias H. Hess; 1868, S. W. McCoy; 1869, S. W. McCoy, George Rider; 1870, A. W. Rasey; 1871, A. C. Mason, Perry Whaley; 1872, Sylvester Faraday, Sherman Sibley; 1873, Sherman Sibley; 1874, Charles Potter, Horace H. Morgan; 1875, E. A. Hayes; 1876, Wilson N. Howe, Walter H. Gibbs; 1877, Sherman Sibley; 1878, Charles P. Potter; 1879, G. Hitchcock; 1880, Frank Snow; 1881, Sherman Sibley; 1882, J. E. Chase; 1883, J. D. Frank; 1884, G. Hitchcock; 1885, Sherman Sibley; 1886, John Markham; 1887, P. O. Berry; 1888, G. Hitchcock; 1889, William Pemberton; 1890, Miles Norton; 1891, Miles Norton; 1892, John Markham; 1893, H. H. Morgan.

## LITTLE VALLEY.

Benjamin Winship, son of Benjamin and Mary (Adams) Winship, was of English origin and of New England stock. He was born in Salem, Mass., in 1796. He served in the War of 1812 and received a land warrant from the government and after his death another was granted his widow. In 1817 or 1818 he located a farm at Little Valley Center, now Elkdale postoffice. He made the journey with a yoke of oxen and a wagon and was six weeks on the road. He took a contract for about 300 acres. In 1832 he received his first deed for fifty acres, to which he added until he had a farm of 156 acres, on which he died Dec. 10, 1851. In 1823 he married Hannah Sanders, of Ashford, a native of Salem, Mass. Mr. Winship was many years a deacon of the Freewill Baptist church. He was assessor, town clerk, and commissioner of highways. The remains of his father and mother as well as those of himself and wife repose side by side in the cemetery near the homestead. His children were Nathan, Charles, Benjamin S., Joseph; Isaac, Truman, and Esther. Nathan was born June 29, 1824, married Eunice Wheeler, and settled on a farm in Little Valley. In 1855 or 1856 he sold it and removed to Wisconsin, where he was first a farmer and then a merchant and postmaster in Tunnel City, where he died April 14, 1866. Charles, born December 21, 1825, married Eveline Starks, and settled on a farm in his native town. He was a carpenter, highway commissioner, and overseer of the poor, and died May 1, 1880. Benjamin S., born April 2, 1831, married China E. Thompson, and was a liveryman and then a merchant in Little Valley. He removed to Wisconsin, where he was a hotel keeper, merchant, and lumberman, and died April 15, 1882. Joseph, born September 1, 1833, married Laura Wellington. He was a school teacher and also removed to Wisconsin, where he was a farmer and teacher. He served in the war for the Union, and died April 23, 1881. Isaac,

born October 15, 1835, married Adaline Starks, and settled on the homestead, where he has always lived. He has always been a farmer and has also manufactured and dealt in lumber and furnished wood to the railroad. He is a Democrat and has held most of the offices in town. He has served as supervisor, justice of the peace twelve years, and is now the overseer of the poor. He has added to the homestead until he now owns 258 acres and has a herd of high grade Holstein cattle of his own breeding. Truman, born September 26, 1837, married Candis Fairbrother, commenced business as a partner with his brother Isaac, and conducted the farm and rafted lumber down the Allegheny river to Cincinnati and Covington. They divided the property in 1863 and he now owns the Donaldson farm, a part of the Crosby farm, and a small portion of the Winship homestead, in all 310 acres, which adjoins his brother's estate. He continues the lumber trade, and is a wholesale and retail dealer in western pine shingles. He has also been an extensive dealer in butter and cheese. He is a Democrat and has served as assessor and highway commissioner. He owns a fine herd of thoroughbred and grade Holstein cattle. Esther (Mrs. Edwin D. Carter) early went west as a teacher. She married in Wisconsin and settled in Humbird.

## POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

POSTOFFICE.	TOWN.	POSTMASTER.
Abbott's .....	Ischua .....	Howard Otto.
* Allegany .....	Allegany .....	William Spraker.
Ashford .....	Ashford .....	Robert Hughey.
Bird .....	Machias .....	William J. Vandewater.
Bowen .....	Randolph .....	E. W. Burley.
Cadiz .....	Franklinville .....	Merlin E. Mead.
Carroll .....	Portville .....	A. Van Brunt.
* Carrollton .....	Carrollton .....	Cora B. Evans.
* Cattaraugus .....	New Albion .....	Morris J. Hoag.
* Conewango .....	Conewango .....	Charles C. Thacher.
Cottage .....	Dayton .....	E. S. Lafferty.
* Dayton .....	Dayton .....	J. M. Parmalee.
* Delevan .....	Yorkshire .....	Milo M. Whiting.
Devereux Station .....	Franklinville .....	William H. Reynolds.
East Ashford .....	Ashford .....	Edwin F. Hammond.
East Leon .....	Leon .....	William J. Prichard.
* East Otto .....	East Otto .....	J. De Mott Laing.
* East Randolph .....	Randolph .....	M. F. Merrill.
Eddyville .....	Mansfield .....	William H. Corter.
Elgin .....	Lyndon .....	Belle M. Campbell.
Elkdale .....	Little Valley .....	R. F. Winship.
Elko .....	Elko .....	Alfred A. Chandler.
* Ellicottville .....	Ellicottville .....	Joseph D. Randall.
Elton .....	Freedom .....	Martin Cole.
Fairview .....	Farmersville .....	Hugh Griffith.
Farmersville .....	Farmersville .....	Willis D. Smith.
* Farmersville Station .....	Farmersville .....	William C. Williams.



Fitch	Franklinville	Franklin Fitch.
Four Mile	Allegany	P. H. Sullivan.
* Franklinville	Franklinville	Margaret Andrews.
Freck's	Red House	E. W. Stickney.
Freedom	Freedom	John W. Williams.
* Gowanda	Persia	S. H. Arnold.
* Great Valley	Great Valley	William S. Morton.
Hall's	Red House	E. J. Hall.
Haskel Flats	Hinsdale	Elias D. Bryant.
* Hinsdale	Hinsdale	C. D. Bandfield.
Humphrey	Humphrey	Truman Z. Bozard.
Humphrey Center	Humphrey	Milo Berry.
* Ischua	Ischua	Frank D. La Fever.
Kill Buck	Great Valley	George J. Witherell.
* Knapp's Creek	Allegany	George F. Curtis.
Laidlaw	Farmersville	C. E. Wright.
Leek	Machias	Lee Brown.
* Leon	Leon	C. E. Turner.
* Limestone	Carrolton	Anna Schoonmaker.
* Little Valley	Little Valley	W. W. Henry.
* Machias	Machias	Marvin Austin.
Maples	Mansfield	Richard P. Hinman.
Markham	Dayton	John R. Wallace.
* Napoli	Napoli	Allen B. Richmond.
New Albion	New Albion	L. N. Hill.
* Olean	Olean	W. R. Page.
* Onoville	South Valley	S. W. Vollenentine.
* Otto	Otto	Thomas B. Soule.
* Perrysburg	Perrysburg	B. H. Graves.
Persia	Persia	B. D. Allen.
Plato	East Otto	H. F. Hiller.
Pope	Conewango	Mrs. Mary A. Shannon.
* Portville	Portville	William Holden.
* Randolph	Randolph	Daniel A. Sackrider.
Rawson	Lyndon	Mrs. C. Nettleton.
* Red House	Red House	J. B. McCabe.
* Salamanca	Salamanca	Hudson Ansley.
* Sandusky	Freedom	Perry E. Merrill.
* South Dayton	Dayton	Edwin F. Beach.
* Steamburg	Cold Spring	Harvey G. Wyman.
Sugartown	Great Valley	Mrs. Helen Sherman.
* Tunesassa	Elkó	Victor F. Oburg.
Vandalia	Carrolton	Andrew B. Canfield.
* Versailles	Perrysburg	William W. Merrill.
Wesley	Dayton	Charles W. Hall.
West	Ellicottville	Emmet E. Warn.
* Weston's Mills	Portville	William W. Weston
West Perrysburg	Perrysburg	Ellen R. Hall.
* West Salamanca	Salamanca	Frank A. Reeves.
* West Valley	Ashford	A. O. Tillinghast.
West Yorkshire	Yorkshire	William W. King.
* Yorkshire	Yorkshire	Edwin Henshaw.

\* Money-order offices.

## ABSTRACT OF U. S. CENSUS REPORTS OF CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, 1810 TO 1890.

TOWNS.	1810	1814	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880	1890.
Allegany.....					530	1,037	2,129	2,485	4,044	3,611
Ashford.....				631	1,469	1,658	1,975	1,801	1,813	1,710
Carrollton.....						515	779	1,142	2,171	1,884
Cold Spring.....					673	591	667	835	984	901
Conewango.....				1,712	1,317	1,408	1,359	1,281	1,299	1,273
Dayton.....					946	1,448	1,294	1,267	1,705	1,735
East Otto.....							1,300	1,164	1,251	1,288
*Elko.....										
Ellicottville.....				526	1,084	1,725	1,881	1,833	1,949	1,931
Farmersville.....				1,005	1,294	1,554	1,389	1,114	1,128	1,082
Franklinville.....		261	1,453	903	1,293	1,706	1,819	1,559	1,982	2,224
Freedom.....				1,505	1,831	1,652	1,424	1,371	1,312	1,251
Great Valley.....			271	647	852	1,638	1,525	1,641	1,859	1,705
Hinsdale.....				919	1,937	1,302	1,708	1,491	1,594	1,312
Humphrey.....					444	824	963	1,065	997	866
Ischua.....						906	986	872	935	853
Leon.....					1,326	1,340	1,399	1,204	1,192	1,194
Little Valley.....			484	336	700	1,383	1,206	1,108	1,196	1,326
Lyndon.....				271	628	1,092	1,161	894	831	677
Machias.....				735	1,085	1,342	1,275	1,170	1,545	1,536
Mansfield.....				378	942	1,057	1,265	1,135	1,106	1,022
Napoli.....				852	1,145	1,233	1,238	1,174	1,126	962
New Albion.....				380	1,016	1,633	1,579	1,487	1,732	1,858
Olean.....	458	276	1,047	561	638	899	2,706	2,668	6,575	11,507
Otto.....				1,224	2,133	2,267	1,075	1,028	1,111	1,042
Perrysburg.....			835	2,440	1,660	1,861	1,439	1,313	1,376	1,123
Persia.....					892	1,955	1,304	1,220	1,370	1,506
Portville.....					462	747	1,625	1,814	2,400	2,339
Randolph.....				776	1,283	1,606	1,954	2,167	2,459	2,448
Red House.....								407	487	1,156
Salamanca.....							900	1,881	3,498	4,572
South Valley.....						561	718	743	995	1,249
Yorkshire.....				823	1,292	2,010	1,844	1,575	1,784	1,723
Total.....	458	537	4,000	16,724	28,872	38,950	43,886	43,909	55,806	60,866

\* Formed November 26, 1890; population in 1892, 492.

# DISTANCE TABLE, Showing Distances in Miles and Tenths of Miles, by the nearest public road, between the Principal Villages in Cattaraugus County.

VILLAGES.																			
Ashford Hollow	326	1	113	0															
Dayton	41	0	21	9	10	5													
East Ashford	31	7	5	6	18	6	27	5											
East Randolph	28	9	5	0	1	8	0	16	9	10	6								
East Otto	30	6	23	9	14	0	19	0	41	5									
Ellicottville	20	2	94	3	31	5	42	0	26	0	27	3	28	1	35	7			
Elton	18	1	10	6	12	4	22	8	13	6	10	16	0	6	0	19	1		
Farmer'sville	27	7	16	5	29	5	38	4	11	0	23	3	28	2	22	8	13	1	19
Franklinville	24	7	21	3	24	5	41	0	17	0	23	3	27	1	13	7	6	4	18
Gowanda	40	7	16	0	21	1	28	8	34	6	13	0	22	3	16	4	1	22	2
Great Valley	13	1	20	9	18	4	28	9	23	0	20	5	17	6	18	0	25	6	10
Hinsdale	10	2	20	1	52	1	6	38	2	57	7	12	0	21	1	22	6	18	4
Humphrey	8	6	20	1	51	9	22	4	19	1	20	9	16	0	10	2	9	3	21
Ischua	47	3	25	0	30	5	41	0	24	5	38	1	10	2	40	5	21	4	30
Little Valley	12	1	22	2	20	7	40	2	35	2	13	8	12	1	10	2	40	5	21
Little Valley	24	3	15	7	7	21	7	21	3	11	3	10	6	2	8	2	27	9	8
Macbias	25	7	11	9	24	9	33	8	7	6	19	0	3	14	6	4	6	9	4
Napoli	32	9	22	0	10	3	31	2	41	0	24	5	38	1	10	2	40	5	21
New Albion	36	2	62	0	33	8	44	3	34	8	2	38	2	35	0	18	6	21	4
Olean	36	2	62	0	33	8	44	3	34	8	2	38	2	35	0	18	6	21	4
Onoville	39	3	10	2	2	8	12	6	15	8	5	2	16	1	2	30	3	11	2
Otto	43	0	32	9	13	4	4	3	4	3	2	16	1	2	30	3	11	2	2
Perryburg	46	0	32	9	13	4	4	3	4	3	2	16	1	2	30	3	11	2	2
Portville	42	3	25	0	30	5	41	0	24	5	38	1	10	2	40	5	21	4	30
Randolph	37	3	25	0	30	5	41	0	24	5	38	1	10	2	40	5	21	4	30
Rutledge	16	1	22	6	15	4	25	9	25	6	17	5	14	1	25	4	13	0	31
Salamanca	32	6	29	6	32	0	37	1	41	0	24	5	38	1	10	2	40	5	21
Steamburgh	46	0	32	9	13	4	4	3	4	3	2	16	1	2	30	3	11	2	2
Versailles	46	0	32	9	13	4	4	3	4	3	2	16	1	2	30	3	11	2	2
Versailles Cen.	34	2	14	8	16	7	8	4	8	0	21	0	2	3	40	2	3	38	2
Versailles Cots.	34	2	14	8	16	7	8	4	8	0	21	0	2	3	40	2	3	38	2



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